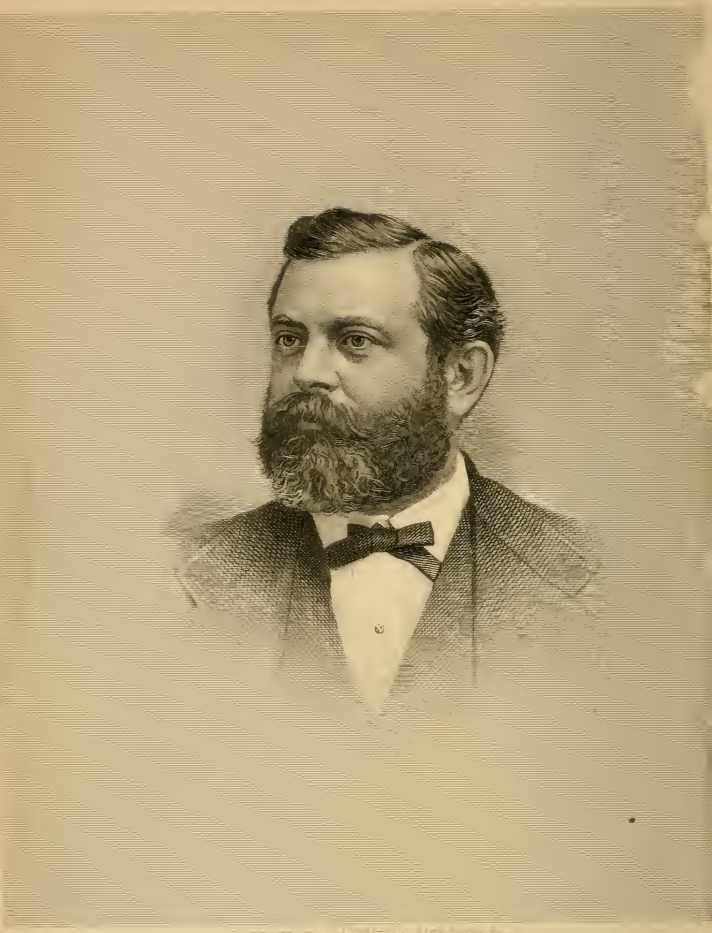
LEGISLATIVE MANUAL.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

1886

T. F. FITZGERALD.



Lean Abbott

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

MANUAL

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF NEW JERSEY.

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH SESSION.

1886.

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T. F. FITZGERALD, LEGISLATIVE REPORTER,
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PREFACE.

THE MANUAL of the Legislature of New Jersey has already become a standard work, and each year is eagerly sought by Jerseymen who take an active interest in the affairs of the State. It has kept pace with the march of progress, and the present volume presents more new features, more data of great interest, which will be highly appreciated by its numerous patrons. In 1879 the first of the yearly series was issued, when it contained only 176 pages—the present volume has 300 pages. Still the price remains the same—ONE DOLLAR.

The encouragement and support accorded the work by the Governor, Legislature, State Officers and other friends, have made it a success, and to them the publisher feels deeply grateful.

Attention is directed to that portion of its contents which gives a list of all the Congressmen who served the State since the formation of the Government to the present time; the Vice Presidents of Council and Speakers of the House from 1776 to 1884; the membership of the Constitutional Convention of 1844, and of the Constitutional Commission of 1873, and the names of all the State Senators and Assemblymen, by counties, who served since the adoption of the new Constitution to the present year. The publication of this information, in itself, preserves invaluable historic records, and makes the book indispensable to every Jerseyman.

Very respectfully,

THE COMPILER.

JANUARY 12th, 1886.

JOHN L. MURPHY,
FINE BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL,
TRENTON, N. J.

1886

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HISTORY OF NEW JERSEY.

In 1606, King James of England granted a new patent for Virginia (ignoring that of Sir Walter Raleigh, dated in 1584), in which was included the territory now known as the New England States and New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The possession of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the adjacent lands was claimed respectively by the Dutch and Swedes. The former built Fort Nassau, on the Delaware, near Gloucester; Fort Orange, on the Hudson, near Albany; and the Hirsse of Good Hope, on the Connecticut. Disputes as to the rightful possession of territory continued for years, until the early summer of 1664, when Charles II. sold to John Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret "all that tract of land adjacent to New England, and lying and being to the westward of Long Island; bounded on the east part by the main sea and part by the Hudson river, and hath upon the west Delaware bay or river, and extendeth southward to the main ocean as far as Cape May, at the mouth of Delaware bay, and to the northward as far as the northernmost branch of said bay or river of Delaware, which is forty-one degrees and forty minutes of latitude, and worketh over thence in a straight line to Hudson river, which said tract of land is hereafter to be called by the name, or names, of NOVA CÆSAREA or NEW JERSEY."

The name was given in honor of Carteret, on account of his gallant defense of the Island of Jersey, at the time he was Governor of the island.

This grant regarded the Dutch as intruders, and Berkeley and Carteret not only became rulers, but acquired the right to transfer the privilege to others. Measures were speedily devised for peopling and governing the country. The proprietors published a constitution, dated February 10th, 1664, by which the government of the province was to be exercised by a Governor and Council and General Assembly. The Governor was to receive his appointment from the proprietors; the Council was to be selected by the Governor, who might make choice of six Councillors, at least, (or twelve, at most,) or any even number between six and twelve.

On the same day that the instrument of government was signed, Philip Carteret, a brother of one of the proprietors, received a commission as Governor of New Jersey. He landed at Elizabeth in August, 1665.

The precise date of the first settlements in New Jersey is not known, though it is believed that the Danes or Norwegians, who crossed the Atlantic with the Dutch colonists, began a settlement at Bergen about the year 1624. Ten years previous, an attempt was made to form a settlement at Jersey City. In 1623, the Dutch West India Company sent out a ship under the command of Capt. Cornelius Jacobse Mey, who entered the Delaware bay and gave his name to its northern cape, and, sailing up the river to Gloucester, built Fort Nassau, which may be considered the first permanent settlement of the State.

Upon the arrival of Governor Carteret, he entered at once upon a vigorous discharge of his duties. A large number of settlers flocked thither, and at an early period the executive authority of the province was established by the appointment of a Council, composed of Captain Nicholas Varlett, Daniel Pierce, Robert Bond, Samuel Edsall, Robert Vanquellen and William Pardon. James Bollen was appointed Secretary of the province.

The first Legislative Assembly in the history of New Jersey met at Elizabethtown, on the 26th of May, 1668. The session lasted four days, and was characterized by harmony and strict attention to the business for which the Burgesses and Representatives were summoned by Governor Carteret. It may be noted that this Assembly passed laws by which twelve distinct offenses were made punishable with death. The Assembly adjourned *sine die*, and seven years elapsed before another convened. The capture of New York by the Dutch, July 30th, 1673, was followed by the subjection of the surrounding country, including the province of New Jersey. The whole of the territory, however, swung back to the possession of the English crown, by the treaty of peace with Holland, on the 9th of February, 1674.

The second General Assembly began its session on the 5th of November, 1675. Eight members of Council, including the Governor, were present, and fourteen Representatives appeared from the towns. Laws were enacted looking to the proper military defense of the province, for the institution of regular courts, and for the assessment of taxes. A code of capital laws was also adopted, similar in its provisions to that passed in 1668.

On the 18th of March, 1673, Lord Berkeley, one of the original proprietors of New Jersey, disposed of his right and interest in the province to John Fenwick and Edward Byllinge, members of the Society of Quakers, or Friends, who paid the sum of one thousand pounds for the same. John Fenwick received the conveyance in trust for Edward Byllinge, and a dispute as to the terms having arisen, William Penn was called

in as arbitrator. He gave one-tenth of the province and a considerable sum of money to Fenwick, and the remainder of the territory was adjudged to be the property of Byllinge. A permanent settlement was made at Salem, in June, 1675.

Owing to the continued disputations and dissensions, a division of the territory of the province was agreed upon.* By this "Indenture Quintipartite," dated July 1st, 1676, the line of division was made to extend across the province, from Little Egg Harbor to a point in the Delaware river in forty-one degrees of north latitude. These divisions were known respectively as East and West Jersey, until the charters of both were surrendered, and the two portions included together under a royal government.

By the retercession of New Jersey to Great Britain, by the treaty of 1674, the question arose whether the title returned to the proprietors or to the King. To avoid all difficulty, the King recognized the claim of Carteret, and made a new grant to the Duke of York, who also executed a fresh conveyance to Carteret, covering, however, only a part of the original territory of New Jersey. But, before making this conveyance, the Duke included the province in a commission given to Sir Edmund Andros, Governor of New York, who refused to recognize the authority, as Governor, of Philip Carteret, arrested all magistrates who would not submit to his own jurisdiction, and finally, on April 30th, 1680, carried Carteret himself prisoner to New York. The Duke was finally prevailed upon to acknowledge the claims of the proprietors, and in 1681 the government of Andros came to an end.

West Jersey, in February, 1682, was purchased by William Penn and eleven other Quakers. The first Governor under the new proprietors was Robert Barclay, a Scotchman, and one of the twelve purchasers, under whom the country became an asylum for the oppressed members of his creed, and for a time enjoyed great prosperity. But the number of proprietors, the frequent sub-divisions and transfers of shares, and various other difficulties in the way of good government, soon involved the province in trouble, and in 1702 the proprietors surrendered the rights of government to the Crown.

Queen Anne appointed Lord Cornbury Governor of New York and New Jersey, but each continued to have a separate Assembly. In 1738, New Jersey petitioned for a distinct administration, and Lewis Morris was appointed Governor. The population was then about 40,000. The last Royal Governor was William Franklin, the natural son of Benjamin Franklin. A State Constitution was adopted in 1776, and some of the most important battles of the Revolution took

place upon its soil. Among these were the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Red Bank and Monmouth.

The first Legislature met at Princeton, in August, 1776, and chose William Livingston, Governor. The Federal Constitution was adopted by a unanimous vote, December 18th, 1787. The State Capital was established at Trenton in 1790.

New Jersey, out of 98,806 men liable to do military duty, furnished 88,305 during the civil war, being 10,057 in excess of the number called for by the general government, and within 10,501 of her entire militia at that time. Of this number 79,348 served with State organizations, and the remainder in regiments of other States. The naval and marine enlistments from New Jersey numbered 4,853. The entire expense to the State for organizing, equipping, subsisting, supplying and transporting her troops was $2,894,384.99.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF GOVERNORS OF NEW JERSEY.

GOVERNORS OF EAST JERSEY.

Philip Carteret,	1665 to 1681
Robert Barclay,	1682 to 1683
Thomas Rudyard, Deputy Governor,	1683
Gawen Laurie,	1683
Lord Niel Campbell,	1685
Andrew Hamilton,	1692 to 1697
Jeremiah Basse,	1698 to 1699

GOVERNORS OF WEST JERSEY.

Samuel Jennings, Deputy,	1681
Thomas Oliver, Governor,	1684 to 1685
John Skein, Deputy,	1685 to 1687
William Welsh, Deputy,	1686
Daniel Coxe, Governor,	1687
Andrew Hamilton,	1692 to 1697
Jeremiah Basse, Deputy,	1697 to 1699
Andrew Hamilton, Gov., 1699 till surrender to the Crown,	1702

EAST AND WEST JERSEY UNITED.

Edward, Lord Cornbury, Governor,	1703 to 1708
John, Lord Lovelace—(died in office),	1708
Richard Ingoldsby, Lieutenant Governor,	1709 to 1710
General Robert Hunter,	1710 to 1719
Lewis Morris (President of Council),	1719 to 1720
William Burnet,	1720 to 1727
John Montgomerie,	1728 to 1731
Lewis Morris (President of Council),	1731 to 1732
William Cosby,	1732 to 1736
John Anderson (President of Council),	1736
John Hamilton (President of Council),	1736 to 1738

(The above were also Governors of New York at the same time.)

SEPARATE FROM NEW YORK.

Lewis Morris,	1738 to 1746
John Hamilton (President of Council),	1746 to 1747
John Reading (President of Council),	1747
Jonathan Belcher,	1747 to 1757
Thomas Pownall, Lieutenant Governor,	1757
John Reading (President of Council),	1757 to 1758
Francis Bernard,	1758 to 1760
Thomas Boone,	1760 to 1761
Josiah Hardy,	1761 to 1763
William Franklin,	1763 to 1776

FROM THE ADOPTION OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

William Livingston (Federalist),	1776 to 1790
William Paterson (Federalist),	1790 to 1792
Richard Howell (Federalist),	1792 to 1801
Joseph Bloomfield (Democrat),	1801 to 1802
John Lambert, Pres't of Council and Act'g Gov. (Dem.),	1802 to 1803
Joseph Bloomfield (Democrat),	1803 to 1812
Aaron Ogden (Federalist),	1812 to 1813
William S. Pennington (Democrat),	1813 to 1815
Mahlon Dickerson (Democrat),	1815 to 1817
Isaac H. Williamson (Federalist),	1817 to 1829
Garret D. Wall (Democrat),	1829 decl'd
Peter D. Vroom (Democrat),	1829 to 1832
Samuel L. Southard (Whig),	1832 to 1833
Elias P. Seeley (Whig),	1833 to 1833
Peter D. Vroom (Democrat),	1833 to 1836
Philemon Dickerson (Democrat),	1836 to 1837
William Pennington (Whig),	1837 to 1843
Daniel Haines (Democrat),	1843 to 1844
Charles C. Stratton (Whig),	1845 to 1848
Daniel Haines (Democrat),	1848 to 1851
George F. Fort (Democrat),	1851 to 1854
Rodman M. Price (Democrat),	1854 to 1857
William A. Newell (Republican),	1857 to 1860
Charles S. Olden (Republican),	1860 to 1863
Joel Parker (Democrat),	1863 to 1866
Marcus L. Ward (Republican),	1866 to 1869
Theodore F. Randolph (Democrat),	1869 to 1872
Joel Parker (Democrat),	1872 to 1875
Joseph D. Bedle (Democrat),	1875 to 1878
George B. McClellan (Democrat),	1878 to 1881
George C. Ludlow (Democrat),	1881 to 1884
Leon Abbett (Democrat),	1884 to ——

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The following is a list of the United States Senators for New Jersey from 1789 to date:

Jonathan Elmer, March 4th, 1789, to March 3d, 1791.
William Paterson, March 4th, 1789, to November 23d, 1790.
Philemon Dickinson, November 23d, 1790, to March 3d, 1793.
John Rutherford, March 4th, 1791, to December 5th, 1798.
Frederick Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1793, to November 12th, 1796.
Richard Stockton, November 12th, 1796, to March 3d, 1799.
Franklin Davenport, December 5th, 1798, to February 14th, 1799.
James Schureman, February 14th, 1799, to February 26th, 1801.
Jonathan Dayton, March 4th, 1799, to March 3d, 1805.
Aaron Ogden, February 26th, 1801, to March 3d, 1803.
John Condit, September 1st, 1803, to March 3d, 1809.
Aaron Kitchell, March 4th, 1805, to March 21st, 1809.
John Lambert, March 4th, 1809, to March 3d, 1815.
John Condit, March 21st, 1809, to March 3d, 1817.
James Jefferson Wilson, March 4th, 1815, to January 26th, 1821.
Mahlon Dickerson, March 4th, 1817, to March 3d, 1829
Samuel L. Southard, January 26th, 1821, to November 12th, 1823.
Joseph McIlvaine, November 12th, 1823, to November 10th 1826.
Ephraim Bateman, November 10th, 1826, to January 30th, 1829.
Theodore Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1829 to March 3d, 1835.
Mahlon Dickerson, January 30th, 1829, to March 3d, 1833.
Samuel L Southard, March 4th, 1833, to June 26th, 1842
Garret D. Wall, March 4th, 1835, to March 3d, 1841.
Jacob W. Miller, March 4th, 1841, to March 3d, 1853.
William L Dayton, July 2d, 1842, to March 3d, 1851.
Jacob W. Miller, January 4th, 1841, to March 3d, 1853.
Robert F. Stockton, March 4th, 1851, to February 11th, 1853.
William Wright, March 4th, 1853, to March 3d, 1859.
John R. Thomson (died), February 11th, 1853, to December, 1862.
Richard S. Field (vacancy), December 12th, 1862, to January 13th, 1863.
John C. Ten Eyck, from March 17th, 1859, to March 3d, 1865.
James W. Wall (vacancy), January 14th, 1863, to March 3d, 1863.
William Wright, March 4th, 1863, to November, 1866
F. T. Frelinghuysen, November, 1866, to March 3d, 1869.
John P. Stockton, March 4th, 1865, to March 27th, 1866.
Alexander G Cattell, March 27th, 1866, to March 3d, 1871.
John P. Stockton, March 4th, 1869, to March 3d, 1875.
F. T. Frelinghuysen, March 4th, 1871, to March 3d, 1877.
T. F. Randolph, March 4th, 1875, to March 3d, 1881.
John R. McPherson, March 4th, 1877, to ——.
William J. Sewell, March 4th, 1881, to ——.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasions from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments;

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burned our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in our attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must,

therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are also absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

Section I.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Section II.

1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

MEMBERS' QUALIFICATIONS.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

RULE OF APPORTIONING REPRESENTATIVES AND DIRECT TAXES.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this

*This Constitution went into operation on the first Wednesday in March, 1789.

Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

FILLING OF VACANCIES.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

OFFICERS—IMPEACHMENT.

5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SENATE—HOW COMPOSED.

Section III.

1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years, and each senator shall have one vote.

ROTATION OF SENATORS.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year. And if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

THEIR QUALIFICATIONS.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

SENATE OFFICERS.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

THE SENATE'S POWERS.

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—HOW ELECTED.

Section IV.

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each State, by the legislature thereof; but the congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

WHEN CONGRESS SHALL MEET.

2. Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF EACH HOUSE.

Section V.

1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

RULES, &C.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

JOURNALS.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of each house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

ADJOURNMENT.

4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

COMPENSATION, PRIVILEGES AND INCAPACITIES.

Section VI.

1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

APPOINTMENT TO OFFICE.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased,

during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

REVENUE BILLS.

Section VII.

1. All bill for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

PASSING BILLS, &C.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

ORDERS AND RESOLUTIONS.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on the question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

POWERS OF CONGRESS.

Section VIII.

The congress shall have power:

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense, and gen-

eral welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of United States;

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States;

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

7. To establish post offices and post roads;

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

13. To provide and maintain a navy;

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress;

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square), as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings; and—

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper, for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

LIMITATIONS OF THE POWERS OF CONGRESS.

Section IX.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless, when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign State.

LIMITATIONS OF THE POWERS OF INDIVIDUAL STATES.

Section X.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of congress, lay any

duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit delay.

ARTICLE II.

THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

Section I.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

HOW ELECTED.

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot, for two persons, of whom one, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot, one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the said house shall in like mannner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after

the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the Vice-President. [*See XIIth amendment.*]

4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

WHO MAY BE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States. [*See XIIth amendment.*]

ON THE DEATH, REMOVAL, &C., OF THE PRESIDENT, THE POWERS AND DUTIES DEVOLVE UPON THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive, within that period, any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

8. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

THE OATH.

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

POWERS, &C., OF THE PRESIDENT.

Section II.

1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

TREATIES, AMBASSADORS, &C.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate shall appoint, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of department.

APPOINTING POWER.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

Section III.

He shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

IMPEACHMENT, &C.

Section IV.

The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment

for, and conviction of, treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

THE JUDICIAL POWER.

Section I.

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their service a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

EXTENT OF THE JUDICIAL POWER.

(*See Amendments, Art. XI.*)

Section II.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, or other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State, claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

ORIGINAL AND APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

TRIALS FOR CRIMES.

3. The trials of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

TREASON—WHAT AND HOW PUNISHED.

Section III.

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

ACTS, RECORDS, &C., OF EACH STATE.

Section I.

Full faith and credit shall be given, in each State, to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

PRIVILEGES OF CITIZENS.

Section II.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

SERVANTS, &C., TO BE SURRENDERED ON CLAIM.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

HOW NEW STATES ARE ADMITTED.

Section III.

1. New States may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within

the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the congress.

THE DISPOSITION OF TERRITORIES.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting, the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

GUARANTY AND PROTECTION OF THE STATES BY THE UNION.

Section IV.

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION—HOW MADE.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; *provided*, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year eighteen hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article, and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

FORMER DEBTS VALID.

Section I.

All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution as under the confederation.

THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND.

Section II.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL OATH NO RELIGIOUS TEST.

Section III.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

WHEN THE CONSTITUTION TO TAKE EFFECT.

The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in the convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON, *President,*
And Deputy from Virginia.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NATHANIEL GORMAN,
RUFUS KING.

CONNECTICUT.

WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

DELAWARE.

GEORGE READ,
GUNNING BEDFORD, Jun.,
JOHN DICKINSON,
RICHARD BASSETT,
JACOB BROOM.

MARYLAND.

DAN'L OF ST. THOS. JENIFER,
JAMES MCHENRY,
DANIEL CARROLL.

NEW YORK.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

NEW JERSEY.

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON,
DAVID BREARLE,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
JONATHAN DAYTON.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
THOMAS MIFFLIN,
ROBERT MORRIS,
GEORGE CLYMER,
THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JARED INGERSOLL,
JAMES WILSON,
GOUV. MORRIS.

VIRGINIA.

JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, Jun.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WILLIAM BLUNT,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT,
HUGH WILLIAMSON.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

JOHN RUTLEDGE,
CHAS. COATESWORTH PINCKNEY,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
PIERCE BUTLER.

GEORGIA.

WILLIAM FEW,
ABRAHAM BALDWIN.

Attest:
WILLIAM JACKSON,
Secretary.

AMENDMENTS

TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, RATIFIED ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE FIFTH ARTICLE OF THE FOREGOING CONSTITUTION.

The following articles proposed by congress, in addition to and amendments of the constitution of the United States, having been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States, are become a part of the constitution.

First Congress, First Session, March 5th, 1789.

ARTICLE I.

RIGHT OF CONSCIENCE, FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, &C.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging

the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

OF THE MILITIA.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

OF QUARTERING SOLDIERS.

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

OF UNREASONABLE SEARCHES AND SEIZURES.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

OF CRIMES AND INDICTMENTS.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, nor shall any person be subject, for the same offense, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself; nor to be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the

State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

OF TRIAL BY JURY IN CIVIL CASES.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

OF BAILS, FINES AND PUNISHMENTS.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

RESERVED RIGHTS.

The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others, retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

POWERS NOT DELEGATED RESERVED.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Third Congress, Second Session, December 2d, 1793.

ARTICLE XI.

THE JUDICIAL POWER—SEE ART. 3, SEC. 2.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit, in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

Eighth Congress, First Session, October 17th, 1803.

ARTICLE XII.

HOW THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT ARE ELECTED.

The electors shall meet in their respective States,* and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name, in their ballots, the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed,† to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates,‡ and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. And if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President; but in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice; and if the house of representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of a choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to

*On the first Wednesday in December, by act of Congress, 1st March, 1792.

†Before the 1st Wednesday in January, by act of Congress, 1st March, 1792.

‡On the 2d Wednesday in February, by the same act.

the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SLAVERY ABOLISHED—13TH AMENDMENT, PASSED 1865.

Section I.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section II.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

CITIZENS AND THEIR RIGHTS—14TH AMENDMENT.

Section I.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Section II.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective number, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President, or for United States representatives in congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

DISABILITY OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION.

Section III.

No person shall be a senator or representative in congress, elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

VALIDITY OF PUBLIC DEBT NOT TO BE QUESTIONED.

Section IV.

The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section V.

The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE NOT TO BE IMPAIRED.

Section I.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Section II.

The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[The fifteenth amendment passed at the Fortieth Congress.]

STATE CONSTITUTION.

A CONSTITUTION *agreed upon by the delegates of the people of New Jersey, in convention begun at Trenton on the fourteenth day of May, and continued to the twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, ratified by the people at an election held on the thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1844, and amended at a special election held on the seventh day of September, A. D. 1875.*

We, the people of the State of New Jersey, grateful to Almighty God for the civil and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION:

ARTICLE I.

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain natural and unalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security and benefit of the people, and they have the right at all times to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it.

3. No person shall be deprived of the inestimable privilege of worshiping Almighty God in a manner agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; nor, under any pretense whatever, to be compelled to attend any place of worship contrary to his faith and judgment; nor shall any person be obliged to pay tithes, taxes or other rates for building or repairing any church or churches, place or places of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry, contrary to what he believes to be right, or has deliberately and voluntarily engaged to perform.

4. There shall be no establishment of one religious sect in preference to another; no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust; and no person

shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right merely on account of his religious principles.

5. Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the papers and things to be seized.

7. The right of a trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the legislature may authorize the trial of civil suits, when the matter in dispute does not exceed fifty dollars, by a jury of six men.

8. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel in his defense.

9. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy; or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

10. No person shall, after acquittal, be tried for the same offense. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or presumption great.

11. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

12. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

13. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in a manner prescribed by law.

14. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying

war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

15. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted.

16. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; but land may be taken for public highways as heretofore, until the legislature shall direct compensation to be made.

17. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any action, or on any judgment founded upon contract, unless in cases of fraud; nor shall any person be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

18. The people have the right freely to assemble together, to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to petition for redress of grievances.

19. No county, city, borough, town, township or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit, to or in aid of any individual association or corporation, or become security for or be directly or indirectly the owner of any stock or bonds of any association or corporation.

20. No donation of land or appropriation of money shall be made by the State or any municipal corporation to or for the use of any society, association or corporation whatever.

21. This enumeration of rights and privileges shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

ARTICLE II.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

1. Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this State one year, and of the county in which he claims his vote five months, next before the election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people; *provided*, that no person in the military, naval or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident in this State, by being stationed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within this State; and no pauper, idiot, insane person, or person convicted of a crime which now excludes him from being a witness unless pardoned or restored by law to the right of suffrage, shall enjoy the right of an elector; *and provided further*, that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State, or of the

United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district; and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which, and the time and place at which, such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside.

2. The legislature may pass laws to deprive persons of the right of suffrage who shall be convicted of bribery.

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

1. The powers of the government shall be divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, executive and judicial; and no person or persons belonging to, or constituting one of these departments, shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except as herein expressly provided.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

Section I.

1. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and general assembly.

2. No person shall be a member of the senate who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State for four years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year, next before his election; and no person shall be a member of the general assembly who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State for two years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year next before his election; *provided*, that no person shall be eligible as a member of either house of the legislature, who shall not be entitled to the right of suffrage.

3. Members of the senate and general assembly shall be elected yearly and every year, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; and the two houses shall meet separately on the second Tuesday in January next after the said day of election, at which time of meeting the legislative year shall commence; but the time of holding such election may be altered by the legislature.

Section II.

1. The senate shall be composed of one senator from each county in the State, elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, for three years.

2. As soon as the senate shall meet after the first election to be held in pursuance of this constitution, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second class at the expiration of the second year; and of the third class at the expiration of the third year, so that one class may be elected every year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, the persons elected to supply such vacancies shall be elected for the unexpired terms only.

Section III.

1. The general assembly shall be composed of members annually elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, who shall be apportioned among the said counties as nearly as may be according to the number of their inhabitants. The present apportionment shall continue until the next census of the United States shall have been taken, and an apportionment of members of the general assembly shall be made by the legislature at its first session after the next and every subsequent enumeration or census, and when made shall remain unaltered until another enumeration shall have been taken; *provided*, that each county shall at all times be entitled to one member; and the whole number of members shall never exceed sixty.

Section IV.

1. Each house shall direct writs of election for supplying vacancies, occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise; but if vacancies occur during the recess of the legislature, the writs may be issued by the governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

2. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

3. Each house shall choose its own officers, determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, may expel a member.

4. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and

from time to time publish the same; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

5. Neither house, during the session of the legislature, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

6. All bills and joint resolutions shall be read three times in each house, before the final passage thereof; and no bill or joint resolution shall pass unless there be a majority of all the members of each body personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of the members voting on such final passage shall be entered on the journal.

7. Members of the senate and general assembly shall receive annually the sum of five hundred dollars during the time for which they shall have been elected and while they shall hold their office, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever. The president of the senate and the speaker of the house of assembly shall, in virtue of their offices, receive an additional compensation, equal to one-third of their allowance as members.

8. Members of the senate and general assembly shall, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sitting of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate, in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Section V.

1. No member of the senate or general assembly shall, during the time for which he was elected, be nominated or appointed by the governor, or by the legislature in joint meeting, to any civil office under the authority of this State which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time.

2. If any member of the senate or general assembly shall be elected to represent this State in the senate or house of representatives of the United States, and shall accept thereof, or shall accept of any office or appointment under the government of the United States, his seat in the legislature of this State shall thereby be vacated.

3. No justice of the supreme court, nor judge of any other court, sheriff, justice of the peace nor any person or persons possessed of any office of profit under the government of this State, shall be entitled to a seat either in the senate or in the general assembly; but, on being elected and taking his seat,

his office shall be considered vacant; and no person holding any office of profit under the government of the United States shall be entitled to a seat in either house.

Section VI.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of assembly; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but for appropriations made by law.

3. The credit of the State shall not be directly or indirectly loaned in any case.

4. The legislature shall not, in any manner, create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, of the State which shall, singly or in the aggregate with any previous debts or liabilities, at any time exceed one hundred thousand dollars, except for purposes of war, or to repel invasion, or to suppress insurrection, unless the same shall be authorized by a law for some single object or work, to be distinctly specified therein; which law shall provide the ways and means, exclusive of loans, to pay the interest of such debt or liability as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt or liability within thirty-five years from the time of the contracting thereof, and shall be irrepealable until such debt or liability, and the interest thereon, are fully paid and discharged; and no such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received the sanction of a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money to be raised by the authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object stated therein, and to the payment of the debt thereby created. This section shall not be construed to refer to any money that has been, or may be, deposited with this State by the government of the United States.

Section VII.

1. No divorce shall be granted by the legislature.

2. No lottery shall be authorized by this State, and no ticket in any lottery not authorized by a law of this State shall be bought or sold within the State.

3. The legislature shall not pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or depriving a party of any remedy for enforcing a contract which existed when the contract was made.

4. To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same act such things as have no

proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title. No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only; but the act revived, or the section or sections amended, shall be inserted at length. No general law shall embrace any provision of a private, special or local character. No act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be made or deemed a part of the act, or which shall enact that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be applicable, except by inserting it in such act.

5. The laws of this State shall begin in the following style: "Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey."

6. The fund for the support of free schools, and all money, stock and other property which may hereafter be appropriated for that purpose, or received into the treasury under the provision of any law heretofore passed to augment the said fund, shall be securely invested and remain a perpetual fund; and the income thereof, except so much as it may be judged expedient to apply to an increase of the capital, shall be annually appropriated to the support of public free schools, for the equal benefit of all the people of the State; and it shall not be competent for the legislature to borrow, appropriate or use the said fund, or any part thereof, for any other purpose, under any pretense whatever. The legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of free public schools for the instruction of all the children in this State between the ages of five and eighteen years.

7. No private or special law shall be passed authorizing the sale of any lands belonging in whole or in part to a minor or minors, or other persons who may at the time be under any legal disability to act for themselves.

8. Individuals or private corporations shall not be authorized to take private property for public use, without just compensation first made to the owners.

9. No private, special or local bill shall be passed unless public notice of the intention to apply therefor, and of the general object thereof, shall have been previously given. The legislature, at the next session after the adoption hereof, and from time to time thereafter, shall prescribe the time and mode of giving such notice, the evidence thereof, and how such evidence shall be preserved.

10. The legislature may vest in the circuit courts, or courts of common pleas within the several counties of this State, chancery powers, so far as relates to the foreclosure of mortgages and sale of mortgaged premises.

11. The legislature shall not pass private, local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases; that is to say:

Laying out, opening, altering and working roads or highways.

Vacating any road, town plot, street, alley or public grounds.

Regulating the internal affairs of towns and counties; appointing local officers or commissions to regulate municipal affairs.

Selecting, drawing, summoning or empaneling grand or petit jurors.

Creating, increasing or decreasing the percentage or allowance of public officers during the term for which said officers were elected or appointed.

Changing the law of descent.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks.

Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases.

Providing for the management and support of free public schools.

The legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this paragraph, and for all other cases which, in its judgment, may be provided for by general laws. The legislature shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers, but they shall pass general laws under which corporations may be organized and corporate powers of every nature obtained, subject, nevertheless, to repeal or alteration at the will of the legislature.

12. Property shall be assessed for taxes under general laws, and by uniform rules, according to its true value.

Section VIII.

1. Members of the legislature shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear [or affirm, as the case may be,] that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of New Jersey, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of senator [or member of the general assembly, as the case may be,] according to the best of my ability."

And members-elect of the senate or general assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

2. Every officer of the legislature shall, before he enters upon his duties, take and subscribe the following oath or

affirmation: "I do solemnly promise and swear [or affirm] that I will faithfully, impartially and justly perform all the duties of the office of ———, to the best of my ability and understanding; that I will carefully preserve all records, papers, writings or property intrusted to me for safe-keeping by virtue of my office, and make such disposition of the same as may be required by law."

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a governor.

2. The governor shall be elected by the legal voters of this State. The person having the highest number of votes shall be the governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen governor by the vote of a majority of the members of both houses in joint meeting. Contested elections for the office of governor shall be determined in such manner as the legislature shall direct by law. When a governor is to be elected by the people, such election shall be held at the time when and at the places where the people shall respectively vote for members of the legislature.

3. The governor shall hold his office for three years, to commence on the third Tuesday of January next ensuing the election for governor by the people, and to end on the Monday preceding the third Tuesday of January, three years thereafter; and he shall be incapable of holding that office for three years next after his term of service shall have expired; and no appointment or nomination to office shall be made by the governor during the last week of his said term.

4. The governer shall be not less than thirty years of age, and shall have been for twenty years, at least, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this State seven years next before his election, unless he shall have been absent during that time on the public business of the United States or of this State.

5. The governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

6. He shall be the commander-in-chief of all the military and naval forces of the State; he shall have power to convene the legislature, or the senate alone, whenever in his opinion public necessity requires it; he shall communicate by message to the legislature at the opening of each session, and at such other times as he may deem necessary, the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed,

and grant, under the great seal of the State, commissions to all such officers as shall be required to be commissioned.

7. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the governor; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, a majority of the whole number of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved of by a majority of the whole number of that house, it shall become a law; but in neither house shall the vote be taken on the same day on which the bill shall be returned to it; and in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor, within five days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. If any bill presented to the governor contain several items of appropriations of money, he may object to one or more of such items while approving of the other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect. If the legislature be in session he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated, a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If, on reconsideration, one or more of such items be approved by a majority of the members elected to each house, the same shall be a part of the law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. All the provisions of this section in relation to bills not approved by the governor shall apply to cases in which he shall withhold his approval from any item or items contained in a bill appropriating money.

8. No member of congress, or person holding an office under the United States, or this State, shall exercise the office of governor; and in case the governor, or person administering the government shall accept any office under the United States or this State, his office of governor shall thereupon be vacant. Nor shall he be elected by the legislature to any office under the government of this State or of the United States, during the term for which he shall have been elected governor.

9. The governor, or person administering the government, shall have power to suspend the collection of fines and forfeitures, and to grant reprieves, to extend until the expiration of a time not exceeding ninety days after conviction; but this power shall not extend to cases of impeachment.

10. The governor, or person administering the government, the chancellor, and the six judges of the court of errors and appeals, or a major part of them, of whom the governor, or person administering the government, shall be one, may remit fines and forfeitures, and grant pardons, after conviction, in all cases except impeachment.

11. The governor and all other civil officers under this State shall be liable to impeachment for misdemeanor in office during their continuance in office, and for two years thereafter.

12. In case of the death, resignation or removal from office of the governor, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate, and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly, for the time being, until another governor shall be elected and qualified; but in such case another governor shall be chosen at the next election for members of the legislature, unless such death, resignation or removal shall occur within thirty days immediately preceding such next election, in which case a governor shall be chosen at the second succeeding election for members of the legislature. When a vacancy happens, during the recess of the legislature, in any office which is to be filled by the governor and senate, or by the legislature in joint meeting, the governor shall fill such vacancy and the commission shall expire at the end of the next session of the legislature, unless a successor shall be sooner appointed; when a vacancy happens in the office of clerk or surrogate of any county, the governor shall fill such vacancy, and the commission shall expire when a successor is elected and qualified.

13. In case of the impeachment of the governor, his absence from the State or inability to discharge the duties of his office, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate; and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly for the time being, until the governor, absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted, or until the disqualification or inability shall cease, or until a new governor be elected and qualified.

14. In case of a vacancy in the office of governor from any other cause than those herein enumerated, or in case of the death of the governor-elect before he is qualified into office,

the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate or speaker of the house of assembly, as above provided for, until a new governor be elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIARY.

Section I.

1. The judicial power shall be vested in a court of errors and appeals in the last resort in all causes as heretofore; a court for the trial of impeachments; a court of chancery; a prerogative court; a supreme court; circuit courts, and such inferior courts as now exist, and as may be hereafter ordained and established by law; which inferior courts the legislature may alter or abolish, as the public good shall require.

Section II.

1. The court of errors and appeals shall consist of the chancellor, the justices of the supreme court, and six judges, or a major part of them; which judges are to be appointed for six years.

2. Immediately after the court shall first assemble, the six judges shall arrange themselves in such manner that the seat of one of them shall be vacated every year, in order that thereafter one judge may be annually appointed.

3. Such of the six judges as shall attend the court shall receive, respectively, a *per diem* compensation, to be provided by law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

5. When an appeal from an order or decree shall be heard, the chancellor shall inform the court, in writing, of the reasons for his order or decree; but he shall not sit as a member, or have a voice in the hearing or final sentence.

6. When a writ of error shall be brought, no justice who has given a judicial opinion in the cause in favor of or against any error complained of, shall sit as a member, or have a voice on the hearing, or for its affirmance or reversal; but the reasons for such opinion shall be assigned to the court in writing.

Section III.

1. The house of assembly shall have the sole power of impeaching, by a vote of a majority of all the members; and all impeachments shall be tried by the senate; the members, when sitting for that purpose, to be on oath or affirmation "truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in

question according to evidence;" and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of the senate.

2. Any judicial officer impeached shall be suspended from exercising his office until his acquittal.

3. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and to disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, profit or trust under this State; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

Section IV.

1. The court of chancery shall consist of a chancellor.

2. The chancellor shall be the ordinary or surrogate general, and judge of the prerogative court.

3. All persons aggrieved by any order, sentence or decree of the orphans' court, may appeal from the same, or from any part thereof to the prerogative court; but such order, sentence or decree shall not be removed into the supreme court, or circuit court if the subject-matter thereof be within the jurisdiction of the orphans' court.

4. The secretary of state shall be the register of the prerogative court, and shall perform the duties required of him by law in that respect.

Section V.

1. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and four associate justices. The number of associate justices may be increased or decreased by law, but shall never be less than two.

2. The circuit courts shall be held in every county of this State, by one or more of the justices of the supreme court, or a judge appointed for that purpose, and shall, in all cases within the county except in those of a criminal nature, have common law jurisdiction, concurrent with the supreme court; and any final judgment of a circuit court may be docketed in the supreme court, and shall operate as a judgment obtained in the supreme court from the time of such docketing.

3. Final judgments in any circuit court may be brought by writ of error into the supreme court, or directly into the court of errors and appeals.

Section VI.

1. There shall be no more than five judges of the inferior court of common pleas in each of the counties in this State, after the terms of the judges of said court now in office shall

terminate. One judge for each county shall be appointed every year, and no more, except to fill vacancies, which shall be for the unexpired term only.

2. The commissions for the first appointments of judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April next; and all subsequent commissions for judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April in every successive year, except commissions to fill vacancies, which shall bear date and take effect when issued.

Section VII.

1. There may be elected under this constitution two, and not more than five, justices of the peace in each of the townships of the several counties of this State, and in each of the wards, in cities that may vote in wards. When a township or ward contains two thousand inhabitants or less, it may have two justices; when it contains more than two thousand inhabitants, and not more than four thousand, it may have four justices; and when it contains more than four thousand inhabitants, it may have five justices; *provided*, that whenever any township not voting in wards contains more than seven thousand inhabitants, such township may have an additional justice for each additional three thousand inhabitants above four thousand.

2. The population of the townships in the several counties of the State and of the several wards shall be ascertained by the last preceding census of the United States, until the legislature shall provide, by law, some other mode of ascertaining it.

ARTICLE VII.

APPOINTING POWER AND TENURE OF OFFICE.

Section I.

MILITIA OFFICERS.

1. The legislature shall provide by law for enrolling, organizing and arming the militia.

2. Captains, subalterns and non-commissioned officers shall be elected by the members of their respective companies.

3. Field officers of regiments, independent battalions and squadrons shall be elected by the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, battalions or squadrons.

4. Brigadier-generals shall be elected by the field officers of their respective brigades.

5. Major-generals, the adjutant-general and quartermaster-

general shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

6. The legislature shall provide, by law, the time and manner of electing militia officers, and of certifying their elections to the governor, who shall grant their commissions, and determine their rank, when not determined by law; and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office but by the sentence of a court-martial, pursuant to law.

7. In case the electors of subalterns, captains or field officers shall refuse or neglect to make such elections, the governor shall have power to appoint such officers, and to fill all vacancies caused by such refusal or neglect.

8. Brigade inspectors shall be chosen by the field officers of their respective brigades.

9. The governor shall appoint all militia officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in this constitution.

10. Major-generals, brigadier-generals and commanding officers of regiments, independent battalions and squadrons shall appoint the staff officers of their divisions, brigades, regiments, independent battalions and squadrons, respectively.

Section II.

CIVIL OFFICERS.

1. Justices of the supreme court, chancellor, judges of the court of errors and appeals and judges of the inferior court of common pleas shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

The justices of the supreme court and chancellor shall hold their offices for the term of seven years; shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during the term of their appointments; and they shall hold no other office under the government of this State or of the United States.

2. Judges of the courts of common pleas shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for five years; but when appointed to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the unexpired term only.

3. The state treasurer and comptroller shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for three years, and until their successors shall be qualified into office.

4. The attorney-general, prosecutors of the pleas, clerk of the supreme court, clerk of the court of chancery, secretary of state and the keeper of the state prison shall be nominated

by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

5. The law reporter shall be appointed by the justices of the supreme court, or a majority of them; and the chancery reporter shall be appointed by the chancellor.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

6. Clerks and surrogates of counties shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the annual elections for members of the general assembly.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

7. Sheriffs and coroners shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the elections for members of the general assembly, and they shall hold their offices for three years, after which three years must elapse before they can be again capable of serving. Sheriffs shall annually renew their bonds.

8. Justices of the peace shall be elected by ballot at the annual meetings of the townships in the several counties of the State, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards, in such manner and under such regulations as may be hereafter provided by law.

They shall be commissioned for the county, and their commissions shall bear date and take effect on the first day of May next after their election.

They shall hold their offices for five years; but when elected to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the unexpired term only; *provided*, that the commission of any justice of the peace shall become vacant upon his ceasing to reside in the township in which he was elected.

The first election for justices of the peace shall take place at the next annual town-meetings of the townships in the several counties of the State, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards.

9. All other officers, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for by law, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate; and shall hold their offices for the time prescribed by law.

10. All civil officers elected or appointed pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, shall be commissioned by the governor.

11. The term of office of all officers elected or appointed, pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, except when herein otherwise directed, shall commence on the day of the date of their respective commissions; but no commission for any office shall bear date prior to the expiration of the term of the incumbent of said office.

ARTICLE VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. The secretary of state shall be *ex officio* an auditor of the accounts of the treasurer, and as such, it shall be his duty to assist the legislature in the annual examination and settlement of said accounts, until otherwise provided by law.

2. The seal of the State shall be kept by the governor, or person administering the government, and used by him officially, and shall be called the great seal of the State of New Jersey.

3. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of New Jersey, sealed with the great seal, signed by the governor, or person administering the government, and countersigned by the secretary of state, and it shall run thus: "The State of New Jersey, to ———, greeting." All writs shall be in the name of the State; and all indictments shall conclude in the following manner, viz., "against the peace of this State, the government and dignity of the same."

4. This constitution shall take effect and go into operation on the second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

Any specific amendment or amendments to the constitution may be proposed in the senate or general assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature then next to be chosen, and shall be published for three months previous to making such choice, in at least one newspaper of each county, if any be published therein; and if in the legislature next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments, or any of them, shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments, or such of them as may have been agreed to as aforesaid by the two legislatures, to the people, in such manner and at such time, at least four months after the adjournment of the legislature, as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people at a special election to be held for that purpose only, shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, or any of them, by a majority of the electors

qualified to vote for members of the legislature voting thereon, such amendment or amendments so approved and ratified shall become part of the constitution; *provided*, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately and distinctly; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people by the legislature oftener than once in five years.

ARTICLE X.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the change in the constitution of this State, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained, that—

1. The common law and statute laws now in force, not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the legislature; and all writs, actions, causes of action, prosecutions, contracts, claims and rights of individuals and of bodies corporate, and of the State, and all charters of incorporation, shall continue, and all indictments which shall have been found, or which may hereafter be found, for any crime or offense committed before the adoption of this constitution, may be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place. The several courts of law and equity, except as herein otherwise provided, shall continue with the like powers and jurisdiction as if this constitution had not been adopted.

2. All officers now filling any office or appointment shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof, according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless by this constitution it is otherwise directed.

3. The present governor, chancellor and ordinary or surrogate-general and treasurer shall continue in office until successors elected or appointed under this constitution shall be sworn or affirmed into office.

4. In case of the death, resignation or disability of the present governor, the person who may be vice-president of council at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office and administer the government until a governor shall have been elected and sworn or affirmed into office under this constitution.

5. The present governor, or in case of his death or inability to act, the vice-president of council, together with the present members of the legislative council and secretary of state, shall constitute a board of state canvassers, in the manner now provided by law, for the purpose of ascertaining and declaring

the result of the next ensuing election for governor, members of the house of representatives, and electors of president and vice-president.

6. The returns of the votes for governor, at the said next ensuing election, shall be transmitted to the secretary of state, the votes counted, and the election declared in the manner now provided by law in the case of the election of electors of president and vice-president.

7. The election of clerks and surrogates, in those counties where the term of office of the present incumbent shall expire previous to the general election of eighteen hundred and forty-five, shall be held at the general election next ensuing the adoption of this constitution; the result of which election shall be ascertained in the manner now provided by law for the election of sheriffs.

8. The elections for the year eighteen hundred and forty-four shall take place as now provided by law.

9. It shall be the duty of the governor to fill all vacancies in office happening between the adoption of this constitution and the first session of the senate, and not otherwise provided for, and the commissions shall expire at the end of the first session of the senate, or when successors shall be elected or appointed and qualified.

10. The restriction of the pay of members of the legislature, after forty days from the commencement of the session, shall not be applied to the first legislature convened under this constitution.

11. Clerks of counties shall be clerks of the inferior courts of common pleas and quarter sessions of the several counties, and perform the duties, and be subject to the regulations now required of them by law until otherwise ordained by the legislature.

12. The legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY:

I, HENRY C. KELSEY, Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Constitution of the State of New Jersey as amended, as the same is taken from and compared with the original Constitution and amendments thereto, now remaining on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand
[L. S.] and affixed my official seal, this ninth day of October,
A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

HENRY C. KELSEY.

SENATE.

RULES ADOPTED 1884.

President.

1. The President shall take the Chair at the time appointed, and a quorum being present the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake therein may be corrected.

2. He shall not engage in any debate without leave of the Senate, except so far as shall be necessary for regulating the form of proceeding. (Rule 6.)

3. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

4. He shall, on all occasions, preserve the strictest order and decorum. (Rules 8, 43, 53.)

5. When two or more Senators shall rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

6. He shall have the right to name a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond one day.

7. He shall decide every question of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate; and he may call for the sense of the Senate upon any question of order.

8. He shall cause all persons to be arrested or removed from the Senate chamber who shall interrupt the proceedings of the Senate, or conduct themselves improperly in the lobby or gallery. (Rule 53.)

Quorum.

9. A majority of the members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum; and whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at a regular meeting, and shall adjourn, the names of those present shall be entered on the journal.

10. Whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at any regular meeting, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent Senators.

Order of Business.

11. After the President has taken the chair, the order of business shall be as follows:

I. Prayer.
II. Calling the Roll.
III. Reading the Journal.
IV. Presentation and reference of petitions and memorials.
V. Reports of Committees.
1. Standing Committees (in accordance with Rule 13.)
2. Select Committees.
VI. Unfinished business.
VII. Introduction of bills.
VIII. Senate bills on second reading.
IX. Senate bills on third reading.
X. Assembly bills on second reading.
XI. Assembly bills on third reading.

Committees.

12. All Committees shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate. (Rule 34.)

13. The following Standing Committees, consisting of three members each, shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, until otherwise ordered, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

A Committee on the Judiciary.
A Committee on the Revision and Amendment of the Laws.
A Committee on Finance.
A Committee on Corporations.
A Committee on Municipal Corporations.
A Committee on Railroads, Canals and Turnpikes.
A Committee on Banks and Insurance Companies.
A Committee on Education.
A Committee on the Militia.
A Committee on Fisheries.
A Committee on Riparian Rights.
A Committee on Agriculture.
A Committee on Miscellaneous Business.
A Committee on Elections.
A Committee on Claims and Pensions.
A Committee on Unfinished Business.
A Committee on Labor and Industries.

A Committee on Engrossed Bills, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills and joint resolutions before they shall be put upon their third reading, and who shall report the same to the Senate, and the Secretary shall enter upon the journal that the same have been correctly engrossed.

Special Committees shall consist of three members, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

The several Joint Committees shall consist of three members each, and shall be also appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the House of Assembly.

A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.
A Committee on the State Prison.
A Committee on the Lunatic Asylums.
A Committee on the Library.
A Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.
A Committee on Public Printing.
A Committee on Passed Bills.
A Committee on Commerce and Navigation.
A Committee on Federal Relations.
A Committee on the Soldiers' Home.
A Committee on Reform School for Boys.
A Committee on Sinking Fund.
A Committee on Industrial School for Girls.
A Committee on the New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes.

Bills and Joint Resolutions.

14. When a memorial or bill is referred to a committee, praying or providing for an act of incorporation, or for any other act, notice of the application for which is required by law to be previously advertised, the committee shall not have leave to report such bill unless satisfactory evidence has been presented to the committee that the application for such act has had a *bona fide* advertisement according to law; and all committees reporting such bills referred to them shall certify to the Senate that such proof has been presented and is deemed satisfactory.

15. The titles of all bills, and such parts thereof only as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be entered on the journal.

16. When leave is asked to bring in a bill, its title shall be read for the information of the Senate, and if objected to it shall be laid over for one day; and all public bills and joint resolutions shall, after the first reading, be printed for the use of the Senate; but no other paper or document shall be printed without special order, except private bills, as provided by Rule 17.

17. No private bill shall be read a second time, unless printed copies thereof, procured by the applicants, shall be in the possession of the Senate.

18. All bills and special reports of committees shall be numbered by the Secretary as they are severally introduced, and a list made of the same, and such bills and reports shall be called up by the President for consideration in the order in which they are reported and stand upon the calendar, unless

otherwise ordered; and the Secretary shall read from the said list or calendar, and not from the files of bills or reports.

19. No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been ordered to a second reading, after which it may be referred to a committee.

20. All bills may be made the order for a particular day, and public bills, when called for, shall have the preference of private bills; and when two or more bills shall be called for by Senators, they shall be taken up according to their seniority, reckoning from the date of their introduction. (Rule 56.)

21. The consent of a majority of the Senators present shall be sufficient to engross or re-engross any bill or joint resolution; but no bill or joint resolution shall pass unless there shall be a majority of all the Senators personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of Senators voting on the final passage of any bill or joint resolution shall be entered on the journal; and the like entry on any other question shall be made at the desire of any Senator.

22. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the President shall give notice at each reading whether it be the first, second or third, which readings shall be on three different days.

23. The final question upon the second reading of every bill or joint resolution originating in the Senate shall be whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time; and no amendment shall be received at the third reading unless by unanimous consent of the Senators present, but it shall be in order, before the final passage of any such bill or joint resolution, to move its recommitment; and should such recommitment take place, and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill or resolution shall be again read a second time and considered, and the aforesaid question again put.

24. All bills ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair, round hand.

25. When a bill or joint resolution shall have been lost, and reconsidered and lost again, the same shall not again be reconsidered but by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

26. Bills and joint resolutions, when passed by the Senate, shall be signed by the President.

27. When a Senate bill or joint resolution shall have been passed, the same shall be signed, taken to the House of Assembly, and its concurrence therein requested, without a motion for that purpose.

28. When a bill or resolution passed by the Senate shall be carried to the House of Assembly, all papers and documents relating thereto on the files of the Senate, shall be carried by the Secretary, with such bill or resolution, to the House of Assembly.

Motions and their Precedence.

29. When a motion shall be made, it shall be reduced to writing by the President or any Senator, and delivered to the Secretary at his table, and read before the same shall be debatable.

30. All motions entered on the journal of the Senate, shall be entered in the names of the Senators who make them.

31. If the question in debate contains several points, any Senator may have the same divided; but a motion to strike out and insert, or to commit with instructions, shall not be divided. (Rule 49.)

32. The rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition, nor prevent a subsequent motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out, prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert.

33. On filling blanks the question shall be first taken on the largest sum, the greatest number, and the most distant day.

34. When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a Select Committee and to a Standing Committee, the question of reference to a Standing Committee shall be put first.

35. When a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received but—

1. To adjourn. (Rules 36, 37.)
2. To proceed to the consideration of Executive business.
3. To lay on the table. (Rules 37, 39.)
4. To postpone indefinitely. (Rule 39.)
5. To postpone to a certain day. (Rule 39.)
6. To commit. (Rule 39.)
7. To amend. (Rules 38, 39.)

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged. (Rule 39.)

36. The motion to adjourn, or to fix a day to which the Senate shall adjourn, shall always be in order except when a vote is being taken, or while a Senator is addressing the Senate.

37. The motion to adjourn, to proceed to the consideration of Executive business, and to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

38. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be equivalent to its rejection.

39. When a motion shall have been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any Senator who voted on the prevailing side, to move a reconsideration thereof on the same or next succeeding day of actual session; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion upon which the vote was taken, announcing their decision, shall have gone from the possession of the Senate, and they shall not pass from the possession of the Senate until the expiration of the time in which a reconsideration is permitted; and every motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes, except a motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage of a bill or joint resolution, which shall require the same majority as is necessary for their final passage.

Members.

40. The seats within the bar shall be reserved exclusively for the Senators, the officers of the Senate, and the reporters of the press, who may have seats assigned them.

41. No Senator shall speak in any debate without rising, nor more than three times on any subject of debate, unless he shall first obtain leave of the Senate.

42. Every Senator, in speaking, shall address the President, confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

43. Any Senator may change his vote before the decision of the question shall have been announced by the Chair.

44. No Senator shall have his vote recorded on any question, when the yeas and nays are called, unless he shall be present to answer to his name.

Messages.

45. All messages shall be sent to the House of Assembly by the Secretary, under the direction of the President, as a standing order, without a vote thereon.

46. Messages may be delivered at any stage of business except when a vote is being taken.

47. When a message shall be sent from the Governor or House of Assembly to the Senate, it shall be announced at the door by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Senate Bills in the House.

48. When an amendment made in the Senate to a bill from the House of Assembly shall be disagreed to by that House,

and not adhered to by the Senate, the bill shall be considered as standing on a third reading.

49. An amendment of the House of Assembly to a Senate bill shall not be divisible.

50. In case of disagreement between the Senate and House of Assembly, the Senate may either *recede, insist and ask a conference* or *adhere*, and motions for such purposes shall take precedence in that order.

51. When a Senate bill shall be returned, amended by the House of Assembly, the sections of the bill so amended, together with the amendments, shall be read by the Secretary for a first reading, and be entitled to a second reading, without special motion, at which reading the proposed amendments shall be open to the action of the Senate. (Rule 50.) And if, at its third reading, upon the question being put by the President, "Will the Senate concur in the House amendment to Senate bill No. —?" a majority of the whole Senate should, by a vote of yeas and nays, to concur, the question shall then be upon ordering the bill to be re-engrossed. If so ordered, the bill shall be re-engrossed, the amendments embodied therein, and the re-engrossed bill examined and reported by the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and read in open Senate, to the end that it may be known to be correctly engrossed, and shall be then signed and certified as other bills.

Disorder.

52. In case of any disturbance in the gallery or lobby, the President shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

53. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall aid in the enforcement of order, under the direction of the President.

54. No Senator, in speaking, shall mention a Senator then present by his name.

Special Orders.

55. When the hour shall have arrived for the consideration of a special order, the same shall be taken up, and the Senate shall proceed to consider it, unless it shall be postponed by the Senate.

56. The unfinished business in which the Senate shall have been engaged at the last preceding adjournment shall have the preference in the special orders of the day. (Rule 20.)

57. No concurrent resolution shall pass unless by the consent of a majority of the Senators elected.

Secret Session.

58. On a motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the Senate on the discussion of any business which may, in

the opinion of a Senator, require secrecy, the President shall direct the chamber to be cleared, and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain shut.

Rules.

59. No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be suspended unless by the consent of two-thirds of the Senators elected, nor rescinded or amended but by the same number, and one day's notice shall be given of the motion for rescission or amendment.

Executive Session.

60. When nominations shall be made by the Governor to the Senate, they shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, be referred to appropriate committees; and the final question on every nomination shall be, "Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?" which question shall not be put on the same day on which the nomination is received, nor on the day on which it may be reported by a committee, unless by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

61. When acting on Executive business, the Senate shall be cleared of all persons except the Senators and Secretary.

62. All information or remarks concerning the character or qualifications of any person nominated by the Governor to office shall be kept a secret.

63. The Legislative and Executive proceedings of the Senate shall be kept in separate and distinct books.

64. All nominations approved by the Senate, or otherwise definitely acted on, shall be transmitted by the Secretary to the Governor, with the determination of the Senate thereon, from day to day, as such proceedings may occur; but no further extract from the Executive journal shall be furnished, published or otherwise communicated, except by special order of the Senate.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

RULES ADOPTED 1884.

Of the Meeting of the House.

1. Any member or members less than a quorum may meet and adjourn the House from day to day, when necessary.

2. Every member shall attend in his place precisely at the hour to which the House was last adjourned; and in case of neglect, he shall be subject to a reprimand from the Chair, unless excused by the House; nor shall any member absent himself from the House for more than the space of a quarter of an hour without leave previously obtained.

3. In case a less number of members than a quorum shall be present after the arrival of the hour to which the House stood adjourned, they are hereby authorized to send their Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, with a warrant duly executed, for any and all absent members, as the majority of such as are present may agree, and at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be rendered as the House, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient. Immediately after the appointment of the Standing Committees, the members shall arrange among themselves their several seats appropriated to their counties; and in case of disagreement, the same shall be decided by lot.

Of the Duties of the Speaker.

4. He shall take the chair at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned, and immediately call the members to order; and on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read, which may then be corrected by the House.

5. He shall preserve order and decorum, and in debate shall prevent personal reflections, and confine members to the question under discussion; but he shall not engage in any debate, nor propose his opinion on any question, without first calling on some member to occupy the chair. When two or more members rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

6. He shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House, when demanded by any four members, on which

appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

7. All questions before the House shall be stated by the Speaker, and distinctly put in the following form, to wit: "As many as are in favor of (the question) will say aye;" and after the affirmative is expressed, "Those of a contrary opinion, no." If the Speaker doubts, or a division be called for, the House shall divide; those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative; and in case of an equal division, the Speaker shall decide.

8. All Committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House.

9. All acts, addresses and joint resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker; and all writs, warrants and subpœnas issued by the order of the House shall be under his hand and seal, and attested by the Clerk. If the Speaker be absent, a less number of members than a quorum may appoint a Speaker *pro tempore*, who may sign any warrants, or perform any act requisite to bring in absent members.

10. He shall have a general direction of the hall, and he may name a member to perform the duties of the Chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond a second adjournment.

Of the Order of Business.

11. After the reading of the journal, the business of the first meeting of each day shall be conducted in the following manner, to wit:

I. Letters, petitions and memorials, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and disposed of.

II. Reports of Committees may be read.

III. Original resolutions may be offered and considered; items of unfinished business referred; motions to reconsider and to appoint additional members of Committees made; and leave of absence, leave to withdraw documents, and leave to introduce bills asked.

Leave for Bills and to Introduce Bills.

IV. Bills and joint resolutions on a third reading may be taken up.

V. The House shall then proceed in the order of the day, preference being always given to the unfinished business of the previous sitting; after which bills and joint resolutions on a second reading shall be taken in their order; and the House, in its afternoon session, will proceed to business as though there had been no adjournment of its morning session, excepting that original resolutions, and leave to introduce bills of

Committees, be the first business in the afternoon session; and shall, on demand of the majority, proceed with the order of the day.

12. The Clerk shall make a list of all public bills and joint resolutions. He shall keep a separate calendar of private bills. No bills for granting, continuing, altering, amending, or renewing a charter for any corporation, other than a municipal corporation, shall be placed on the calendar of public bills. All bills, public and private, shall be numbered according to the time of their introduction into the House. They shall be taken up and considered in the order of time in which they were reported, or ordered to a third reading, as appears by the calendar; and the calendar shall be proceeded in until all the bills thereon are called up before the commencement of the calendar anew.

13. All messages shall be sent from this House to the Senate by the Clerk.

Of Decorum and Debate.

14. When a member is about to speak in debate, or communicate any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to the Speaker, confining himself to the question under debate, and avoiding personality.

15. If any member in debate transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order, in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain. The House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate; if there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed without leave of the House, and if the case require it, he shall be liable to censure of the House.

16. If a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's table; and no member shall be held to answer, or be subject to the censure of the House, for words spoken in debate, if any other member has spoken, or other business has intervened after the words spoken, and before exception to them shall have been taken.

17. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question, without leave of the House.

18. While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, none shall walk out of or across the hall; nor

in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall any one entertain private discourse; nor shall any one, while a member is speaking, pass between him and the Chair.

19. No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is particularly interested, nor in any case where he was not within the bar of the House when the question was put.

20. Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put shall give his vote, unless the House for special reasons shall excuse him. All motions to excuse a member from voting shall be made before the House divides, or before the call of the yeas and nays is commenced; any member requesting to be excused from voting may make a brief verbal statement of the reasons for such request, and the question shall then be taken without further debate.

21. Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the House shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made by the introducer, and, if called upon, he shall declare that it does not, in his opinion, contain any indecent or reproachful language, or any expressions of disrespect to the House, or any committee of the same.

22. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms, at all times, not to allow any person to smoke in the Assembly chamber.

On Motions.

23. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desire it.

24. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair and read aloud by the Clerk, when it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the House and open to debate; but it may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.

25. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received, but—

1. To adjourn.
2. A call of the House.
3. To lay on the table.
4. For the previous question.
5. To postpone indefinitely.
6. To postpone to a day certain.
7. To go into a Committee of the Whole on the pending subject immediately.
8. To commit to a Committee of the Whole.
9. To commit to a Standing Committee.
10. To commit to a Select Committee.
11. To amend.

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are stated, and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

26. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill or joint resolution shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

27. A motion to adjourn shall be always in order, except when the House is voting, or while a member is addressing the House, or immediately after the question to adjourn has been negatived; that, and the motion to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

28. Any member may call for a division of the question, which shall be divided if it comprehends questions so distinct that one being taken away from the rest may stand entire for the decision of the House; a motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

29. When any motion shall be made and seconded, the same shall, at the request of any two members, be entered on the Journal of the House.

30. When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member who voted with the prevailing party to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same day or on the next day of actual session of the House thereafter; all motions may be reconsidered, by a majority of the members present; but bills, to be reconsidered, must have the same majority that would be necessary to pass them; and such vote, on motion to reconsider, shall be by taking the yeas and nays.

31. When a blank is to be filled, the question shall first be taken on the largest sum, or greatest number, and remotest day.

32. The yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal of the House, when moved for and seconded by five members, and in taking the yeas and nays the names of the members, including the Speaker, shall be called alphabetically.

33. The previous question shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be, if decided affirmatively, to put an end to all debate, and bring the House to a direct vote upon amendments reported by a committee, if any, then upon pending amendments, and then upon the main question; if decided in the negative, to leave the main question and

amendments, if any, under debate for the residue of the sitting, unless sooner disposed of by taking the question, or in some other manner. All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

34. After the Clerk has commenced calling the yeas and nays on any question, no motion shall be received until a decision shall have been announced by the Chair.

Of Committees.

35. The following Standing Committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the session, until otherwise ordered:

A Committee of Ways and Means.
A Committee on the Judiciary.
A Committee on Agriculture and Agricultural College.
A Committee on Education.
A Committee on Elections.
A Committee on Engrossed Bills.
A Committee on Municipal Corporations.
A Committee on Militia.
A Committee on Claims and Revolutionary Pensions.
A Committee on Corporations.
A Committee on Banks and Insurance.
A Committee on Unfinished Business.
A Committee on Incidental Expenses.
A Committee on Stationery.
A Committee on Riparian Rights.
A Committee on Revision of Laws.
A Committee on Fisheries.
A Committee on Railroads and Canals.
A Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects.
A Committee on Labor and Industries.

Which several committees shall consist of five members each.

Joint Committees.

The following Joint Committees, of five members each, shall also be appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the Senate:

A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.
A Committee on the State Prison.
A Committee on Public Printing.
A Committee on the Library.
A Committee on the Lunatic Asylums.
A Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.
A Committee on Commerce and Navigation.
A Committee on Federal Relations.

A Committee on Passed Bills.
A Committee on Sinking Fund.
A Committee on Soldiers' Home.
A Committee on Reform School for Boys.
A Committee on Industrial School for Girls.
A Committee on the New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes.

36. The several Standing Committees of the House shall have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

37. No committee shall sit during the sitting of the House, without special leave.

38. All committees appointed at the first sitting shall continue to act during every subsequent sitting of the same Legislature, or until they have reported on the business committed to them, or have been discharged.

Of the Committee of the Whole House.

39. In forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave his chair, and a chairman to preside in committee shall be appointed by the Speaker.

40. The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed, as far as practicable, in Committee of the Whole, except that any member may speak oftener than twice on the same subject, but shall not speak a second time until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken; nor shall a motion for the previous question be made therein.

41. All amendments made in Committee of the Whole shall be noted by the Clerk, but need not be read by the Speaker on his resuming the chair, unless required by the House.

On Bills and Joint Resolutions.

42. All bills and joint resolutions shall be introduced by motion for leave, or on the report of a committee, and the member offering the same shall indorse his name on them, that the committee may confer with him should they so desire.

43. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three separate readings in the House previous to its passage, but no bill or joint resolution shall be read twice on the same day, without special order of the House.

44. All bills and joint resolutions, after the first reading, shall be referred to appropriate committees; and when reported, printed for the use of the members.

45. All bills and joint resolutions may be made the order of a particular day, on which day they shall be taken up in preference to others on the calendar; and the calendar of private bills shall not be taken up until the calendar of public bills shall have been gone through with.

46. All bills and joint resolutions, previous to their final passage by the House, all petitions, motions and reports, may be committed at the pleasure of the House. And the recommitment of any bill or resolution, when the same has been ordered to a third reading, shall have the effect of placing the same upon the second reading.

47. All bills and joint resolutions ordered to be engrossed shall be executed in a fair, round hand, and no amendment by way of rider shall be received to any bill or joint resolution on its third reading.

48. On a motion to strike out any item in the incidental bill, the question to be submitted to the House shall be, "Shall the item be retained in the bill?" and a majority of all the members of the House shall be necessary to adopt the same.

49. After the introduction of any private bill, the applicants for said bill shall, at their own expense, furnish the usual number of copies for the use of the members, unless the printing thereof be dispensed with by a special order of the House.

50. On the question of the final passage of all bills and joint resolutions, the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal of the House.

51. Whenever a bill or resolution that has passed the House shall be carried to the Senate, all papers and documents relating thereto, on the files of the House, shall be carried with such bill or resolution to the Senate.

Of Rules.

52. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor; nor shall any rule be suspended except by a vote of the majority of the whole number of members of the House.

53. When an Assembly bill is returned amended by the Senate, the report thereof by the Secretary of the Senate shall be taken as the first reading, and the same be entitled to a second reading, without a motion for that purpose; after its second reading, the question shall be, "Shall the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No. — have a third reading?" If ordered to a third reading, the amendments shall be read, but these readings shall be on different days; the question shall then be, "Will the House of Assembly concur in the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No. —?" upon which question the votes shall be by yeas and nays. If concurred in by a majority of the whole House, the bill shall be re-engrossed, the amendments embodied therein, and the re-engrossed bill examined and reported upon by the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and read in open Assembly, to the end that it may be

known to be correctly engrossed, and then signed and certified as other bills.

54. Cushing's Manual shall in all cases, when not in conflict with the rules adopted by the House, be considered and held as standard authority.

55. No person shall be allowed on the floor of the House during its sessions except State officers and members and officers of the Senate, unless by written permission of the Speaker.

56. No committee of this House shall report a bill adversely without notifying the introducer of the bill; nor shall such adverse report be acted upon unless the introducer of the bill is in his seat.

57. After the calling of the roll has been commenced upon any question, no member shall be permitted to explain his vote.

Amendments to House Rules.

Adopted January 13th, 1886.

Amend Rule 35 by inserting after "a Committee on Ways and Means," "a Committee on Bill Revision."

Add a new Rule 58. Every bill amended in the House after its report by the committee to which it was referred upon introduction, shall, when ordered to be engrossed and have a third reading, be delivered to the Committee on Bill Revision, whose duty it shall be to examine the same, and if it be found that such amendment agrees with the context the bill shall then be engrossed. If in the opinion of the committee such amendment is, as to form, improper, they shall report to the House with such recommendation as they think fit. Such report shall be made within two days from the receipt of the bill.

JOINT RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

SENATE AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

1. In every case of an amendment of a bill agreed to in one House and dissented from in the other, if either House shall request a conference and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other House shall also appoint a committee to confer, such committee shall, at a convenient hour to be agreed on by their respective chairmen, meet in conference, and state to each other, verbally or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective Houses for and against the amendment, and confer freely thereon.

2. After each House shall have adhered to their disagreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

3. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed in one House is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be sent to the House in which the same shall have passed.

4. Each House in which any bill or resolution shall have passed shall transmit therewith to the other House all papers and documents relating to the same.

5. When a message shall be sent from either House to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the House by the doorkeeper, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it is sent.

6. After a bill shall have passed both Houses, it shall be delivered by the Clerk of the Assembly, or the Secretary of the Senate, as the bill may have originated in one House or the other, to a Joint Committee on Passed Bills, of two from each House, appointed as a Standing Committee for that purpose, and shall be presented by said committee to the Governor for his approbation, it being first indorsed on the back of the bill, certifying in which House the same originated, which indorsement shall be signed by the Secretary or Clerk, as the case may be, of the House in which the same did originate, and shall be entered on the journal of each House. The said committee shall report on the day of presentation to the Governor, which time shall also be carefully entered on the journal of each House.

NEW JERSEY CONGRESSMEN.

FROM 1774 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

Continental Congress.

1774-5, James Kinsey; 1774-6, John Cooper, Stephen Crane, John De Hart, John Hart, Francis Hopkinson, William Livingston, Richard Smith, Richard Stockton; 1776-7, Jonathan D. Sergeant; 1776-8, Abraham Clark, Jonathan Elmer; 1776-9, John Witherspoon; 1777-8, Elias Boudinot; 1777-9, Nathaniel Scudder; 1778-9, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Elias Dayton; 1778, John Neilson; 1778-80, John Fell; 1779, Thomas Henderson; 1779-81, William Ch. Houston; 1780-1, William Burnett, William Paterson; 1780-3, Abraham Clark; 1780-2, John Witherspoon; 1781-3, William Paterson; 1782-3, Frederick Frelinghuysen; 1781-4, Silas Condict, Jonathan Elmer; 1783-5, John Beatty, Samuel Dick; 1783-4, John Stevens, Sr.; 1784-5, Charles Stewart, William Ch. Houston; 1784-7, Lambert Cadwalader; 1785-6, John Cleaves Symmes, Josiah Hornblower; 1786-7, James Schureman; 1786-8, Abraham Clark; 1787, William Paterson; 1787-8, Jonathan Elmer; 1787-9, Jonathan Dayton.

From 1789 to Date.

I. 1789-91. Elias Boudinot, Burlington; Lambert Cadwalader, Hunterdon; James Schureman, Middlesex; Thomas Sinnickson, Salem.

II. 1791-3. Elias Boudinot, Burlington; Abraham Clark, Essex; Jonathan Dayton, Essex; Aaron Kitchell, Morris.

III. 1793-5. John Beatty, Hunterdon; Elias Boudinot, Burlington; Lambert Cadwalader, Hunterdon; Jonathan Dayton, Essex; Abraham Clark, Essex (died 1794); Aaron Kitchell, Morris (to fill vacancy).

IV. 1795-7. Jonathan Dayton (Speaker), Essex; Thomas Henderson, Monmouth; Aaron Kitchell, Essex; Isaac Smith, Hunterdon; Mark Thompson, Sussex.

V. 1797-9. Jonathan Dayton (Speaker), Essex; James H. Imlay, Monmouth; James Schureman, Middlesex; Thomas Sinnickson, Salem; Mark Thompson, Sussex.

VI. 1799–1801. John Condit, Essex; Franklin Davenport, Gloucester; Samuel H. Imlay, Monmouth; Aaron Kitchell, Morris; James Linn, Somerset.

VII. 1801–3. John Condit, Essex; Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland; William Helms, Sussex; James Mott, Burlington; Henry Southard, Somerset.

VIII. 1803–5. Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland; William Helms, Sussex; James Mott, Burlington; James Sloan, Gloucester; Henry Southard, Somerset; Adam Boyd, Bergen.

IX. 1805–7. Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland; William Helms, Sussex; John Lambert, Hunterdon; James Sloan, Gloucester; Henry Southard, Somerset; Ezra Darby, Essex.

X. 1807–9. William Helms, Sussex; John Lambert, Hunterdon; Thomas Newbold, Burlington; James Sloan, Gloucester; Henry Southard, Somerset; Ezra Darby, Essex (until 1808); Adam Boyd, Bergen (from 1808–9).

XI. 1809–11. James Cox, Monmouth (until 1810); William Helms, Sussex; Jacob Hufty, Cumberland; Thomas Newbold, Burlington; Henry Southard, Somerset; Adam Boyd, Bergen.

XII. 1811–13. Adam Boyd, Bergen; Lewis Condict, Morris; Jacob Hufty, Cumberland; George C. Maxwell, Hunterdon; James Morgan, Middlesex; Thomas Newbold, Burlington.

XIII. 1813–15. Lewis Condict, Morris; William Cox, Burlington; Richard Stockton, Somerset; Thomas Ward, Essex; James Schureman, Middlesex; Jacob Hufty, Cumberland (until 1814); Thomas Binns, Essex (1814–15).

XIV. 1815–17. Ezra Baker, Middlesex; Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Benjamin Bennett, Monmouth; Lewis Condict, Morris; Henry Southard, Somerset; Thomas Ward, Essex.

XV. 1817–19. Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Benjamin Bennett, Monmouth; Joseph Bloomfield, Burlington; Charles Kinsey, Bergen; John Linn, Sussex; Henry Southard, Sussex.

XVI. 1819–21. Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Joseph Bloomfield, Burlington; John Linn, Sussex; Barnard Smith, Middlesex; Henry Southard, Somerset; John Condit, Essex (until 1820); Thomas Binns, Essex (1820–1).

XVII. 1821–3. George Cassady, Bergen; Lewis Condict, Morris; G. E. Holcombe, Monmouth; James Matlack, Gloucester; Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Samuel Swan, Somerset.

XVIII. 1823–5. George Cassady, Bergen; Daniel Garrison, Salem; G. E. Holcombe, Monmouth; James Matlack, Gloucester; Lewis Condict, Morris; Samuel Swan, Somerset.

XIX. 1825–7. George Cassady, Bergen; Lewis Condict, Morris; Daniel Garrison, Salem; G. E. Holcombe, Monmouth; Samuel Swan, Somerset; Ebenezer Tucker, Burlington.

XX. 1827–9. Lewis Condict, Essex; Isaac Pierson, Essex; Samuel Swan, Somerset; Ebenezer Tucker, Burlington; George E. Holcombe, Monmouth (until 1828); Hedge Thompson, Salem (until 1828); James Fitz Randolph, Middlesex (1828–9); Thomas Sinnickson, Salem (1828–9).

XXI. 1829–31. Richard M. Cooper, Gloucester; Lewis Condict, Morris; Thomas H. Hughes, Cape May; Isaac Pierson, Essex; James Fitz Randolph, Middlesex; Samuel Swan, Somerset.

XXII. 1831–3. Lewis Condict, Morris; Richard M. Cooper, Gloucester; Thomas H. Hughes, Cape May; James Fitz Randolph, Middlesex; Isaac Southard, Somerset; Silas Condit, Essex.

XXIII. 1833–5. Philemon Dickerson (D.), Essex; Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; Thomas Lee (D.), Cumberland; James Parker (D.), Middlesex; Ferdinand S. Schenck (D.), Somerset; William N. Shinn (D.), Burlington.

XXIV. 1835–7. Philemon Dickerson (D.), Passaic (resigned and elected Governor); Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; Thomas Lee (D.), Cumberland; James Parker (D.), Middlesex; Ferdinand S. Schenck (D.), Somerset; William N. Shinn (D.), Burlington; William Chetwood (D.), Essex (vacancy 1836–7).

XXV. 1837–9. John B. Aycrigg (W.), Bergen; William Halstead (W.), Mercer; John P. B. Maxwell (W.), Warren; Joseph F. Randolph (W.), Monmouth; Charles C. Stratton (W.), Gloucester; Thomas Jones York (W.), Salem.

XXVI. 1839–41. William B. Cooper (D.), Gloucester; Philemon Dickerson (D.), Passaic; Joseph F. Randolph (W.), Monmouth; Daniel B. Ryall (D.), Monmouth; Joseph Kille (D.), Salem; Peter D. Vroom (D.), Somerset.

XXVII. 1841–3. John B. Aycrigg (W.), Bergen; William Halstead (W.), Mercer; John P. B. Maxwell (W.), Warren; Joseph F. Randolph (W.), Monmouth; Charles C. Stratton (W.), Gloucester; Thomas Jones Yorke (W.), Salem.

XXVIII. 1843–5. Lucius Q. C. Elmer (D.), Cumberland; George Sykes (D.), Burlington; Littleton Kirkpatrick (D.), Middlesex; Isaac G. Farlee (D.), Hunterdon; William Wright (W.), Essex.

XXIX. 1845–7. James G. Hampton (W.), Cumberland; Samuel G. Wright (W.) (died 1845), Monmouth; George Sykes (D.) (vacancy), Burlington; John Runk (W.), Hunterdon; Joseph E. Edsall (D.), Sussex; William Wright (W.), Essex.

XXX. 1847-9. James G. Hampton (W.), Cumberland; William A. Newell (W.), Monmouth; John Van Dyke (W.), Middlesex; Joseph E. Edsall (D.), Sussex; Dudley S. Gregory (W.), Hudson.

XXXI. 1849-51. Andrew K. Hay (W.), Camden; William A. Newell (W.), Monmouth; John Van Dyke (W.), Middlesex; Isaac Wildrick (D.), Warren; James G. King (W.), Hudson.

XXXII. 1851-3. Nathan T. Stratton (D.), Cumberland; Charles Skelton (D.), Mercer; George H. Brown (W.), Somerset; Isaac Wildrick (D.), Warren; Rodman M. Price (D.), Essex.

XXXIII. 1853-5. Nathan T. Stratton (D.), Cumberland; Charles Skelton (D.), Mercer; Samuel Lilly (D.), Hunterdon; George Vail (D.), Morris; A. C. M. Pennington (W.), Essex.

XXXIV. 1855-7. Isaiah D. Clawson (R.), Cumberland; George R. Robbins (R.), Mercer; James Bishop (N. A.), Middlesex; George Vail (D.), Morris; A. C. M. Pennington (R.), Essex.

XXXV. 1857-9. Isaiah D. Clawson (R.), Cumberland; George R. Robbins (R.), Mercer; Garnet B. Adrain (D.), Middlesex; John Huyler (D.), Bergen; Jacob R. Wortendyke (D.), Hudson.

XXXVI. 1859-61. John T. Nixon (R.), Cumberland; John L. N. Stratton (R.), Burlington; Garnet B. Adrain (D.), Middlesex; Jetur R. Riggs (D.), Passaic; William Pennington (R.) (Speaker), Essex.

XXXVII. 1861-3. John T. Nixon (R.), Cumberland; John L. N. Stratton (R.), Burlington; William G. Steele (D.), Somerset; George T. Cobb (D.), Morris; Nehemiah Perry (D.), Essex.

XXXVIII. 1863-5. John F. Starr (R.), Camden; George Middleton (D.), Monmouth; William G. Steele (D.), Somerset; Andrew J. Rogers (D.), Sussex; Nehemiah Perry (D.), Essex.

XXXIX. 1865-7. John F. Starr (R.), Camden; William A. Newell (R.), Monmouth; Charles Sitgreaves (D.), Warren; Andrew J. Rogers (D.), Sussex; Ed. R. V. Wright (D.), Hudson.

XL. 1867-9. William Moore (R.), Atlantic; Charles Haight (D.), Monmouth; Charles Sitgreaves (D.), Warren; John Hill (R.), Morris; George A. Halsey (R.), Essex.

XLI. 1869-71. William Moore (R.), Atlantic; Charles Haight (D.), Monmouth; John T. Bird (D.), Hunterdon; John Hill (R.), Morris; Orestes Cleveland (D.), Hudson.

XLII. 1871-3. John W. Hazleton (R.), Gloucester; Sam'l C. Forker (D.), Burlington; John T. Bird (D.), Hunterdon; John Hill (R.), Morris; George A. Halsey (R.), Essex.

XLIII. 1873–5. John W. Hazleton (R.), Gloucester; Samuel A. Dobbins (R.), Burlington; Amos Clark, Jr. (R.), Union; Robert Hamilton (D.), Sussex; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; Marcus L. Ward (R.), Essex; Isaac W. Scudder (R.), Hudson.

XLIV. 1875–7. Clement H. Sinnickson (R.), Salem; Samuel A. Dobbins (R.), Burlington; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Robert Hamilton, (D.), Sussex; Augustus W. Cutler (D.), Morris; Frederick H. Teese (D.), Essex; Augustus A. Hardenbergh (D.), Hudson.

XLV. 1877–9. Clement H. Sinnickson (R.), Salem; J. Howard Pugh (R.), Burlington; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Alvah A. Clark (D.), Somerset; Augustus W. Cutler (D.), Morris; Thomas B. Peddie (R.), Essex; Augustus A. Hardenbergh (D.), Hudson.

XLVI. 1879–81. George M. Robeson (R.), Camden; Hezekiah B. Smith (D.), Burlington; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Alvah A. Clark (D.), Somerset; Charles H. Voorhis (R.) Bergen; John L. Blake (R.), Essex; Lewis A. Brigham (R.), Hudson.

XLVII. 1881–3. George M. Robeson (R.), Camden; John Hart Brewer (R.), Mercer; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Henry S. Harris (D.), Warren; John Hill (R.), Morris; Phineas Jones (R.), Essex; Augustus A. Hardenbergh (D.), Hudson.

XLVIII. 1883–5. Thomas M. Ferrell (D.), Gloucester; John Hart Brewer (R.), Mercer; John Kean, Jr. (R.), Union; Benjamin F. Howey (R.), Warren; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; William H. F. Fiedler (D.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

XLIX. 1885–7. George Hires (R.), Salem; James Buchanan (R.), Mercer; Robert S. Green (D.), Union; James N. Pidcock (D.), Hunterdon; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; Herman Lehlbach (R.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

THE JUDICIARY.

(From 1704 to date.)

CHANCELLORS.

(Term, seven years—Salary, $10,000.)

1845, Oliver S. Halsted; 1852, Benjamin Williamson; 1860, Henry W. Green; 1866, Abraham O. Zabriskie; 1873, Theodore Runyon (term expires May 1st, 1887).

CHIEF JUSTICES.

(Term of office, seven years—Salary, $8,738.)

1704, Roger Mompesson; 1709, Thomas Gordon; 1710, David Jamison; 1723, William Trent; 1724, Robert Lettis Hooper; 1728, Thomas Farmer; 1738, Robert Hunter Morris; 1758, William Aynsley; 1764, Charles Read; 1764, Frederick Smyth; 1776, Richard Stockton (declined); 1776, John De-Hart (declined); 1777, Robert Morris; 1779, David Brearley; 1789, James Kinsey; 1803, Andrew Kirkpatrick; 1824, Charles Ewing; 1832, Joseph C. Hornblower; 1846, Henry W. Green; 1853, Peter D. Vroom (declined); 1853, Alexander Wurts (declined); 1861, Edward W. Whelpley; 1864, Mercer Beasley (term expires March 8th, 1892).

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

1704, William Pinhorne; 1705, William Sandford; 1705, Andrew Bowne; 1706, Daniel Coxe; 1708, Thomas Revel; 1708, Daniel Leeds; 1710, Peter Soumans; 1710, Hugh Huddy; 1711, Lewis Morris; 1711, Thomas Farmer; 1721, Peter Bard; 1734, Daniel Coxe; 1735, John Hamilton; 1739, Joseph Bonnel; 1739, John Allen; 1748, Samuel Nevil; 1749, Charles Read; 1754, Richard Salter; 1764, John Berrien; 1772, David Ogden; 1774, Richard Stockton; 1776, Samuel Tucker; 1776, Francis Hopkinson (declined); 1777, Isaac Smith; 1777, John Cleves Symmes; 1788, John Chetwood; 1797, Andrew Kirkpatrick; 1798, Elisha Boudinot; 1804, William S. Pennington; 1804, William Rossell; 1813, Mahlon Dickerson; 1815, Samuel L. Southard; 1820, Gabriel H. Ford; 1826, George K. Drake; 1834, Thomas C. Ryerson; 1838, John Moore White; 1838, William L. Dayton; 1838,

James S. Nevius; 1841, Daniel Elmer; 1841, Ira C. Whitehead; 1845, Thomas P. Carpenter; 1845, Joseph F. Randolph; 1848, Elias B. D. Ogden; 1852, Lucius Q. C. Elmer; 1852, Stacy G. Potts; 1852, Daniel Haines; 1855, Peter Vredenbergh; 1855, Martin Ryerson; 1855, Elias B. D. Ogden; 1858, Edward W. Whelpley; 1859, Daniel Haines; 1859, William S. Clawson; 1859, John Vandyke; 1861, George H. Brown; 1861, L. Q. C. Elmer; 1862, Peter Vredenbergh; 1862, L. Q. C. Elmer; 1862, Elias B. D. Ogden; 1865, Joseph D. Bedle; 1866, Vancleve Dalrimple; 1866, George S. Woodhull; 1866, '73 and '80, David A. Depue; 1869, '76 and '83, Bennet Van Syckel; 1869, '76 and '83, Edward W. Scudder; 1875 and '82, Manning M. Knapp; 1875 and '82, Jonathan Dixon, Jr.; 1875 and '82, Alfred Reed; 1880, Joel Parker; 1880, William J. Magie.

ATTORNEY-GENERALS.

(Term, five years—Salary, $7,000.)

1704, Alexander Griffith; 1714, Thomas Farmer; 1719, Jeremiah Bass; 1723, James Alexander; 1728, Lawrence Smith; 1733, Joseph Warrel; 1754, Cortland Skinner; 1776, William Paterson; 1783, Joseph Bloomfield; 1792, Aaron D. Woodruff; 1811, Andrew S. Hunter; 1817, Theodore Frelinghuysen; 1829, Samuel L. Southard; 1833, John Moore White; 1838, Richard S. Field; 1841, George P. Molleson; 1844, Richard P. Thompson; 1845, Abraham Browning; 1850, Lucius Q. C. Elmer; 1852, Richard P. Thompson; 1857, William L. Dayton; 1861, F. T. Frelinghuysen; 1867, George M. Robeson; 1870, Robert Gilchrist; 1875, Joel Parker; 1875, Jacob Vanatta; 1877, John P. Stockton (term expires April 5th, 1887).

CLERKS IN CHANCERY.

(Term, five years—Fees.)

1831, Stacy G. Potts; 1840, Samuel R. Gummere; 1851, Daniel B. Bodine; 1856, William M. Babbitt; 1861, Barker Gummere; 1871, Henry S. Little; 1881, George S. Duryee (term expires March 28th, 1886).

CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT.

(Term, five years—Fees.)

1776, Jonathan D. Sergeant (declined); 1776, Bowes Reed; 1781, William C. Houston; 1788, Richard Howell; 1793, Jonathan Rhea; 1807, William Hyer; 1812, Garret D. Wall; 1817, Zachariah Rossell; 1842, Eli Morris; 1842, James Wilson; 1852, William M. Force; 1857, Charles P. Smith; 1872, Benjamin F. Lee (term expires November 2d, 1887).

STATE OFFICERS.

(From 1776 to date.)

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

(Term, five years—Salary, $6,000.)

1776, Charles Pettit, resigned October 7th, 1778; 1778, Bowes Reed; 1794, Samuel W. Stockton; 1795, John Beatty; 1805, James Linn; 1820, Daniel Coleman; 1830, James D. Westcott; 1840, Charles G. McChesney; 1851, Thomas S. Allison; 1861, Whitfield S. Johnson; 1866, Horace N. Congar; 1871, Henry C. Kelsey (term expires April 6th, 1887).

STATE TREASURERS.

(Term, three years—Salary as Treasurer, $4,000; as State Prison Inspector, $500.)

1776, Richard Smith (resigned February 15th, 1777); 1777, John Stevens, Jr.; 1783, John Schureman (declined); 1783, James Mott; 1799, James Salter; 1803, Peter Gordon; 1821, Charles Parker; 1832, William Grant; 1833, Charles Parker; 1836, Jacob Kline; 1837, Isaac Southard; 1843, Thomas Arrowsmith; 1845, Stacy A. Paxson; 1848, Samuel Mairs; 1851, Rescarrick M. Smith; 1865, David Naar; 1866, Howard Ivins; 1868, William P. McMichael; 1871, Josephus Sooy, Jr.; 1875, Gershom Mott; 1876, George M. Wright; 1885, Jonathan H. Blackwell; 1885, John J. Toffey (term expires January 20th, 1888).

STATE COMPTROLLERS.

(Term, three years—Salary, $4,000 as Comptroller, and $500 as State Prison Inspector.)

1865, William K. McDonald; 1871, Albert L. Runyon; 1877, Robert F. Stockton; 1880, Edward J. Anderson (term expires March, 1888).

ADJUTANT-GENERALS.

(Salary, $1,200.)

1776, William Bott; 1793, Anthony Walton White; 1803, John Morgan; 1804, Ebenezer Elmer; 1804, Peter Hunt; 1810, James J. Wilson; 1812, John Beatty; 1814, James J. Wilson; 1814, Charles Gordon; 1816, Zachariah Rossell; 1842, Thomas Cadwallader; 1858, Robert F. Stockton, Jr.; 1867, William S. Stryker.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERALS.

(Salary, $1,200.)

1776, John Mehelm; 1778, Matthias Williamson; 1813, Jonathan Rhea; 1821, James J. Wilson; 1824, Garret D. Wall; 1850, Samuel R. Hamilton; 1855, Lewis Perrine.

STATE PRISON KEEPERS.

(Term since 1876, five years—Salary, $3,500.)

———— Crooks; Henry Bellerjeau; Francis Labaw; 1829, Ephraim Ryno; 1830, Thomas M. Perrine; 1836, Joseph A. Yard; 1839, John Voorhees; 1841, Jacob B. Gaddis; 1843, Joseph A. Yard; 1845, Jacob B. Gaddis; 1851, William B. Vanderveer; 1857, Robert P. Stoll; 1862, T. V. D. Hoagland; 1863, Joseph B. Walker; 1866, Peter P. Robinson; 1868, Joseph B. Walker; 1869, David D. Hennion; 1871, Robert H. Howell; 1873, Charles Wilson; 1876, Gershom Mott; 1881, P. H. Laverty (term expires March 31st, 1887).

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURES.

Below is a record of the length of each session, the date of meeting and adjournment of, and the number of laws enacted by the various Legislatures since the adoption of the new Constitution in 1844:

[SPECIAL SESSIONS.—An extra session convened on April 30th, and adjourned on May 10th, 1861, called in obedience to Governor Olden's proclamation, to raise troops for the war. Laws enacted, 13; Joint Resolutions, 2. A special session of the Senate was convened in 1877, for the purpose of acting on the Governor's nominations of District Court Judges; it met on March 28th, and adjourned on March 30th. A special session of the Senate was convened in 1884, to act on the Governor's nominations for members of the State Board of Assessors; it met on April 23d, and lasted two hours.]

Year.	Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length.	Laws enacted.	Joint Resolutions.
1845—January	14,	April 4,	12 Weeks.	.....	...
1846— "	13,	" 18,	14 "	144	...
1847— "	12,	March 5,	8 "	109	13
1848— "	11,	" 9,	9 "	136	14
1849— "	9,	" 2,	8 "	136	12
1850— "	8,	" 8,	9 "	123	9
1851— "	14,	" 19,	10 "	171	3
1852— "	13,	" 30,	11 "	213	9
1853— "	12,	" 11,	9 "	198	12
1854— "	10,	" 17,	10 "	223	13
1855— "	9,	April 6,	13 "	258	5
1856— "	8,	March 14,	10 "	180	11
1857— "	13,	" 21,	10 "	223	2
1858— "	12,	" 18,	10 "	215	8
1859— "	11,	" 23,	11 "	231	1
1860— "	10,	" 22,	11 "	270	6
1861— "	8,	" 15	10 "	181	2
1862— "	14,	" 28,	11 "	194	5
1863— "	13,	" 25,	11 "	279	3
1864— "	12,	April 14,	14 "	446	7
1865— "	10,	" 6,	13 "	514	5
1866— "	9,	" 6,	13 "	487	6
1867— "	18,	" 12,	12 "	480	12
1868— "	14,	" 17,	14 "	566	11
1869— "	12,	" 2,	12 "	577	5

Year.	Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length.	Laws enacted.	Joint Resolutions.
1870—	January 11,	March 17,	10 Weeks.	532	6
1871—	" 10,	April 6,	13 "	625	9
1872—	" 9,	" 4,	13 "	603	10
1873—	" 14,	" 4,	12 "	723	1
1874—	" 13,	March 27,	11 "	534	1
1875—	" 12,	April 9,	13 "	439	0
1876—	" 11,	" 21,	15 "	213	6
1877—	" 9,	March 9,	9 "	156	6
1878—	" 8,	April 5,	13 "	267	7
1879—	" 14,	March 14,	9 "	209	3
1880—	" 13,	" 12,	9 "	224	4
1881—	" 11,	" 25,	11 "	230	10
1882—	" 10,	" 31,	12 "	190	7
1883—	" 9,	" 23,	11 "	208	6
1884—	" 8,	April 18,	15 "	225	9
1885—	" 13,	" 4,	12 "	250	4

STATE SENATORS.

BY COUNTIES, FROM 1845 TO 1886.

Atlantic County.

45-47, Joel Adams.
48-50, Lewis M. Walker.
51-53, Joseph E. Potts.
54-56, David B. Somers.
57-59, Enoch Cordery.
60-62, Thomas E. Morris.
63-65, Samuel Stille.
66-68, David S. Blackman.
69-71, Jesse Adams.
72-74, William Moore.
75-77, Hosea F. Madden.
78-86, John J. Gardner.

Bergen County.

45-47, Richard R. Paulison.
48-49, Isaac I. Haring.
50-51, John Van Brunt.
52-53, Abraham Hopper.
54-56, Daniel D. Depew.
57-59, Thomas H. Herring.
60-62, Ralph S. Demarest.
63-65, Daniel Holsman.
66-68, John Y. Dater.
69-71, James J. Brinkerhoff.
72-74, Cornelius Lydecker.
75-77, George Dayton.
78-80, Cornelius S. Cooper.
81-83, Isaac Wortendyke.
84-85, Ezra Miller.
86, John W. Bogert.

Burlington County.

45-46, James S. Hulme.
47-49, Thomas H. Richards.
50-52, Joseph Satterthwaite.
53-58, Joseph W. Allen.
59-61, Thomas L. Norcross.
62, Joseph W. Pharo.
63-64, William Garwood.
65-67, Geo. M. Wright.
68-70, Job H. Gaskell.
71-73, Henry J. Irick.
74-76, Barton F. Thorn.
77-79, Caleb G. Ridgway.
80-82, Wm. Budd Deacon.
83-85, Hezekiah B. Smith.
86-88, William H. Carter.

Camden County.

45, Richard W. Howell.
46-48, Joseph C. Stafford.
49-51, John Gill.
52-54, Thomas W. Mulford.
55-60, John K. Roberts.
61-63, William P. Tatem.
64-66, James M. Scovel.
67-72, Edward Bettle.
73-81, William J. Sewell.
82-84, Albert Merritt.
85-87, Richard N. Herring.

Cape May County.

45-46, Reuben Willets.
47-49, James L. Smith.
50-52, Enoch Edmunds.
53-55, Joshua Swain, Jr.

56-58, Jesse H. Diverty.
59-61, Downs Edmunds.
62-64, Jonathan F. Leaming.
65-67, Wilmon W. Ware.
68-70, Leaming M. Rice.
71-73, Thomas Beesley.
74-76, Richard S. Leaming.
77-79, Jonathan F. Leaming.
80-85, Waters B. Miller.
86-88, Joseph H. Hanes.

Cumberland County.

45-46, Enoch H. More.
47-50, Stephen A. Garrison.
51-53, Reuben Fithian.
54-56, Lewis Howell.
57-59, John L. Sharp.
60-62, Nat. Stratton.
63-68, Providence Ludlam.
69-71, James H. Nixon.
72-74, C. Henry Shepherd.
75-77, J. Howard Willets.
78-80, George S. Whiticar.
81-86, Isaac T. Nichols.

Essex County.

45, Joseph S. Dodd.
46-48, Stephen R. Grover.
49-51, Asa Whitehead.
52-54, Stephen Congar.
55-57, George R. Chetwood.
58-60, Charles L. C. Gifford.
61-63, James M. Quinby.
64-66, John G. Trusdell.
67-69, James L. Hays.
70-75, John W. Taylor.
76-78, William H. Kirk.
79-81, William H. Francis.
82-84, William Stainsby.
85-87, Frederick S. Fish.

Gloucester County.

45-48, John C. Smallwood.
49-51, Charles Reeves.
52-54, John Burk.
55-57, Joseph Franklin.
58-60, Jeptha Abbott.
61-63, John Pierson.
64-66, Joseph L. Reeves.
67-69, Woodward Warrick.
70-75, Samuel Hopkins.
76-78, Thos. P. Mathers.
79-81, John F. Bodine.
82-83, Thomas M. Ferrell.
84-87, Stacy L. Pancoast.

Hudson County.

45-47, Richard Outwater.
48-49, John Tonnele.
50, John Cassedy.
51-53, Abraham O. Zabriskie.
54-56, Moses B. Bramhall.
57-59, C. V. Clickener.
60-61, Samuel Wescott.
62 65, Theodore F. Randolph.
66-68, Charles H. Winfield.
69-71, Noah D. Taylor.
72-74, John R. McPherson.
75-77, Leon Abbett.
78-80, Rudolph F. Rabe.
81-83, Elijah T. Paxton.
84-86, William Brinkerhoff.

Hunterdon County.

45-46, Alexander Wurts.
47-49, Isaac G. Farlee.
50-52, John Manners.
53-55, Alexander V. Bonnell.
56-58, John C. Rafferty.
59-61, Edmund Perry.
62-64, John Blane.
65-67, Alexander Wurts.

68-70, Joseph G. Bowne.
71-73, David H. Banghart.
74-76, Fred. A. Potts.
77-79, James N. Pidcock.
80-82, Eli Bosenbury.
83-85, John Carpenter, Jr.
86-88, George H. Large.

Mercer County.

45-50, Charles S. Olden.
51-56, William C. Alexander.
57-59, Robert C. Hutchinson.
60-62, Jonathan Cook.
63-65, Edward W. Scudder.
66-68, Aug. G. Richey.
69-71, John Woolverton.
72-74, Charles Hewitt.
75-77, Jonathan H. Blackwell.
78-80, Crowell Marsh.
81-83, John Taylor.
84-86, George O. Vanderbilt.

Middlesex County.

45-46, David Crowell.
47-49, Adam Lee.
50-52, Edward Y. Rogers.
53-55, Ralph C. Stults.
56-58, Henry V. Speer.
59-61, Abra. Everitt.
62-70, Amos Robbins.
71-76, Levi D. Jarrard.
77-79, George C. Ludlow.
80-82, Isaac L. Martin.
83-85, Abraham V. Schenck.
86-88, Daniel C. Chase.

Monmouth County.

45, Thomas E. Combs.
46-48, George F. Fort.
49-51, John A. Morford.
52-54, William D. Davis.
55-57, Robert S. Laird.
58-60, 73-78, Wm. H. Hendrickson.
61-63, Anthony Reckless.
64-71, Henry S. Little.
72, Wm. H. Conover, Jr.
79-81, George C. Beekman.
82-84, John S. Applegate.
85-87, Thomas G. Chattle.

Morris County.

45-47, John B. Johnes.
48-50, Ephraim Marsh.
51-53, John A. Bleecker.
54-56, Alexander Robertson.
57-59, Andrew B. Cobb.
60-62, Daniel Budd.
63-65, Lyman A. Chandler.
66-70, George T. Cobb.
71, Columbus Beach.
72-74, Augustus W. Cutler.
75-77, John Hill.
78-80, Augustus C. Canfield.
81-86, James C. Youngblood.

Ocean County.

51-53, Samuel Birdsall.
54-56, James Cowperthwaite.
57-62, William F. Brown.
63-68, George D. Horner.
69-71, John Torrey, Jr.
72-74, John G. W. Havens.
75-77, John S. Schultze.
78-80, Ephraim P. Emson.
81-83, Abraham C. B. Havens.
84-86, George T. Cranmer.

Passaic County.

45-46, Cornelius G. Garrison.
47-49, Martin J. Ryerson.
50-52, Silas D. Canfield.
53-55, Thomas D. Hoxsey.

56–58, Jetur R. Riggs.
59–67, Benjamin Buckley.
68–70, 74–76, John Hopper.
71–73, Henry A. Williams.
77–82, Garret A. Hobart.
83–88, John W. Griggs.

Salem County.

45, William J. Shinn.
46–48, Benjamin Acton, Jr.
49–51, John Summerill, Jr.
52–54, Allen Wallace.
55–57, Charles P. Smith.
58–60, Joseph K. Riley.
61–63, Emmor Reeve.
64–66, Richard M. Acton.
67–79, Samuel Plummer.
70–72, John C. Belden.
73–75, Isaac Newkirk.
76–78, Charles S. Plummer.
79–81, Quinton Keasbey.
82–84, George Hires.
85–87, Wyatt W. Miller.

Somerset County.

45, George H. Brown.
46–48, William H. Leupp.
49–51, John W. Craig.
52–54, Moses Craig.
55–57, Samuel K. Martin.
58–60, James Campbell.
61–63, Rynier H. Veghte.
64–66, Joshua Doughty.
67–69, John H. Anderson.
70–72, Calvin Corle.
73–75, Elisha B. Wood.
76–78, Charles B. Moore.
79–81, John G. Schenck.
82–84, Eugene S. Doughty.
85–87, Lewis A. Thompson.

Sussex County.

45–46, Benjamin Hamilton.
47–49, Nathan Smith.
50–52, Joseph Greer.
53–55, Isaac Bonnell.
56–58, Zachariah H. Price.
59–61, Edward C. Moore.
62–64, Peter Smith.
65–67, Joseph S. Martin.
68–73, Richard E. Edsall.
74–76, Samuel T. Smith.
77–79, Francis M. Ward.
80–82, Thomas Lawrence.
83–85, Lewis Cochran.
86–88, J. Anson McBride.

Union County.

58–60, John R. Ayres.
61–63, Joseph T. Crowell.
64–65, James Jenkins.
66, Philip H. Grier.
67–69, Amos Clark, Jr.
70–72, James T. Wiley.
73–75, J. Henry Stone.
76–78, William J. Magie.
79–84, Benjamin A. Vail.
85–87, Robert L. Livingston.

Warren County.

45, Charles J. Ihrie.
46–48, Jeremy Mackey.
49–51, George W. Taylor.
52–54, Charles Sitgreaves.
55–57, William Rea.
58–60, Philip Mowry.
61–63, James K. Swayze.
64–66, Henry R. Kennedy.
67–69, Abraham Wildrick.
70–72, Edward H. Bird.
73–75, Joseph B. Cornish.
76–78, William Silverthorn.
79–81, Peter Cramer.
82–84, George H. Beatty.
85–87, James E. Moon.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

BY COUNTIES, FROM 1845 TO 1886.

Atlantic County.

45, 46, Joseph Ingersoll.
47-49, Mark Lake.
50, 51, Robert B. Risley.
52, John H. Boyle.
53, Thomas D. Winner.
54, Daniel Townsend.
55, Nicholas F. Smith.
56, 57, David Frambes.
58, John B. Madden.
59, Thomas E. Morris.
60-62, Charles E. P. Mayhew.
63, John Godfrey.
64, Simon Hanthorn.
65, Simon Lake.
66, 67, P. M. Wolfseiffer.
68, 69, Jacob Keim.
70, 71, Benj. H. Overheiser.
72, 73, Samuel H. Cavileer.
74, 75, Lemuel Conover.
76, 77, Leonard H. Ashley.
78, Israel Smith.
79, 80, James Jeffries.
81, George Elvins.
82, Joseph H. Shinn.
83, John L. Bryant.
84, 85, Edward North.
86, James S. Beckwith.

Bergen County.

45, William G. Hopper.
45, Jacob C. Terhune.
46, 47, John G. Banta.
46, 47, Jacob J. Brinkerhoff.
48, 49, John Ackerman, Jr.
48, 49, Henry H. Voorhis, Jr.
50-52, John Huyler.
50, 51, John H. Hopper.
52, John Zabriskie.
53, 54, Jacob I. Demarest.
53, 54, Abraham Van Horn.
55, 56, Ralph S. Demarest.
55, 56, Thomas W. Demarest.
57, 58, Daniel Holsman.
57, 58, Aaron H. Westervelt.
59, Andrew C. Cadmus.
59, 60, Enoch Brinkerhoff.
60, John A. Hopper.
61, 62, Abram Carlock.
61, 62, John R. Post.
63, 64, Thomas Dunn English.
63, 64, John Y. Dater.
65, 66, Isaac Demarest,
65, 66, Abraham J. Haring.
67, 68, Cornelius Christie.
67, A. Van Emburg.
68, 69, Henry G. Herring.
69, 70, Eben Winton.
70, 71, Henry A. Hopper.
71, 72, Jacob G. Van Riper.
72, 73, George J. Hopper.
73, John J. Anderson.
74, 75, Henry C. Herring.
74, 75, John W. Bogert.
76, 77, John H. Winant.
76, 77, Barney N. Ferdon.
78, M. Corsen Gillham.
78, 79, Southey S. Parramore.
79, 80, John A. Demarest.
80, Oliver D. Smith.
81-83, John Van Bussum.
81, 82, Elias H. Sisson.

83, 84, Peter R. Wortendyke.
84, *Jacob W. Doremus.
85, Peter Ackerman.
85, 86, Eben Winton.
86, John Van Bussum.

Burlington County.

45, Joseph Satterthwait.
45, Isaiah Adams.
45, 47, 48, John W. C. Evans.
45, Edward Taylor.
45, William Biddle.
46, Clayton Lippincott.
46, William Malsbury.
46, Garrit S. Cannon.
46, Stephen Willets.
46, Wm. G. Lippincott.
47-49, John S. Irick.
47-49, Benjamin Kemble.
47, 48, Joseph W. Allen.
47, William Biddle.
48-50, Edward French.
49-51, Samuel Stockton.
49-51, William R. Braddock.
50-52, William Brown.
50, 51, William S. Emley.
51-53, Allen Jones.
52-54, John W. Fennimore.
52-54, Charles Haines.
52, Benajah Antrim.
53, 54, Mahlon Hutchinson.
53, 54, Jacob L. Githens.
54, Job H. Gaskell.
54-56, William Parry.
55, Josephus Sooy, Jr.
55, Benjamin Gibbs.
55, 57, Thomas L. Norcross.
55, 56, Elisha Gaunt.
56, Richard Jones.
56, William M. Collom.
56, 57, Jervis H. Bartlett.
57, 58, Samuel Keys.
57-59, Charles Mickle.
57-59, Ezra Evans.
58, Samuel C. Middleton.
58, 59, Charles S. Kemble.
59, 60, John Larzalere.
59-61, Samuel A. Dobbins.
60, 61, George B. Wills.
60-62, Robert B. Stokes.
60-62, William Sooy.
61, Joseph L. Lamb.
62-64, Wm. P. McMichael.
62, 63, John M. Higbee.
63-65, Israel W. Heulings.
63-65, Henry J. Irick.
64, Jarett Stokes.
65, Samuel Stockton.
65, 66, Charles C. Lathrop.
66, 67, George W. Thompson.
66, 67, Samuel Coate.
66, 67, Andrew J. Fort.
67-69, Wallace Lippincott.
68-71, John J. Maxwell
68, Chas. E. Hendrickson.
68, Charles Collins.
69-71, Thomas C. Alcott.
69, Theophilus I. Price.
70, 71, Abraham Perkins.
70, Levi French.
71-73, Edward T. Thompson.
72, Robert Aaronson.
72-74, E. Budd Marter.
72-74, George B. Borton.
73, 74, Townsend Cox.
74, Joseph P. Adams.
75, Levi French.
75, Charles J. Gordon.
75, Henry Moffett.
75-77, Samuel Taylor.
76, Daniel L. Platt.
76-78, John Cavileer.
76-78, Edward F. Mathews.
77 79, George Sykes.
78, 79, Wm. Budd Deacon.
79, 80, John W. Haines.
79, Wm. R. Lippincott.

*John W. Doremus was first elected, but died before Legislature convened.

80-82, William H. Carter.
80-82, Henry C. Herr.
81, John Cavileer.
80, 81, Abraham Marter.
82, Thomas M. Locke.
83-86, Theodore Budd.
83, 84, Stacy H. Scott.
83, Horace Cronk.
84-86, Thomas J. Alcott.
85, 86, Allen H. Gangewer.

Camden County.

45, Joseph Kay, Jr.
45, John Redfield.
46, Joel G. Clark.
46, Gerrard Wood.
47, Edward Turner.
47, Joseph B. Tatem.
48, John C. Shreeve.
48, John E. Marshall.
49, Jacob Troth.
49, Joseph Wolohon.
50, 51, Charles D. Hineline.
50, 51, Thomas W. Hurff.
52, 53, J. O. Johnson.
52, J. Kay.
52, Jonathan Day.
53, Samuel Lytle.
53, 54, John K. Roberts.
54, 55, Samuel S. Cake.
55, James L. Hines.
54-56, Reiley Barret.
56, Evan C. Smith.
56, 57, John P. Harker.
57-59, Samuel Scull.
57, Joseph M. Atkinson.
58, Edmund Hoffman.
58, 59, Samuel M. Thorne.
59, Zebedee Nicholson.
60, 61, John R. Graham.
60, Joseph Stafford, Jr.
60, George Brewer.
61, 62, Joel P. Kirkbride.
61, James L. Hines.
62, Daniel A. Hall.
62, 63, Edwin J. Osler.
63, James M. Scovel.
63, 64, Chalkley Albertson.
64, Samuel Tatem.
64, 65, Paul C. Brinck.
65, 66, Isaac W. Nicholson.
65, John F. Bodine.
66, 67, George W. N. Custis.
66, 67, Thomas H. Coles.
67, Edward Z. Collings.
68, John Hood.
68, James Wills.
68, Chalkley Albertson.
69, 70, Henry S. Bonsall.
69, 70, William C. Shinn.
69, Thomas H. Coles.
70, Samuel Warthman.
71, Charles Wilson.
71, Isaac W. Nicholson.
71, 72, Stevenson Leslie.
72-74, George B. Carse.
73, Isaac Foreman.
73, 74, William H. Cole.
74, Chalkley Albertson.
75-77, Alden C. Scovel.
75, 76, 79, 80, R. N. Herring.
75, Henry B. Wilson.
76, 77, Oliver Lund.
77, Samuel T. Murphy.
78, Isaiah Woolston.
78, 79, Alonzo D. Nichols.
78, Andrew J. Rider.
79, 80, Edward Burrough.
80, 81, Henry L. Bonsall.
81, 82, Chris. J. Mines, Jr.
81, 82, John H. McMurray.
82, Robert F. S. Heath.
83, George W. Borton.
83, John Bamford.
83, 84, Clayton Stafford.
84-86, Edward A. Armstrong.
84, John W. Branning.
85, Benjamin M. Braker.
85, 86, Henry M. Jewett.
86, George Pfeiffer.

Cape May County.

45, John Stites.
46, Samuel Townsend.
47, Richard S. Ludlam.
48, 49, Nathaniel Holmes, Jr.
50, 51, Mackey Williams.
52, Joshua Swaim.
53, Waters B. Miller.
54, 55, Jesse H. Diverty.
56–58, Downs Edmunds, Jr.
59, 60, Abram Reeves.
61, Jonathan F. Leaming.
62–64, Wilmon W. Ware.
65–67, 69, 70, Thos. Beesley.
68, Samuel R. Magonagle.
71–73, Richard S. Leaming.
74, Alexander Young.
75, Richard D. Edmunds.
76–78, William T. Stevens.
79, Daniel Schellinger.
80, 83–85, Jesse D. Ludlam.
81, 82, Furman L. Richardson.
86, Alvin P. Hildreth.

Cumberland County.

45, Josiah Shaw.
45, 46, George Heisler.
45, 46, Lewis Howell.
46, Stephen A. Garrison.
47, Leonard Lawrence.
47, Jeremiah Parvin.
47, 48, Uriah D. Woodruff.
48, 49, Reuben Fithian.
48, 49, Richard Lore.
49, 50, John T. Nixon.
50, 51, Benj. Ayres.
50, 51, Joel Moore.
51, 52, Samuel Mayhew.
52, David Campbell.
53, Enos S. Gandy.
53, Lewis Woodruff.
54, Daniel Harris.
54, Morton Mills.
55, 56, James M. Wells.
55, 56, John F. Keen.
57, Uriah Mayhew.
57, Elias Doughty.
58, Elwell Nichols.
58, 59, Robert Moore.
59, Aaron S. Westcott.
60, Ebenezer Hall.
60, John Carter.
61, 62, William Bacon.
61, 62, J. Edmund Sheppard.
63, 64, B. Rush Bateman.
63, 64, Edw. W. Maylin.
65–67, Robert Moore.
65–68, James H. Nixon.
68, Thomas D. Westcott.
69, C. Henry Shepherd.
69–71, Wm. A. House.
70, 71, Charles C. Grosscup.
72, 73, George S. Whiticar.
72, 73, J. Howard Willets.
74, 75, Lewis H. Dowdney.
74, George B. Langley,
75–77, George W. Payne.
76, Isaiah W. Richman.
77, 78, Isaac T. Nichols.
78, James Loughron.
79, 80, Robert P. Ewing.
79, 80, Arthur T. Parsons.
81, 82, Charles Ladow.
81, John H. Avis.
82, Philip P. Baker.
83, Isaac M. Smalley.
83, 84, John B. Campbell.
84, 85, Jeremiah H. Lupton.
85, 86, Wilson Banks.
86, Franklin Lawrence.

Essex County.

45, Isaac Van Wagenen.
45, 46, William M. Scudder.
45, John Runyon.
45, 46, Hugh F. Randolph.
45, 46, Jabez Pierson.
45, 46, Keen Pruden.

45, 46, Alvah Sherman.
46, 47, George W. McLane.
46, 47, Parker Teed.
47, 48, A. S. Hubbeel.
47, 48, Jabez G. Goble.
47, 48, Francis B. Chetwood.
47, 48, Abraham Van Riper.
47, 48, Elston Marsh.
48, Hugh H. Bowne.
48, 49, Charles Harrison.
49, 50, Joel W. Condit.
49, 50, Obadiah Meeker.
49, 50, William F. Day.
49, 50, Stephen Personnett.
49, Hugh H. Bowne.
49, Lewis C. Grover.
50, 51, Jonathan Valentine.
50, 51, David Wade.
50, 51, Isaac H. Pierson.
51, 52, Beach Vanderpool.
51, 52, John C. Beardsley.
51, Wm. M. Whitehead.
51, Cornelius Boice.
52, Thomas McKirgan.
52, John M. Clark
52, William M. Sandford.
52, Silas Merchant.
52, John Munn.
52, James S. Bell.
52, 53, John B. Clark.
53, Stephen Day, Jr.
53, Grant J. Wheeler.
53, Edward T. Hillyer.
53, Charles T. Day.
53, Charles O. Bolles.
53, 54, Abiathar Harrison.
53, 54, Daniel Price.
53, 54, William Dennis.
54, David S. Craig.
54, Daniel H. Noe.
54, James N. Joraleman.
54, David Ripley.
54, 55, Hugh Holmes.
54, 55, Daniel D. Benjamin.
55, Charles O. Bolles.
55, Daniel F. Tompkins.
55, 56, Nehemiah Perry.
55, 56, James A. Pennington.
55, 56, Apollos M. Elmer.
55, 56, Joseph T. Hopping.
55, 56, Samuel R. Winans.
56, Warren S. Baldwin.
56, James E. Bathgate.
56, George H. Doremus.
56, 57, William K. McDonald.
57, John C. Denman.
57, Moses P. Smith.
57, John L. Blake, Jr.
57, William B. Baldwin.
57, Charles L. C. Gifford.
57, Elihu Day.
57, 58, Charles C. Stewart.
57, 58, John C. Thornton.
58, Simeon Harrison.
58, James McCracken.
58, Joseph Booth.
58, Ira M. Harrison.
58, Thomas Kirkpatrick.
59, 60, Adolphus W. Waldron.
59, 60, James F. Bond.
59, 60, Amzi Condit.
59, Gashier De Witt, Jr.
59, David Ayres.
59, Isaac P. Trimble.
59, David A. Hayes.
60, James McCracken.
60, J. W. Hale.
60, 61, Frederick H. Teese,
60, 61, James Wheeler.
61, 62, George A. Halsey.
61, 62, James M. Lang.
61, 62, David Oakes.
61, 62, John Flintoft.
61, James E. Smith.
62, 63, Walter Tompkins.
62, 63, Corra Drake.
62, 63, John D. Freeman.
62, 63, John P. Jackson.
62, 63, Thomas McGrath.
63, Amzi Dodd.
63, John C. Littell.
63, 64, Adolph Schalk.
63, 64, James Smith.
64, 65, Rufus F. Harrison.

64, 65, Charles A. Lightpipe.
64, 65, Thomas B. Peddie.
64, 65, John C. Seiffert.
64, 65, Bernard Kearney.
64, Jeremiah De Camp.
64, Ira M. Harrison.
65, J. B. S. Robison.
65, John H. Landell.
65, James D. Cleaver.
65, 66, David Anderson.
66, William Bodwell.
66, 67, Albert P. Condit.
66, 67, Isaac P. Trimble.
66, 67, William H. Murphy.
66, 68, Edward L. Price.
66, John F. Anderson.
66, David Ayers.
66, James L. Hays.
67, Israel D. Condit.
67, Daniel Ayers.
67, William R. Sayre.
67, 68, Samuel Atwater.
67, 68, Edward Hedden.
67, M. H. C. Vail.
68, 69, Josiah Speer.
68, 69, James Peck.
68, 69, John Kennedy.
68, 69, Timothy W. Lord.
68, 69, Francis Macken.
68, Josiah L. Baldwin.
69, 70, James L. Gurney.
69, 70, John Hunkele,
69, 70, William W. Hawkins.
69, 71, James G. Irwin.
70, 71, Joseph F. Sanxay.
70, 71, Farrand Kitchell.
70, 71, Henry W. Wilson.
70, Chauncey G. Williams.
70, William R. Sayre.
70, Matthew Murphy.
71, Albert P. Condit.
71, 72, Edmund L. Joy.
71, 72, Theodore Horn.
71, 72, Rochus Heinisch, Jr.
71, William A. Ripley.
72, 73, Samuel Wilde.
72, 73, Joseph G. Hill.
72, 73, Theodore Macknett.
72, David Anderson.
72, Daniel Murphy.
72, Moses H. Williams.
73, Lucius H. Armstrong.
73, John W. Campbell.
73, 74, Elias O. Doremus.
73, 74, Phineas Jones.
73, 74, Aaron G. Baldwin.
74, Moses E. Halsey.
74, 75, Thomas S. Henry.
74, 75, Julius C. Fitzgerald.
74, 75, William H. Kirk.
74, James T. Vanness.
73-75, Samuel Morrow, Jr.
75, Andrew Teed.
75, Hugh Kinnard.
75, Patrick Doyle.
75, William Carrolton.
75, 76, David Dodd.
76, 77, Albert D. Traphagen.
76, 77, Francis K. Howell.
76, 77, S.V. C.Van Rensselaer.
76, 77, Elkanah Drake.
76, Charles H. Harrison.
76, Marcus S. Richards.
76, Philip W. Cross.
76, 80, James M. Patterson.
77, Joseph H. Wightman.
77, 80, Gottfried Krueger.
77, 78, Charles Gomer.
77, 78, James Malone.
77, 78, Edward D. Pierson.
78, 79, Edward W. Crane.
78, 79, George S. Duryee.
78, 79, 82, Wm. H. F. Fiedler.
78, 79, Schuyler B. Jackson.
78, Alexander Phillips.
78, Charles Holzwarth.
79-81, Harrison Van Duyne.
79, 80, Peter J. Gray.
79, 80, 83, John Gill.
79, Charles A. Felch.
80, *William H. Brown.
80, 81, Elias A. Wilkinson.

*In 1880, W. H. Brown was unseated by William R. Williams.

80, 81, Thos. W. Langstroth.
79-81, 83, Thomas O'Connor.
81, Joseph L. Munn.
81, William Wright.
81, *Chas. G. Bruemmer.
81, 82, Michael McMahan.
80, 81, William R. Williams.
82, 83, John H. Parsons.
82, 83, David Young.
82, Robert McGowan.
82, Roderick Robertson.
82, Ulysses B. Brewster.
82, Edw'd R. Pennington.
82, Adam Turkes.
82, Edwin B. Smith.
83, Lucius B. Hutchinson.
83, James N. Arbuckle.
83, John H. Murphy.
83, William Hill.
83, 84, John L. Armitage.
83-86, William Harrigan.
84, 85, George B. Harrison.
84, 85, David A. Bell.
84, 85, Edward Q. Keasbey.
84, 85, William E. O'Connor.
84, 85, Charles Holzwarth.
84, Herman Lehlbach.
84, Rush Burgess.
84, Frederick S. Fish.
85, 86, Henry M. Doremus.
85, 86, R. Wayne Parker,
85, 86, Augustus F. R. Martin.
85, Franklin Murphy.
86, Charles F. Underhill.
86, Henry A. Potter.
86, Elias M. Condit.
86, Edwin Lister.
86, Jacob Schreihofer.
86, John H. Peal.

Gloucester County.

45, 46, Samuel W. Cooper.
45, 46, Benjamin Harding.
47, 48, John B. Miller.
47, 48, John B. Hilliard.
49, 50, John Duell.
49, John Burk.
50, Thomas Gaskell.
51, 52, Benjamin C. Tatem.
51, Edmund Weatherby.
52, Thomas Mills.
53, Jeptha Abbott.
53, John V. Parch.
54, John Franklin.
54, Benjamin Beckett.
55, 56, Jacob G. Tomlin.
55, 56, James B. Albertson.
57, John H. Bradway.
57, Benjamin Smith.
58, 59, John F. Thomas.
58, 59, George C. Hewitt.
60, 61, John Starr.
60, †Joseph Harker.
60, 61, †Joseph Duffield.
62, 63, Allen Moore.
62, Thomas G. Batten.
63, 64, E. C. Heritage.
64, 65, Nathan S. Abbott.
65, 66, William D. Wilson.
66, 67, William W. Clark.
67, Jacob J. Hendrickson.
68, Charles T. Molony.
68, Wm. B. Rosenbaum.
69-71, Nimrod Woolery.
69, 70, Leonard F. Harding.
71, 72, John S. Rulon.
72, John R. Middleton.
73, 74, Obadiah Eldridge.
73, 74, D. W. C. Hemmingway.
75, 76, Thomas B. Lodge.
75, Simeon Warrington.
76, 77, Samuel Moore.
77-79, Caleb C. Pancoast.

* Mr. Bruemmer was elected for 1882, but died before Legislature convened.

† Mr. Harker died during the session of 1860, and Mr. Duffield was elected to fill the vacancy.

78, 79, Lawrence Lock.
80, 81, George Craft.
80, 81, Thomas M. Ferrell.
82, Abijah S. Hewitt.
83–85, Job S. Haines.
86, Joseph B. Roe.

Hudson County.

45, 46, Hartman Van Wagenen.
47, Benjamin F. Welsh.
48, Oliver S. Strong.
49, Jas. J. Van Boskerck.
50, Edward T. Carpenter.
51, 52, John Van Vorst.
52, Edmund T. Parker.
52, Joseph W. Hancox.
53, John Dunn Littell.
53, James S. Davenport.
53, Jacob M. Vreeland.
54, Clement M. Hancox.
54, Aug. F. Hardenbergh.
54, 55, Jacob M. Merseles.
55, Dudley S. Gregory, Jr.
55, John M. Board.
56, John D. Ward.
56, James T. Hatfield.
56, 57, George V. De Mott.
57, Robert Gilchrist, Jr.
57, 58, Robert C. Bacot.
58, William Voorhees.
58-60, Garret M. Van Horn.
59, Wm. H. Hemenover.
59, Samuel A. French.
60, W. H. Peckham.
60, N. C. Slaight.
61, Franklin B. Carpenter.
61, Theodore F. Randolph.
61, 62, Michael J. Vreeland.
62, Edward D. Reiley.
62, 63, George McLaughlin.
62, 63, Josiah Conley.
62, 63, John B. Perry.
62-64, Joshua Benson.
63, 64, James Lynch.
63, 64, Garret D. Van Reipen.
64, John B. Drayton.
64, 65, John Van Vorst.
64, 65, Abra. W. Duryee.
65, Delos E. Culver.
65, William E. Broking.
65, Hiram Van Buskirk.
65, 66, 69, 70, Leon Abbett.
66–68, Noah D. Taylor.
66, 67, Obad'h D. Falkenburg.
66, 67, De Witt C. Morris.
66, John Ramsey.
66, Charles F. Ruh.
67, 68, Hosea F. Clark.
67, 68, A. O. Evans.
67, 68, John Dwyer.
68, John Van Vorst.
68, 69, Henry C. Smith.
69, 70, Sidney B. Bevans.
69, 70, James B. Doremus.
69, Elbridge V. S. Besson.
69, 71, Michael Coogan.
70, 71, Hermann D. Busch.
70, Abel I. Smith.
70, William Brinkerhoff.
71, James F. Fielder.
71, John Anness.
71, George Warrin.
71, Josiah Hornblower.
72, 73, George H. Farrier.
72, 73, Dennis Reardon.
72, 73, George S. Plympton.
72, 73, Henry Gaede.
72, 73, Jasper Wandel.
72, 73, Anthony J. Ryder.
72, James Stevens.
72, John A. O'Neill.
73, John Lee.
73, 74, Richard C. Washburn.
74, 75, Alexander T. McGill.
74, 75, Patrick Sheeran.
74, 75, Alexander McDonnell.
74-76, John D. Carscallen.
74, Henry Coombs.
74, James K. Selleck.
74–77, Rudolph F. Rabe.
75, 76, John J. Toffey.
75, Thomas Carey.

75, Edward F. McDonald.
76, William A. Lewis.
76, Henry Brautigam.
76, Thomas C. Brown.
76, 78, Alex. Jacobus.
76, 77, Thomas J. Hannon.
77, 78, Marmaduke Tilden.
77, 78, Alex. W. Harris.
77, 78, James Stevens.
77, Martin M. Drohan.
77, Lewis A. Brigham.
77, Elijah T. Paxton.
78, Dudley S. Steele.
78, Edward P. C. Lewis.
78, 79, 81, T. J. McDonald.
78, 79, Henry Dusenberry.
79, John Owen Rouse.
79, Frank C. Frey.
79, Gustavus A. Lilliendahl.
79, John A. Tangeman.
79, 80, Joseph Meeks.
79, 80, Samuel W. Stilsing.
80, 81, Noah D. Taylor.
80, 81, Allan L. McDermott.
80, 81, J. Herbert Potts.
80, 81, James Curran.
80, Patrick Sheeran.
81, Frederick Payne.
81, 82, James J. Casey.
80-82, David W. Lawrence.
82, 83, Thomas V. Cator.
82-84, James C. Clarke.
82-84, Dennis McLaughlin.
82, William McAdoo.
82, Robert McCague, Jr.
82, George H. Farrier.
82, David M. Durrell.
82, John O'Rourke.
83, Peter F. Wanser.
83, John M. Shannon.
83-85, Edwin O. Chapman.
83, 84, Martin Steljes.
83, 84, Augustus A. Rich.
83, 84, Frank O. Cole.
83, 84, Joseph T. Kelly.
84, 85, Cornelius S. See.
84, 85, Samuel D. Dickinson.
84, Michael J. O'Donnell.
85, Thomas H. Kelly.
85, Isaac Romaine.
85, John W. Heck.
85, James J. Clark.
85, John Wade.
85, Fred. Frambach, Jr.
85, 86, John C. Besson.
86, R. B. Seymour.
86, Philip Tumulty.
86, D. A. Peloubet.
86, A. B. Dayton.
86, John Pearson.
86, R. S. Hudspeth.
86, T. J. McDonald.
86, Thomas F. Noonan.
86, Edward Lennon.

Hunterdon County.

45, 48, 49, Jonathan Pickel.
45, John Swackhammer.
45, Amos Moore.
45, John H. Case.
46, Henry Stevenson.
46, 47, Isaac R. Srope.
46, 47, Joseph Fritts.
46, 47, Frederick Apgar.
47-49, John Lambert.
48, 49, Andrew Banghart.
48, 49, David Van Fleet.
50, 51, John Marlow.
50, 51, Luther Opdycke.
50, 51, William Tinsman.
50-52, John R. Young.
52, 53, Peter H. Allen.
52, 53, Andrew Vansickle.
52, Hiram Bennett.
53, 54, John Lambert.
53, 54, Samuel H. Britton.
54, 55, Lewis Young.
54, 55, Peter E. Voorhees.
55, Jacob S. C. Pittenger.
55, Edward Hunt.
56, 57, William Sergeant.
56, 57, John M. Voorhis.

56, 57, Joseph W. Willever.
56, 57, John P. Rittenhouse.
58, 59, John H. Horn.
58, 59, William Snyder.
58, 59, Cornelius B. Sheets.
58, 59, Frederick Apgar.
60, 61, Charles Denson.
60, 61, Ambrose Barcroft.
60, 61, D. D. Schomp.
60, Thomas Banghart, Jr.
61, 62, Jacob H. Huffman.
62, 63, S. R. Huselton.
62 64, Joseph W. Wood.
63, 64, David H. Banghar
64, 65, David B. Boss.
65 67, William J. Iliff.*
65, 66, James J. Willever.
66, 67, Richard H. Wilson.
67, 68, Baltes Pickel.
68, 69, John Williamson.
68–70, Theodore Probasco.
69, 70, John P. Lare.
70, 71, John Kugler.
71, 72, Peter Voorhees.
71, 72, Augustus E. Sanderson.
73, 74, W. L. Hoppock.
73, 74, John Carpenter, Jr.
75, 76, James Bird.
75, 76, Wm. W. Swayze.
77, 78, Henry Britton.
77, 78, John Hackett.
79, 80, Chas. W. Godown.
79, 80, James N. Ramsey.
81, 82, George H. Mathews.
81, 82, Jacob Hipp.
83, 84, John V. Robbins.
83, 84, W. Howard Lake.
85, 86, John C. Arnwine.
85, 86, Chester Wolverton.

Mercer County.

45, Israel J. Woodward.
45, Richard J. Bond.
45, *John Lowrey.
46, 47, Isaac Pullen.
46, 47, John M. Vancleve.
46, 47, William White.
48, 49, James M. Redmond.
48–50, Josiah Buzby.
48, Samuel C. Cornell.
49, John R. Dill.
50, John F. Hageman.
50, 51, John H. Phillips.
51, Eli Rogers.
51, Westley P. Danser.
52, William Napton.
52, John C. Ward.
52, Jeremiah Vandyke.
53, Abner B. Tomlinson.
53, Elijah L. Hendrickson.
53, Randal C. Robbins.
54, James H. Hill.
54, Franklin S. Mills.
54, Runey R. Forman.
55, James Vandeventer
55, William Jay.
55, Garret Schenck.
56, 57, Geo. R. Cook.
56, 57, Andrew Dutcher.
56, Samuel Wooley.
57, 58, Jacob Van Dyke.
58, 59, Augustus L. Martin.
58, Jonathan S. Fish.
59, Robert Aitken.
59, 60, Ed. T. R. Applegate.
60, 61, Joseph Abbott.
60, Harper Crozer.
61, Wm. S. Yard.
61, 62, Morgan F. Mount.
62, 63, Geo. W. Johnston.
62, John G. Stevens.
63, Peter Crozer.
63, 64, James G. West.
64, James F. Bruere.
64, 65, John A. Weart.
65, 66, Alex. P. Green.
65, 66, Samuel Fisher.
66, 67, Thomas Crozer.
67, 71, Joseph H. Bruere.

* Died in office.

67, Chas. W. Mount.
68, 69, Absalom P. Lanning.
68, Thomas J. Corson.
68, Thomas C. Pearce.
69, John P. Nelson.
69, 70, James C. Norris.
70, 71, Wm. H. Barton.
70, Charles O. Hudnut.
71, Liscomb T. Robbins.
72, 73, Alfred W. Smith.
72, Richard R. Rogers.
72, John H. Silvers.
73, 74, John N. Lindsay.
73, 74, Andrew J. Smith.
74, 75, Geo. O. Vanderbilt.
75, Samuel M. Youmans.
75, Robert S. Woodruff, Jr.
76, Enoch H. Drake.
76, John Hart Brewer.
76, Robert L. Hutchinson.
77, 78, Horatio N. Burroughs.
77, William S. Yard.
77, J. Vance Powers.
78, 79, 82, Eckford Moore.
78, 79, John D. Rue.
79, Wm. Roberts.
80, 81, Charles S. Robinson.
80, 81, Richard A. Donnelly.
80, 81, John V. D. Beekman.
82, 83, Nelson M. Lewis.
82, 83, William J. Convery.
83, 84, Joseph H. Applegate.
84, 85, A. Judson Rue.
84, 85, John Caminade.
85, Benjamin F. Chambers.
86, Symmes B. Hutchinson.
86, James C. Taylor, Jr.
86, William Ossenberg.

Middlesex County.

45, 46, Simeon W. Phillips.
45, 46, Ralph C. Stults.
45, 46, Daniel C. Dunn.
45, 46, Charles Abraham.
47, Garret G. Voorhees.
47, Theodore F. King.
47, John A. Davison.
47, 48, Richard McDowell.
48, Melancton F. Carman.
48, 49, Lewis S. Randolph.
48, 49, Aaron Gulick.
49, William A. Gulick.
49, 50, James Bishop.
50, Henry Vandyke.
50, Charles Abraham.
50, Israel R. Coriell.
51, David Dunn.
51, Peter F. Dye.
51, J. B. Johnson.
51, 52, Robert M. Crowell.
52, James Applegate.
52, 53, Josephus Shann.
53-55, Martin A. Howell.
53, 54, Abraham Everett.
54, 55, Samuel E. Stelle.
55, 56, William Hutchinson.
56, John T. Jenkins.
56, 57, Amos Robbins.
57, Henry Stults.
57, 58, John D. Buckelew.
58-60, Ellis B. Freeman.
58, 59, Garret I. Snedeker.
59, Andrew McDowell.
60, Thomas Booraem.
60, Elias Dey.
61, 62, Elias Ross.
62, 63, James T. Crowell.
62, Orlando Perrine.
63, 64, Miles Ross.
63, 64, David B. Wyckoff.
64, 65, Abraham C. Coriell.
65-67, 69, 70, Levi D. Jarrard.
65, James G. Goble.
66, 67, Nathan H. Tyrell.
66, 67, John W. Perrine.
68, George E. Strong.
68, 69, Alfred W. Jones.
68, 69, William M. Cox.
70, 71, Albert L. Runyon.
70, George E. Brown.
71-73, Isaac L. Fisher.
71, Edward F. Roberts.

72, 73, Joseph C. Letson.
72, Johnston Holcombe.
73, H. F. Worthington.
74, John Van Deursen.
74, John F. Ten Broeck.
74, 75, Joseph C. Magee, Jr.
75, James H. Van Cleef.
75, Josephus Shann.
76, Isaiah Rolfe.
76, 77, Charles A. Campbell.
76, 77, Daniel Z. Martin.
77, John Waldron.
78, 79, Isaac L. Martin.
78, 79, Patrick Convery.
78, 79, Vincent W. Mount.
80, Robert G. Miller.
80, John M. Board.
80, 81, Stephen M. Martin.
81, 82, James H. Van Cleef.
81, 83, Manning Freeman.
82, John Adair.
82, 83, James H. Goodwin.
83, 84, William R. Jernee.
84, 85, Edward S. Savage.
84, 85, Robert Carson.
85, 86, John Martin.
86, John F. Ten Broeck.
86, R. R. Vanderbergh.

Monmouth County.

45, George F. Fort.
45–47, Hartshorne Tantum.
45, 46, Andrew Simpson.
45–47, Joseph B. Coward.
45, *James H. Hartshorne.
46, 47, William Vandoren.
46, 47, John Borden.
47, Andrew Simpson.
48, William W. Bennett.
48, Joel Parker.
48, Ferdinand Woodward.
48, *Samuel Bennett.
48, Joel W. Ayres.
49, 50, Alfred Walling.
49, 50, George W. Sutphin.
49, 50, James D. Hall.
49, James Hooper.
49, John B. Williams.
50, William G. Hooper.
50, Charles Butcher.
51, 52, William H. Conover.
51, 52, Garret S. Smock.
51, Bernard Connolly.
52, Charles Butcher.
51–53, Samuel W. Jones.
53, Charles Allen.
53, Daniel P. Van Dorn.
53, 54, Robert Allen.
54, Forman Hendrickson.
54, John L. Corlies.
54–56, Henry E. Lafetra.
55, John Vandoren.
55, Thomas B. Stout.
55, Wm. H. Johnson.
56, 57, Jacob Herbert.
56, 57, John R. Barricklo.
56, 57, Samuel Beers.
57–59, John V. Conover.
58, 59, George Middleton.
58, 59, Richard B. Walling.
57–60, Austin H. Patterson.
60, 61, Wm. H. Mount.
60, 61, James Patterson.
60, J. J. McNinney.
61, 62, William V. Ward.
61, 62, Chas. Haight.
62, Geo. C. Murray.
63–65, Michael Taylor.
63, 64, Osborn Curtis.
63, 64, David H. Wyckoff.
65, 66, Daniel A. Holmes.
65, 66, George Schenck.
66, Wm. C. Browne.
67, 68, Chas. Allen.
67, 68, Francis Corlies.
67, 68, Thomas S. R. Brown.
69, William H. Conover.
69, 70, Daniel H. Van Mater.
69, 70, Andrew Brown.
70–72, Austin H. Patterson.
71, Wm. S. Horner.
71, 72, John T. Haight.

*Died in office.

72, Wm. B. Hendrickson.
73-75, Geo. W. Patterson.
73, 74, John B. Gifford.
73, 74, John S. Sproul.
75, 76, Chas. D. Hendrickson.
75, 76, William V. Conover.
76, 77, James L. Rue.
77, 88, Wm. H. Bennett.
77, James H. Leonard.
78, George J. Ely.
78, 79, Arthur Wilson.
79, 80, Sherman B. Oviatt.
79, 80, John D. Honce.
80, 81, Grover H. Lufburrow.
81, Holmes W. Murphy.
81, 82, David A. Bell.
82, 83, Peter Forman, Jr.
82, Benjamin Griggs.
83, 84, Alfred B. Stoney.
83, 84, Thomas G. Chattle.
84, 85, Charles H. Boud.
85, Wm. H. Grant.
85, 86, Frank E. Heyer.
86, W. S. Throckmorton.
86, William Pintard.

Morris County.

45, Timothy Kitchel.
45, 46, Matthias Kitchel.
45, 46, Henry Seward.
45, 46, George H. Thompson.
46, 47, Calvin Howell.
47, Richard Lewis.
47, Charles McFarland.
47, Samuel Hilts.
48, 49, Andrew I. Smith.
48, 49, David T. Cooper.
48, 49, Samuel Van Ness.
48, 49, Edward W. Whelpley.
50, John L. Kanouse.
50, Andrew Cobb,
50, Freeman Wood.
50, George H. Thompson.
51, Horace Chamberlain.
51, Jonathan P. Bartley.
51, Josiah Meeker.
51, 52, Cornelius B. Doremus.
52, 53, C. S. Dickerson.
52, 53, John D. Jackson.
52, 53, Robert Albright.
53, John L. Kanouse.
54, 55, William P. Conkling.
54, 55, William Logan.
54, 55, Aaron Pitney.
54, Andrew B. Cobb.
55, 56, Edward Howell.
56, William M. Muchmore.
56, 57, William A. Carr.
56, 57, Daniel Budd.
57, 58, Benjamin M. Felch.
57, 58, Richard Speer.
58, 59, Lyman A. Chandler.
58, 59, John Naughright.
59, A. H. Stansborough.
59, 60, James H. Ball.
60, Eugene Ayres.
60-62, Nelson H. Drake.
60-62, Nathan Horton.
61, William W. Beach.
61, 62, John Hill.
62, 63, Jacob Vanatta.
63, William J. Wood.
63-65, Jesse Hoffman.
64, Henry C. Sanders.
64, 65, John Bates.
65, Alfred M. Treadwell.
66, John Hill.
66, 67, James C. Yawger.
66, 67, Elias M. White.
67, Lewis Estler.
68, Daniel Coghlan.
68, George Gage.
68-70, Jesse M. Sharp.
69, 70, Theodore W. Phoenix.
69, 70, Columbus Beach.
71, 72, Nathaniel Niles.
71, 72, W. B. Lefevre.
71-73, August C. Canfield.
73, 74, W. H. Howell.
73, 74, Jacob Z. Budd.
74-76, Elias M. Skellinger.
75, 76, James C. Youngblood.
75, 76, Edmund D. Halsey.

77, Abm. C. Van Duyne.
77, *Cummins O. Cooper.
77, 78, Cornelius P. Garrabrant.
78, Francis J. Doremus.
78, Joshua S. Salmon.
79, 80, Charles F. Axtell.
79, 80, James H. Bruen.
79, 80, Holloway W. Hunt.
81, 82, William C. Johnson.
81, 82, John F. Post.
81, 82, Oscar Lindsley.
83–85, George W. Jenkins.
83, 84, James H. Neighbour.
83, 84, Amzi F. Weaver.
85, 86, John Seward Wills.
85, 86, Elias C. Drake.
86, John Norwood.

Ocean County.

51–53, Joel Haywood.
54, A. O. S. Havens.
55, 56, Wm. F. Brown.
57–59, Edwin Salter.
60, Thomas W. Ivins.
61, Chas. H. Applegate.
62, Ephraim Emson.
63, Edwin Salter.
64, 65, Jacob Birdsall.
66, 67, Job Edwards.
68, 69, Geo. W. Cowperthwaite.
70, 71, Albert M. Bradshaw.
72, Richard B. Parker.
73, John S. Shultz.
74, Edward M. Lonan.
75, Jonathan S. Goble.
76, Ephraim P. Emson.
77, Isaac A. Van Hise.
78–80, Rufus Blodgett.
81, Wm. H. Bennett.
82, Clifford Horner.
83, George T. Cranmer.
84, Augustus W. Irons.
85, 86, George G. Smith.

Passaic County.

45, 46, George W. Colfax.
45, 46, Chileon F. De Camp.
47, Abm. Prall.
47, 48, Henry M. Van Ness.
48, John M. Demarest.
49, 50, C. S. Van Wagoner.
49, Oscar Decker.
50, 51, Thomas D. Hoxsey.
51, 52, Benjamin Geroe.
52, J. S. Fayerweather.
53, J. V. R. Van Blarcom.
53, Cornelius Van Winkle.
53, 54, Philip Rafferty.
54, Charles H. May.
51, 52, 54, John L. Laroe.
55, Wm. C. Stratton.
55, Wm. M. Morrell.
55, 56, John Schoonmaker.
56–58, Benj. Buckley.
56, Peter H. Whitenor.
57, John J. Brown.
57, James B. Beam.
58, Patrick Maginnis.
58, 59, Richard Van Houten.
59–61, Samuel Pope.
59, Joel M. Johnson.
60, Isaac Stagg.
60, 61, Isaac P. Cooley.
61, 62, Socrates Tuttle.
62–66, John H. Terhune.
62–66, Chandler D. Morton.
63, Samuel Pope.
63, 64, Joseph N. Taylor.
63, 64, Chas. F. Johnson.
64, 65, Aaron Kinter.
65, 66, Garret Van Wagoner.
65, 66, Isaac D. Blauvelt.
67, 68, David Henry.
67, 68, Joseph R. Baldwin
67, E. A. Stansbury.
68, 69, Albert A. Van Voorhies.
69, 70, Hugh Reid.
69, 71, 72, Chas. Hemmingway.
70, Henry Hobbs.
70, Chas. P. Gurner.
71, 78, 79, John O'Brien.

* In 1878 C. O. Cooper was unseated by Joshua S. Salmon.

71, 72, 75, Robert M. Torbet.
72, 73, Henry McDanolds.
73, George Barnes.
73, 74, Garret A. Hobart.
74, 75, David Henry.
74, 75, John P. Zeluff.
76, 77, John W. Griggs.
76, 77, John Sanderson.
76, 77, Joseph L. Cunningham.
78, John Kennell.
78, 79, John H. Robinson.
79, 80, George W. Conkling.
80, 81, Robert B. Morehead.
80, 81, Thomas B. Vreeland.
81, Jacob Latus.
82, Joseph A. Greaves.
82, 83, Patrick H. Shields.
82, 83, William F. Gaston.
82-85, Thomas Flynn.
83, 84, Clark W. Mills.
84, William Prall.
84, Cornelius A. Cadmus.
85, 86, John Scheele.
85, 86, DeWitt C. Bolton.
85, 86, George H. Low.
86, William B. Gourley.

Salem County.

45, David Wiley.
45, Isaiah Conklyn.
45, Robert Hewitt.
46, Ephraim Carel.
46, Charles Bilderback.
46, George Remster.
47, Joseph M. Springer.
47, James Vanmeter.
47, 48, Joseph Foster.
48, Benj. F. McCollister.
48, Joseph R. Chew.
49, James H. Trenchard.
49, Isaac Lippincott.
49, John Fowler.
50, Charles B. Newell.
50, David Sithens.
50, Benjamin Remster.
51, Smith Bilderback.
51, Charles Benner.
51, Harman Richman.
52, Jacob Hitchner.
52, John C. Lummis.
53, Nathaniel G. Swing.
53, John Blackwood.
54, Isaiah D. Clawson.
54, Richard Grier.
55, Joshua Thompson.
55, John Harris.
56, Joseph Kille.
56, Samuel Plummer.
57, William Beckett.
57-59, Thomas B. Jones.
58, 59, Alfred Simpkins.
60, 61, Joshua Lippincott.
60, Samuel Habermayer.
61, Owen L. Jones.
62, William P. Somers.
62, Samuel D. Miller.
63, 64, Joseph W. Cooper.
63, Joseph Waddington.
64, William N. Hancock.
65, William Callahan.
65, 66, Auxenico M. P. V. H. Dickeson.
66, 67, Samuel Garrison.
67, John S. Newell.
68, Henry M. Wright.
68, 69, Andrew S. Reeves.
69, 70, Charles F. H. Gray.
70, David Evans.
71, John W. Dickinson.
71, John Hitchner.
72, 73, Daniel P. Darrell.
72, Smith Hewitt.
73, 74, William Iszard.
74, 75, William B. Carpenter.
75, Charles P. Swing.
76, Richard Coles.
76-78, Quinton Keasbey.
77, John S. Elwell.
78, William C. Kates.
79-81, Henry Barber.
79-81, John D. Garwood.
82-84, Henry Coombs.
85, 86, Joseph D. Whitaker.

Somerset County.

45, Peter Voorhees.
45, Samuel Reynolds.
45, Peter Kline.
46, James B. Elmendorf.
46, 47, Peter T. Beekman.
46, Jonathan Cory,
47–49, Samuel K. Martin.
47–49, F. V. D. Voorhees.
48–50, John M. Wyckoff.
50, 51, 53, John DeMott.
50, Samuel S. Doty.
51, Frederick D. Brokaw.
51, 52, Eugene S. Doughty.
52, Michael R. Nevius.
53, 54, John H. Anderson.
54–56, John S. Hoagland.
55, Alvah Lewis.
56, 57, Cornelius M. Schomp.
57, Cornelius N. Allen.
58, 59, Nehemiah V. Steele.
59, 60, Elisha B. Wood.
60, 61, 70, Jas. W. Arrowsmith.
61–63, John G. Schenck.
62, 63, John M. Mann.
64, 65, Daniel Corey.
65, 66, Rynier A. Staats.
66, 67, Ralph Davenport.
67, Peter A. Voorhees.
68, 69, John J. Bergen.
68, Abraham T. Huff.
69–71, John R. Staats.
71, James Doty.
72, 73, David D. Smalley.
73, 74, John G. Schenck.
74, 75, William P. Sutphin.
75–77, Joseph H. Voorhees.
76, 77, James J. Bergen.
78–80, John Ringelmann.
78–80, J. Newton Voorhees.
81, 82, William A. Schomp.
81, John L. Oakey.
83, 84, Cornelius S. Hoffman.
85, 86, John Vetterlein.

Sussex County.

45, Absalom Dunning.
45, Jesse Bell.
45, Timothy H. Cook.
46, John Hunt.
46, 47, Peter Young.
46–48, Thomas D. Armstrong.
47–49, Peter Hoyt.
48–50, Jacob Hornbeck, Jr.
49, Martin Ryerson.
50, 51, Guy Price.
50, 51, William Simurson.
51, Daniel D. Decker.
52, George W. Collver.
52, 55, Aaron K. Stinson.
52–54, Timothy E. Shay.
53, 54, Benjamin Hamilton.
53, 54, Luther Hill.
55, James L. Decker.
55–57, Daniel D. Gould.
56–58, William Smith.
56–58, John W. Opdyke.
58, Sandford McKeeby.
59, 60, Martin Cole.
60, 61, Charles Mackerly.
60, 61, Daniel D. Decker.
61, William Price.
62–64, William H. Bell.
62, Thomas N. McCarter.
63, 64, Robert Hamilton.
65, Samuel Fowler.
65–67, William M. Iliff.
66, 67, 73, 74, Francis M. Ward.
68–70, Hiram C. Clark.
68–70, Samuel H. Hunt.
71, 72, Lebbeus Martin.
71, Peter Smith.
75, 76, William Owen.
77, 78, George Greer.
79–81, Lewis J. Martin.
82–84, William E. Ross.
85, 86, Horatio N. Kinney.

Union County.

58, Benjamin M. Price.
58, Cooper Parse.
59, William Stiles.
59, 60, Elston Marsh.
60, 61, David Mulford.
61, Israel O. Maxwell.
62, 63, Samuel L. Moore.
62, John J. High.
63, 64, Noah Woodruff.
64, 65, Philip Dougherty.
65, Joseph T. Crowell.
66, John R. Crane.
66, Thomas J. Lee.
67, A. M. W. Ball.
67, Enos W. Runyon.
68, 69, John H. Whelan.
68, 69, DeWitt C. Hough.
70, 71, 75, Ferdinand Blancke.
70, Albert A. Drake.
71, Joseph W. Yates.
72, Andrew Dutcher.
72-74, William McKinley.
72-74, John H. Lufberry.
73, Jabez B. Cooley.
74, 75, William H. Gill.
74, 75, Elias B. Pope.
76-78, John Egan.
76, 77, Moses F. Cary.
76, 77, Benjamin A. Vail.
78-80, George M. Stiles.
78, Joseph B. Coward.
79, 80, Philip H. Vernon.
79-82, John T. Dunn.
81-82, George T. Parrott.
81-83, Frank L. Sheldon.
83, 84, Edward J. Byrnes.
83, 84, Asa T. Woodruff.
84, DeWitt C. Hough.
85, 86, Peter L. Hughes.
85, 86, Wm. H. Corbin.
85, Jacob Kirkner.
86, William Chamberlain.

Warren County.

45, 46, Robert C. Caskey.
45, Abram Wildrick.
45, Stephen Warne.
46-48, Jonathan Shotwell.
46-48, Amos H. Drake.
47-49, Samuel Mayberry.
49-51, Andrew Ribble.
49-51, Benjamin Fritts.
50, 51, 53, John Loller.
52-54, John Sherrer.
52-54, David V. C. Crate.
52, John Cline.
54-56, George H. Beatty.
55-57, Archibald Osborn.
55-57, John White.
57-59, Isaac Leida.
58, 59, William Feit.
58, Abm. S. Van Horn.
59-61, Robert Rusling.
60-62, John C. Bennett.
60, Philip Shoemaker.
61, 63, David Smith.
62-64, Wm. W. Strader.
63-65, Elijah Allen.
64-66, Charles G. Hoagland.
65, 66, Silas Young.
66-68, Andrew J. Fulmer.
67, 68, John N. Givens.
67-69, Nelson Vliet.
69-71, Absalom B. Pursell.
69-71, Caleb H. Valentine.
70-72, William Silverthorn.
72-74, Valentine Mutchler.
73-75, Joseph Anderson.
75, John M. Wyckoff.
76, Wm. Carpenter.
76-78, Elias J. Mackey.
77-79, Silas W. De Witt.
79-81, Coursen H. Albertson.
80-82, William Fritts.
82, Robert Bond.
83-85, Stephen C. Larison.
83-85, Isaac Wildrick.
86, Thomas L. Titus.
86, William M. Baird.

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF COUNCIL AND SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

FROM 1776 TO 1844,

WHEN THE NEW CONSTITUTION WAS FORMED.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781—John Stevens, Hunterdon.
1782—John Cox, Burlington.
1783, 1784—Philemon Dickinson, Hunterdon.
1785, 1786, 1787, 1788—Robert Lettis Hooper, Hunterdon.
1789, 1790, 1791, 1792—Elisha Lawrence, Monmouth.
1793, 1794—Thomas Henderson, Monmouth.
1795—Elisha Lawrence, Monmouth.
1796, 1797—James Linn, Somerset.
1798, 1799, 1800—Geo. Anderson, Burlington.
1801, 1802, 1803, 1804—John Lambert, Hunterdon.
1805—Thomas Little, Monmouth.
1806—Geo. Anderson, Burlington.
1807—Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1808—Ebenezer Seeley, Cumberland.
1809—Thomas Ward, Essex.
1810, 1811—Charles Clark, Essex.
1812—James Schureman, Middlesex.
1813—Charles Clark, Essex.
1814, 1815—William Kennedy, Sussex.
1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822—Jesse Upson, Morris.
1823, 1824, 1825—Peter J. Stryker, Somerset.
1826—Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland.
1827—Silas Cook, Morris.
1828—Charles Newbold, Burlington.
1829, 1830—Edward Condict, Morris.
1831, 1832—Elias P. Seeley, Cumberland.
1833—Mahlon Dickerson, Morris.
1834—Jehu Patterson, Monmouth.
1835—Charles Sitgreaves, Warren.
1836—Jeptha B. Munn, Morris.
1837, 1838—Andrew Parsons, Passaic.
1839, 1840—Joseph Porter, Gloucester.
1842—John Cassedy, Bergen.
1843—William Chetwood, Essex.
1844—Jehu Patterson, Monmouth

SPEAKERS.

1776, 1777, 1778 — John Hart, Hunterdon.
Second session 1878—Caleb Camp, Essex.
1779—Caleb Camp, Essex.
1780—Josiah Hornblower, Essex.
1781—John Mehelm, Hunterdon.
1782, 1783 — Ephraim Harris, Cumberland.
1784—Daniel Hendrickson, Monmouth.
1785, 1786 — Benjamin Van Cleve, Hunterdon.
1787—Ephraim Harris, Cumberland.
1788—Benjamin Van Cleve, Hunterdon.
1789—John Beatty, Middlesex.
1790—Jonathan Dayton, Essex.
1791—Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1792, 1793, 1794 — Silas Condict, Morris.
1795—Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1796—James H. Imlay, Monmouth.
1797—Silas Condict, Morris.
1798, 1799, 1800 — William Coxe, Burlington.
1801—Silas Dickerson, Sussex.
1802—William Coxe, Burlington.
1803—Peter Gordon, Hunterdon.
1804, 1805, 1806, 1807 — James Cox, Monmouth.
1808, 1809 — Lewis Condict, Morris.
1810, 1811 — William Kennedy, Sussex.
1812—William Pearson, Burlington.
1813—Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland.
1814, 1815 — Samuel Pennington, Essex.
1816—Charles Clark, Essex.
1817—Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822 — David Thompson, Jr., Morris.
1823—Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Cumberland.
1824—David Johnston, Hunterdon.
1825, 1826 — George K. Drake, Morris.
1827, 1828 — William B. Ewing, Cumberland.
1829, 1830, 1831 — Alexander Wurts, Hunterdon.
1832—John P. Jackson, Essex.
1833, 1834, 1835 — Daniel B. Ryall, Monmouth.
1836—Thomas G. Haight, Monmouth.
1837, 1838 — Lewis Condict, Morris.
1839—William Stites, Essex.
1840, 1841 — John Emley, Burlington.
1842—Samuel B. Halsey, Morris.
1843, 1844 — Joseph Taylor, Cumberland.

SENATE OFFICERS.

PRESIDENTS.	SECRETARIES.
1845, 1846, 1847, 1848—John C. Smallwood, Glou'str	1845, 1846, 1847—Daniel Dodd, Jr, Essex.
1849, 1850—Ephraim Marsh, Morris.	1848, 1849, 1850—Philip J Gray, Camden.
1851—Silas D. Canfield, Passaic.	1851—John Rogers, Burlington.
1852—John Manners, Hunterdon.	1852, 1853—Samuel A. Allen, Salem.
1853, 1854, 1855, 1856—W. C. Alexander, Mercer.	1854—A. R. Throckmorton, Hudson.
1857, 1858—Henry V. Speer, Middlesex.	1855, 1856—A. R. Throckmorton, Monmouth
1859—Thomas R. Herring, Bergen.	1857, 1858—A. B. Chamberlain, Hunterdon.
1860—C. L. C. Gifford, Essex.	1859, 1860—John C. Rafferty, Hunterdon
1861—Edmund Perry, Hunterdon.	1861—Joseph J. Sleeper, Burlington.
1862—Joseph T. Crowell, Union.	1862, 1863—Morris R. Hamilton, Camden.
1863—Anthony Reckless, Mon'th.	1864, 1865—John H. Meeker, Essex.
1864—Amos Robbins, Middlesex.	1866, 1867—Enoch R Borden, Mercer.
1865—Edward W. Scudder, Mercer	1868, 1869—Joseph B. Cornish, Warren.
1866—James M. Scovel, Camden.	1870—John C. Rafferty, Hunterdon
1867—Benjamin Buckley, Passaic.	1871, 1872, 1873, 1874—John F. Babcock, Middlesex
1868, 1869—Henry S. Little, Monmouth.	1875, 1876—N. W. Voorhees, Hunterdon.
1870—Amos Robbins, Middlesex.	1877, 1878—C. M. Jemison, Somerset.
1871, 1872—Edward Bettle, Camden.	1879—N. W. Voorhees, Hunterdon
1873, 1874, 1875—John W. Taylor, Essex.	1880, 1881, 1882—Geo. Wurts, Passaic.
1876—W. J. Sewell, Camden.	1883, 1884, 1885—W. A. Stiles, Sussex.
1877—Leon Abbett, Hudson.	
1878—G. C. Ludlow, Middlesex.	
1879, 1880—W. J. Sewell, Camden.	
1881, 1882—G. A. Hobart, Passaic,	
1883—J. J. Gardner, Atlantic.	
1884—B. A. Vail, Union.	
1885—A. V. Schenck, Middlesex.	

HOUSE OFFICERS.

SPEAKERS.

1845—Isaac Van Wagenen, Essex.
1846—Lewis Howell, Cumberland.
1847, 1848—John W. C. Evans, Burlington.
1849—Edward W. Whelpley, Morris.
1850—John T. Nixon, Cumberland
1851—John H. Phillips, Mercer.
1852—John Huyler, Bergen.
1853, 1854—John W. Fennimore, Burlington.
1855—William Parry, Burlington.
1856—Thomas W. Demarest, Bergen.
1857—Andrew Dutcher, Mercer.
1858—Daniel Holsman, Bergen.
1859—Edwin Salter, Ocean.
1860—Austin H. Patterson, Monmouth
1861—F H. Teese, Essex.
1862—Charles Haight, Monmouth
1863—James T. Crowell, Middlesex.
1864—Joseph N. Taylor, Passaic.
1865—Joseph T. Crowell, Union.
1866—John Hill, Morris.
1867—G. W. N. Custis, Camden.
1868—Aug. O. Evans, Hudson.
1869, 1870—Leon Abbett, Hudson.
1871—Albert P. Condit, Essex.
1872—Nathaniel Niles, Morris.
1873—Isaac L. Fisher, Middlesex
1874—Garret A. Hobart, Passaic.
1875—George O. Vanderbilt, Mercer.
1876—John D Carscallen, Hudson.
1877—Rudolph F. Rabe, Hudson.
1878—John Egan, Union.
1879—Schuyler B. Jackson, Essex.
1880—Sherman B. Oviatt, Monmouth.
1881—Harrison Van Duyne, Essex.
1882—John T. Dunn, Union.
1883—Thomas O'Connor, Essex.
1884—A. B Stoney, Monmouth.
1885—E. A. Armstrong, Camden.

CLERKS.

1845—Alexander G. Cattell, Salem.
1846—Adam C. Davis, Hunterdon.
1847, 1848, 1849, 1850—Alex. M. Cumming, Mercer.
1851, 1852—David Naar, Essex.
1853, 1854—David W. Dellicker, Somerset.
1855—Peter D. Vroom, Hudson.
1856, 1857—William Darmon, Glouc'str.
1858—Daniel Blauvelt, Essex.
1859—John P. Harker, Camden.
1860—D. Blauvelt, Jr, Essex.
1861, 1862—Jacob Sharp, Warren.
1863, 1864—Levi Scobey, Monmouth.
1865, 1866—George B. Cooper, Cumberland.
1867—Ed. Jardine, Bergen.
1868, 1869, 1870—A. M. Johnston, Mercer.
1871—A. M. Cumming, Mercer.
1872, 1873, 1874—Sinnickson Chew, Camden.
1875—Austin H. Patterson, Monmouth.
1876, 1877—John Y. Foster, Essex.
1878—Austin H. Patterson, Monmouth
1879, 1880, 1881—C. O. Cooper, Morris.
1882, 1883—Arthur Wilson, Monmouth.
1884—Henry D. Winton, Bergen.
1885—Samuel Toombs, Essex.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

New Jersey's Vote for Governor in Twenty-four Years, and the Political Complexion of each Legislature.

1857—Legislature: Senate, 12 Democrats, 6 Whigs, 2 Know Nothings. House, Dem., 38; Opposition, 22.

1858—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1859—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, Opposition.

Governor: Wright, total vote, 51,714; per cent. of popular vote, 49.24. Olden, total vote, 53,315; per cent. of popular vote, 50.76. Olden's majority, 1,601.

1860—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, Dem., 30; Rep., 28; American, 2.

1861—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.

1862—Legislature: Senate, Democrats and Republicans, tie; Independent, 1. House, Democratic. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 3.

Governor: Parker, total vote, 61,307; per cent. of popular vote, 56.80. Ward, total vote, 46,710; per cent. of popular vote, 43.20. Parker's majority, 14,597.

1863—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

Democratic total vote, 39,186; per cent. of popular vote, 56.80. Republican total vote, 29,812; per cent. of popular vote, 43.20. Democratic majority, 9,374.

1864—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

1865—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, tie.

Governor: Runyon, total vote, 64,736; per cent. of popular vote, 49.0. Ward, total vote, 67,525; per cent. of popular vote, 51.0. Ward's majority, 2,789.

1866—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

1867—Legislature; Both Houses Republican.

Democratic total vote, 67,468; per cent. of popular vote, 56.89. Republican total vote, 51,114; per cent. of popular vote, 43.10. Democratic majority, 16,354.

1868—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.

Randolph's majority for Governor, 4,288.

1869—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.
1870—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.
1871—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
Governor Parker, total vote, 82,362; per cent. of popular vote, 51.90. Walsh, total vote, 76,383; per cent. of popular vote, 48.10. Parker's majority, 5,979.
1872—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
1873—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
1874—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
Governor: Bedle, total vote, 97,283; per cent. of popular vote, 53.60. Halsey, total vote, 84,050; per cent. of popular vote, 46.30. Bedle's majority, 13,233.
1875—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.
1876—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
1877—Legislature: Senate, Democratic. House, tie.
Governor: McClellan, total vote, 97,837; per cent. of popular vote, 51.65. Newell, total vote, 85,094; per cent. of popular vote, 44.92. Hoxsey, total vote, 5,058; per cent. of popular vote, 2.67. Bingham, total vote, 1,438; per cent. of popular vote, 0.76. McClellan's plurality, 12,743.
1878—Legislature: Both Houses Democratic.
1879—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
1880—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
Governor: Ludlow, total vote, 121,666; per cent. of popular vote, 49.53. Potts, total vote, 121,015; per cent. of popular vote, 49.26. Hoxsey, total vote, 2,759. Ransom, total vote, 195. Ludlow's plurality, 651.
1881—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
1882—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.
1883—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.
Governor: Abbett, total vote, 103,856; per cent. of popular vote, 49.92. Dixon, total vote, 97,047; per cent. of popular vote, 46.65. Urner, total vote, 2,960. Parsons, total vote, 4,153. Abbett's plurality, 6,809.
1884—Legislature: Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.
1885—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.
1886—Legislature: Both Houses Republican.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

OF 1844.

List of Delegates elected to the Convention to form a government for the people of the State of New Jersey, which met at Trenton, on May 14th, 1844, and continued to June 29th of the same year. The constitution was agreed to in convention by a vote of 55 to 1 (Mr. Condit), Mr. Stokes being excused from voting. It was ratified by the people on August 13th, 1844, by a vote of 20,276 for, and 3,526 against, 69 ballots being rejected. The figures indicate the ages of the respective members. The compiler of this work is indebted to Hon. G. D. W. Vroom, of Trenton, for the important data given.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.—Jonathan Pitney, 46, physician.

BERGEN COUNTY.—John Cassedy, 47, gentleman; Alexander Westervelt, 50, gentleman.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.—William R. Allen, 42, farmer; Jonathan J. Spencer, 51, physician; Charles Stokes, 52, farmer; John C. Ten Eyck, 30, lawyer; Moses Wills, 51, merchant.

CAMDEN COUNTY.—Abraham Browning, 35, lawyer; John W. Mickle, 50, mariner.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.—Joshua Swain, 66, farmer.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—Joshua Brick, 62, farmer; Daniel Elmer, 59, lawyer; William B. Ewing, 68, physician.

ESSEX COUNTY.—Silas Condit, 66, gentleman; Oliver S. Halsted, 51, lawyer; Joseph C. Hornblower, 67, lawyer; David Naar, 43, farmer; William Stites, 52, merchant; Elias Van Arsdale, 73, lawyer; Isaac H. Williamson, 71, lawyer.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.—John R. Sickler, 43, physician; Charles C. Stratton, 48, farmer.

HUDSON COUNTY.—Robert Gilchrist, 52, county clerk.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.—Peter I. Clark, 53, lawyer; David Neighbour, 46, merchant; Jonathan Pickle, 45, farmer; Alexander Wurts, 48, lawyer.

MERCER COUNTY.—Richard S. Field, 39, lawyer; Henry W. Green, 39, lawyer; John R. Thomson, 43, gentleman.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.—Moses Jaques, 73, farmer; James Parker, 68, farmer; Joseph F. Randolph, 40, lawyer; James C. Zabriskie, 40, tailor.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.—Bernard Connolly, 40, printer; Geo. F. Fort, 35, physician; Thomas G. Haight, 49, farmer; Daniel Holmes, 50, farmer; Robert Laird, 32, physician.

MORRIS COUNTY.—Francis Child, 51, farmer; Mahlon Dickerson, 73, lawyer; Ephraim Marsh, 48, farmer; William N. Wood, 38, lawyer.

PASSAIC COUNTY.—Elias B. D. Ogden, 44, lawyer; Andrew Parsons, 53, merchant.

SALEM COUNTY.—Alexander G. Cattell, 28, merchant; John H. Lambert, 45, merchant; Richard P. Thompson, 39, attorney-general.

SOMERSET COUNTY.—George H. Brown, 34, lawyer; Ferdinand S. Schenck, 54, physician; Peter D. Vroom, 52, lawyer.

SUSSEX COUNTY.—John Bell, 58, merchant; Joseph E. Edsall, 54, manufacturer; Martin Ryerson, 29, lawyer.

WARREN COUNTY.—Samuel Hibbler, 44, painter; P. B. Kennedy, 42, lawyer; R. S. Kennedy, 41, farmer.

Presidents of the Convention—Isaac H. Williamson, Essex (resigned June 28th, 1844); Alexander Wurts, Hunterdon.

Vice President—Alexander Wurts, Hunterdon.

Secretary—William Paterson, 27, lawyer, Middlesex.

Assistant Secretary—Th. S. Saunders, 35, physician, Gloucester.

RECAPITULATION.—Lawyers, 20; farmers, 14; physicians, 7; merchants, 7; other professions, 10; ex-Governors, 3; ex-Members of Congress, 7. Four between 70 and 80 years of age; six between 60 and 70; seventeen between 50 and 60; twenty between 40 and 50; nine between 30 and 40; two under 30.

There were only three survivors on January 1st, 1886—Abraham Browning, Alexander G. Cattell and Robert Laird.

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION

OF 1873.

On April 4th, 1873, the Legislature passed a concurrent resolution empowering the Governor to appoint, by and with the advice of the Senate, a commission of two persons from each Congressional District, to suggest and propose amendments to the State Constitution for submission to and consideration by the next two Legislatures, and afterwards to be submitted to a vote of the people.

On April 24th, of the same year, Governor Parker nominated the following gentlemen, who were duly confirmed by the Senate:

First District—Benjamin F. Carter, Woodbury; Samuel H. Grey, Camden. Second District—Mercer Beasley, Trenton; John C. Ten Eyck, Mount Holly. Third District—Robert S. Green, Elizabeth; John F. Babcock, New Brunswick. Fourth District—Martin Ryerson and Jacob L. Swayze, both of Newton. Fifth District—Augustus W. Cutler, Morristown; Benjamin Buckley, Paterson. Sixth District—Theodore Runyon and John W. Taylor, both of Newark. Seventh District—Abraham O. Zabriskie and Robert Gilchrist, both of Jersey City.

Shortly afterwards Chief Justice Mercer Beasley declined to serve, and Philemon Dickinson, of Trenton, was appointed in his stead. Martin Ryerson resigned and Joseph Thompson, of Somerset, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Chancellor Theodore Runyon also declined and George J. Ferry, of Orange, was appointed in his stead. Ex-Chancellor Zabriskie was unanimously elected president of the Commission, and upon his decease, which occurred in a short time afterwards, Dudley S. Gregory, of Jersey City, was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Seventh District. John C. Ten Eyck was elected president, *vice* Zabriskie, deceased. The secretaries were Joseph L. Naar and Edward J. Anderson, both of Trenton. Subsequently Robert Gilchrist resigned and William Brinkerhoff, of Jersey City, was appointed in his place. John W. Taylor also resigned and Algernon S. Hubbell, of Newark, was appointed in his place.

The first session of the Commission was held on May 8th, 1873, and the last on December 23d, of the same year. The amendments submitted were partially adopted by the two succeeding Legislatures, and were ratified by a vote of the people at a special election held on September 7th, 1875.

U. S. COURT OFFICIALS.

The United States District Court was organized at New Brunswick, on Tuesday, December 22d, 1789.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

David Brearley.....1789	Mahlon Dickerson.....1840
Robert Morris.....1790	Philemon Dickerson.....1841
William S. Pennington.....1817	Richard S. Field.....1863
William Rossell.....1826	John T. Nixon.....1870

CLERKS.

Jonathan Dayton.....1789	Andrew Dutcher.....1862
Andrew Kirkpatrick.....1790	Ralph H. Shreve.....'863
Robert Boggs.....1791	E Mercer Shreve.....1868
William Pennington.....1817	Robert C. Belville.....1871
Joseph C. Potts.....1840	William S. Belville.....1875
Edward N. Dickerson.....1844	Linsly Rowe.....1882
Philemon Dickerson, Jr.....1853	

MARSHALS.

Thomas Lowrey.....1789	Benijah Deacon.....1866
John Heard.....1802	W. Budd Deacon.....1868
Oliver Barnett.....1802	Samuel Plummer.....1869
Oliver W. Ogden.....1808	Robert L. Hutchinson.....1877
Robert S. Kennedy.....1849	W. Budd Deacon.....1882
George H. Nelden.....1853	

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Richard Stockton.....1789	Garret D. Wall.....1828
Abraham Ogden.....1792	James S. Green.....1837
Lucius H. Stockton.....1798	William Halstead.....1849
George C. Maxwell.....1802	Garrit S. Cannon.....1853
Joseph McIlvaine.....1804	Anthony Q. Keasbey.....1861
Lucius Q. C. Elmer.....1824	

U. S. OFFICIALS, 1885.

Circuit Judge	William McKennan.
District Judge	John T. Nixon.
District Attorney	Anthony Q. Keasbey.
Assistant District Attorney	George M. Keasbey.
Marshal	W. Budd Deacon.
Clerk of District Court	Linsly Rowe.
Deputy Clerk of District Court	Frank R. Brandt.
Clerk of Circuit Court	S. Duncan Oliphant.
Deputy Clerk of Circuit Court	Henry D. Oliphant.
Postmaster at Trenton	Charles H. Skirm.
Internal Revenue Collector—First District	Thomas M. Ferrell.
" " " Third District	M. H. Vanderveer.
" " " Fifth District	Samuel Klotz.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

This edifice, a massive structure, erected at sundry times and various periods, is located on West State street, at the corner of Delaware street, running thence westerly along State street to the grounds of the late ex-Chancellor Green, and southerly to the Water Power. The location is a good one, and although the style of the building is not modern, yet it answers the purposes for which it was intended, even if it does not present a very imposing appearance.

The seat of Government was fixed at Trenton by an act of the Legislature, approved November 25th, 1790. James Cooper, Thomas Lowery, James Ewing, Maskell Ewing, George Anderson, James Mott and Moore Furman were appointed commissioners to select, purchase or accept so much land as was needed, and to erect thereon suitable buildings for the use of the Legislature. They purchased the present site, containing about three and three-quarters acres—a frontage on Second street (now West State street) of 247 feet and 6 inches, and a depth from the front to the low-water line of Delaware river of 666 feet—at a cost of £250 5s. The old State House was a plain, bare-looking, rough-cast building, and was erected at a cost of £3,992 3s. ½d. By an act of March 4th, 1795, a building was erected to serve as an office for the Secretary of State, and for the preservation of the public records, at a cost of £620 19s. 10d. Numerous improvements and repairs were made, and on March 3d, 1806, an act was passed appointing commissioners to make certain repairs to the State House, to provide and hang a suitable bell, &c. This was done, and the bell was used for informing the members of both houses, as well as the courts, of the hour of meeting. The bell was eventually discarded, and an American flag substituted, which waves from the building unto this day, when the Legislature is in session, and upon holidays and State occasions. In 1848, the State House was altered by the removal of the rough-casting, and changing the front to the style of the Mercer County Court House, placing neat porticoes over the front and rear entrances, and erecting two additional buildings adjoining the main one, as offices for the Clerks of the Chancery and

Supreme Courts. The rotunda was also erected, and the grounds fenced, graded, laid out and shade trees planted, all at a cost of $27,000. The commissioners under whose directions the work was completed, were Samuel R. Gummere, Samuel R. Hamilton and Stacy A. Paxson. In 1863, '64 and '65, appropriations were made and expended in building additions for the State Library, Executive Chambers, &c. In 1871, Charles S. Olden, Thomas J. Stryker and Lewis Perrine were appointed commissioners to cause a suitable addition to be built—more commodious apartments for the Senate and Assembly, &c. The sum of $50,000 was appropriated, and the buildings for the Legislature were ready for occupancy in time for the meeting of the Legislature of 1872. In 1872, $120,000 was appropriated for completing the building, $3,000 for fitting up the Executive Chamber, $4,000 for fitting up the Chancery and Supreme Court rooms, and $2,000 for fitting up the offices on the first floor of the east wing. In 1873, the sum of $43,000 was appropriated for the improvement of the front of the building, completing unfinished repairs and improvements, and for fitting up the Library, &c. On March 18th, 1875, the sum of $15,000 was appropriated for the purpose of putting a new three-story front to the building, and to fit up offices on the second floor for the Clerks of the Court of Chancery and Supreme Court, and for providing a suitable museum for geological specimens and the battle-flags of New Jersey volunteer regiments, carried during the war of 1861.

On March 21st, 1885, the front portion was destroyed by fire, and the Legislature appropriated $50,000 for rebuilding.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

This valuable collection of books is located in a roomy apartment in a southern wing of the State Capitol. The old saying, "Great oaks from little acorns grow," most appropriately applies to this institution.

The first library of the State was a case ordered to be procured by Maskell Ewing, Clerk of the House of Assembly, for the keeping and preservation of such books as belonged to the Legislature. It was ordered by a resolution passed March 18th, 1796. This was the nucleus of the present extensive library. On February 18th, 1804, William Coxe, of Burlington; Ezra Darby, of Essex, and John A. Scudder, of Mon-

mouth, were appointed a committee on rules, and to make a catalogue; they reported that there were 168 volumes belonging to the State, and presented a code of seven rules, which was adopted. On February 10th, 1813, an act (the first one) was passed, entitled "An act concerning the State Library." Up to 1822 it appears that the Clerk of the House had charge of the books, as Librarian, and, on November 16th, 1822, an act was passed for the appointment of a State Librarian, annually, by joint meeting. In 1846, on April 10th, an act was passed making the term of office three years. The Law Library at that time belonged to the members of the Law Library Association. The only persons allowed the use of the Library were members of the association, the Chancellor, and the judges of the several courts. Stacy G. Potts was treasurer and librarian of the association. The Law Library was kept in the Supreme Court room until 1837, when the Legislature authorized the State Librarian to fit up a room adjoining the library for the care and reception of the books and papers belonging to the State Library. Thus the two Libraries were consolidated. On March 13th, 1872, $5,000 per year for three years was appropriated for the library by the Legislature, and by the act of March 15th, 1876, the sum of $2,500 was appropriated for finishing and refurnishing the library room.

THE STATE ARSENAL.

The building now used as the State Arsenal was formerly the old State Prison. It is situate upon Second street, in the Sixth Ward, of the city of Trenton, and has on its front the following inscription:

LABOR, SILENCE, PENITENCE.
THE PENITENTIARY HOUSE,
ERECTED BY LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.
RICHARD HOWELL, GOVERNOR.
IN THE XXII. YEAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE,
MDCCXCVII.
THAT THOSE WHO ARE FEARED FOR THEIR CRIMES,
MAY LEARN TO FEAR THE LAWS AND BE USEFUL.
HIC LABOR, HOC OPUS.

In the messages of Governors Peter D. Vroom and Samuel L. Southard recommending the erection of the new prison, it

was proposed that the old one be converted into an Arsenal for the safe keeping of the arms and military property of the State, which, previous to that time, had been kept in the old State Bank, corner of Warren and Bank streets, with accoutrements and camp and garrison equipage at the State House. After the removal of the State convicts from the old prison, permission was given to the county of Mercer to occupy it as a jail until their jail, then in course of completion, was finished, and when it was again vacated it was converted into an arsenal.

Among the stores, &c., at the Arsenal are one bronze gun, French, of the date of 1758; two bronze guns, English, four-pounders, and two iron six-pounders. There is also one gun captured at the battle of Trenton, December 26th, 1776, and two guns captured at Yorktown, October 19th, 1781. There are also a large quantity of fire-arms, ammunition, ordnance, tents, clothing, blankets, &c.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

NEAR TRENTON.

This institution is located in Ewing township, in Mercer county, two and half miles northwest of the city of Trenton, on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, and near the Delaware river. A very fine view is had from the Asylum. The building is built of reddish sand-stone (from the Ewing quarries on the premises), laid in rubble and broken range work, and pointed, with hammer-dressed stone for base. The roof is covered with slate, except the dome, which is covered with tin.

In 1844, after many futile attempts to cause action to be taken for the building of a State Asylum for the Insane, commissioners were appointed to select a site, and an appropriation of $35,000 was made to pay for the land and commence the erection of a building. The commissioners selected the present site. During the year 1845, commissioners were appointed to contract for and superintend the erection of the Asylum, which was done by William Phillips and Joseph Whittaker, of Trenton—the builders of the State House. It was opened for the reception of patients May 15th, 1848. Numerous additions were made to the building from time to time, and under the direction of the present Superintendent, Dr. J. W. Ward, a fine green-house has been added, and he has introduced many new plans and devices for the comfort and amusement of the patients. Handsome pictures have been hung up in the wards and dormitories of the patients;

flowers and hot-house plants are a source of much pleasure to the unfortunates, who regard them with rare appreciation; and during the fall and winter months there have been regular weekly entertainments, consisting of tableaux, concerts, dancing, the performance of minor theatricals, and stereopticon exhibitions. The effect of these, besides breaking up the monotony of long evenings, seems to call the minds of the patients from their troubles, and not unfrequently tends towards the restoration of their mental health.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

MORRIS PLAINS.

Owing to the crowded condition of the Trenton Asylum, commissioners were appointed to select a site and build an additional asylum in the northerly portion of the State. They purchased 430 acres, at a cost of $82,672.11, in Hanover township, Morris county, and plans were drawn by Samuel Sloan, architect, of Philadelphia. The building was erected and occupied by August 17th, 1876. It is 1,243 feet in length, and is 542 feet deep from the front of the main center to the rear of the extreme wing, and will accommodate 800 patients. The total cost was $2,250,000.

STATE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

These schools are located in the city of Trenton, on a piece of ground belonging to the State, at the junction of Clinton avenue and Perry street. There are two buildings—one called the Normal and the other the Model Hall.

As early as the year 1839, the Trustees of the School Fund, in their annual report, advised the erection of schools for the education of teachers. The appeal was unheeded. Normal schools, so far as this country was concerned, might then have been considered an untried experiment. There was but one in the United States, and that had just gone into operation in Massachusetts.

For upwards of fifteen years, New Jersey continued to forego the means for the education of teachers; but the Legislature of 1855, with an enlightened liberality, passed a law for the establishment of a State Normal School. The object was de-

clared to be, the training and education of teachers in such branches of knowledge, and such methods of instruction, as should qualify them to become teachers of our common schools.

The location of the school and its general management were committed to a board of ten trustees, two from each Congressional District in the State, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The lot was purchased of William P. Sherman, Esq., at a cost of $3,000. The architect was Chauncey Graham. The corner-stone was laid by Governor Price, October 9th, 1855. The school was opened in a temporary building, October 1st, 1855, under the direction of the chosen Principal, Prof. William F. Phelps, there being fifteen candidates for entrance examination—five gentlemen and ten ladies. The school continued under the management of Prof. Phelps till March 15th, 1865, when Prof. John S. Hart, Principal of the Model School, took charge of the two schools. The latter resigning February 7th, 1871, Lewis M. Johnson, of Newark, was elected Principal, and was succeeded by the present incumbent, Washington Hasbrouck, July 1st, 1876. The property of these schools is valued at $160,000.

An auxiliary to the Normal School is the Farnum Preparatory School, at Beverly, Burlington county, founded by Paul Farnum, in 1856, who gave $70,000 in money and property for its support. Dr. Hasbrouck is Principal of the school, and J. Fletcher Street, A. M., is the Resident Principal.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This institution is situate at Jamesburg, Middlesex county, and was authorized by an act of the Legislature, passed April 6th, 1865. Juvenile criminals between the ages of eight and sixteen years are here cared for, and every influence tending to their reformation is brought to bear upon them. Numerous additions have been made to the original building, to which is attached a farm of 490 acres. The first pupils were received July 6th, 1867.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

This institution is located on the line of the Trenton Branch of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad, in Ewing township, near the Trenton Lunatic Asylum, and is located on a

farm of about 79 acres of land. A substantial building was erected, at a cost of $23,334, and other improvements made, which bring the value of the place, with furniture, &c., up to $37,740. Previous to the erection of the new building, the school was at "Pine Grove," in the Sixth Ward of the city of Trenton. This place had been leased so as to afford room for persons sentenced under the act of April 4th, 1871.

THE STATE PRISON.

The New Jersey State Prison, situated on the block enclosed by Federal, Third, Cass and Second streets, in the city of Trenton, is one of the finest institutions of its kind in the country. Its erection was authorized by an act of the Legislature passed February 13th, 1832, and it was completed in the year 1836, having 150 cells, at a cost of $179,657.11. It was built of red sand-stone, from the Ewing quarries, and the style of its architecture is Egyptian, having four Egyptian columns in front of the main entrance, on Third street. It consists of a main building, used as a residence for the Keeper and as reception rooms and offices. From time to time the prison has been enlarged, and although there is not sufficient room to afford separate confinement for each prisoner, as required by law, the provisions of the act are carried out as far as possible. The present Keeper, Patrick Henry Laverty, has brought the internal affairs of the institution, as to cleanliness, discipline, victualing, &c., to a much higher standard than was ever before reached, and a visit thereto will convince the visitor that the management is as perfect as can be.

On March 4th, 1847, $5,000 was appropriated to build an additional wing to the original building. On March 25th, 1852, $15,000 was granted for the erection of a new wing for hospital purposes. On March 22d, 1860, the sum of $17,000 was voted for the purpose of building an additional wing for cells, and on February 16th, 1861, a further sum of $2,243.01 was appropriated to complete the same. On April 16th, 1868, $6,000 was appropriated for the building of an additional wing to provide room for female convicts. An act passed April 2d, 1869, provided for the appointment of commissioners to extend the grounds of the prison to the wall of the State Arsenal, to build an additional wing and work shops, and made an appropriation of $50,000 for that purpose, and in the same month $9,734 was appropriated for the purpose of completing the wing of the female department. On April 4th, 1871, the sum

of $75,000 was appropriated for the purpose of completing the new or east wing, and on April 4th, 1872, a further sum of $28,700 was appropriated for the completion of the same. March 3d, 1874, $12,000 was voted for the construction of gas works for the supply of illuminating gas for the prison. On March 8th, 1877, the sum of $100,000 was appropriated for the enlargement of the prison and the purchase of a burial ground for deceased convicts. The north wing was remodeled out of this last appropriation, and a burial ground purchased.

Previous to the year 1798 there was no State Prison, and prisoners were confined in the county jails. On March 1st, 1797, Jonathan Doane was appointed by an act of the Legislature as an agent to purchase a lot of land from Peter Hunt, situate at Lamberton, containing six and a half acres, and to erect suitable buildings thereon. This was done at an expense of £9,852 0s. 3d., and what is now the State Arsenal, at Second and Cass streets, is the result. Solitary confinement was not practiced previous to 1836, in which year the old prison was vacated and the present one occupied.

SOLDIERS' HOME AT NEWARK.

This institution, situated on Mount Pleasant, in the city of Newark, is desirably and eligibly located, and has the advantage of beautiful scenery and a healthy position. There are 23 acres of land connected with the buildings, and there is a good supply of pure soft water. Its organization was authorized by a joint resolution adopted and approved April 12th, 1862. The Home was opened July 4th, 1866.

NEW JERSEY SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES.

The New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes occupies the building and grounds formerly belonging to the Soldiers' Children's Home, at the corner of Hamilton and Chestnut avenues, Chambersburg, about a mile and a quarter from the State Capitol. By an act of the Legislature, approved March 31st, 1882, this property was set apart for its present use, and a Board of Trustees, consisting of the Governor, the State Comptroller, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and eight other gentlemen, was appointed.

Under the provisions of this act and of another act, approved March 5th, 1883, the Board have made such repairs, alterations and additions to the buildings as were necessary for adapting them to the purposes of the new institution, have furnished them suitably and placed the grounds in thorough order.

The school opened in the fall of 1883, and shortly afterwards contained about 90 pupils, though it is expected that the attendance will ultimately reach 150, which is about the number of such pupils whom the State has hitherto been supporting in schools outside her own limits, and which is the limit of the capacity of the present accommodations. Pupils are received between the ages of five and twenty-one, and the length of the term allowed is five years.

The object of the institution is to give to the afflicted children, who are here received, a knowledge of the English language in its written, and, in the case of some pupils, in its spoken form—a knowledge which, but for such institutions, they would never acquire, and to instruct them in the rudiments of an English education. They are also trained to acquire such a degree of general intelligence and of manual dexterity that they may become self-supporting men and women. Their training also enables moral forces to be brought to bear upon them with the effect of raising them from a condition of moral irresponsibility to the level of respectable citizens.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

At the next election for President and Vice President of the United States, each State will be entitled to the following number of votes:

Alabama	10	Missouri	16
Arkansas	7	Nebraska	5
California	8	Nevada	3
Colorado	3	New Hampshire	4
Connecticut	6	New Jersey	9
Delaware	3	New York	36
Florida	4	North Carolina	11
Georgia	12	Ohio	23
Illinois	22	Oregon	3
Indiana	15	Pennsylvania	30
Iowa	13	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	9	South Carolina	9
Kentucky	13	Tennessee	12
Louisiana	8	Texas	13
Maine	6	Vermont	4
Maryland	8	Virginia	12
Massachusetts	14	West Virginia	6
Michigan	13	Wisconsin	11
Minnesota	7		
Mississippi	9	Total	401

ELECTORAL VOTE OF NEW JERSEY.

For President and Vice-President, from March 4th, 1789, to March 4th, 1885.

1789—George Washington, of Virginia	6
John Adams, of Massachusetts	1
John Jay, of New York	5
1793—George Washington, of Virginia	7
John Adams, of Massachusetts	7
1797—John Adams, of Massachusetts	7
Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina	7
1801—John Adams, of Massachusetts	7
C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina	7

1805—Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia 8
George Clinton, of New York 8
1809—James Madison, of Virginia 8
George Clinton, of New York 8
1813—De Witt Clinton, of New York 8
Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania 8
1817—James Monroe, of Virginia 8
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York 8
1821—James Monroe, of Virginia 8
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York 8
1825—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee 8
John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina 8
1829—John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts 8
Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania 8
1833—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee 8
Martin Van Buren, of New York 8
1837—William H. Harrison, of Ohio 8
Francis Granger, of New York 8
1841—William H. Harrison, of Ohio 8
John Tyler, of Virginia 8
1845—Henry Clay, of Kentucky 7
Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey 7
1849—Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana 7
Millard Fillmore, of New York 7
1853—Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire 7
William R. King, of Alabama 7
1857—James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania 7
John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky 7
1861—Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois 4
Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine 4
Stephen A. Douglass, of Illinois 3
Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia 3
1865—George B. McClellan, of New Jersey 7
George H. Pendleton, of Ohio 7
1869—Horatio Seymour, of New York 7
Francis P. Blair, of Missouri 7
1873—Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois 7
Henry Wilson of Massachusetts 7
1877—Samuel J. Tilden, of New York 9
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana 9
1881—Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania 9
William H. English, of Indiana 9
1885—Grover Cleveland, of New York 9
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana 9

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1876.

STATES.	1852.			1856.			1860.			
	Scott, Whig.	Pierce, Dem.	Hale, Free Soil	Freem't, Rep.	Buch'an, Dem.	Fillm're, Amer'n.	Lincoln, Rep.	Dougl'ss, Dem.	Breck., Dem.	Bell, Union.
Alabama	15,038	26,881	.....	.....	46,739	28,552	.....	13,651	18,831	27,825
Arkansas	7,404	12,173	.....	.....	21,910	10,787	.....	5,227	28,732	20,094
California	35,407	40,626	100	20,691	53,365	36,165	39,173	38,516	34,334	6,817
Connecticut	30,357	33,249	3,160	42,715	34,995	2,615	43,692	15,522	14,641	3,291
Delaware	6,293	6,318	62	308	8,004	6,175	3,815	1,023	7,347	3,864
Florida	2,875	4,318	.....	.....	6,358	4,833	.....	367	8,543	5,437
Georgia	16,660	34,705	.....	.....	56,578	42,228	.....	11,590	51,889	42,886
Illinois	64,934	80,597	9,966	96,189	105,348	37,444	172,161	160,215	2,404	3,913
Indiana	80,901	95,340	6,929	94,375	118,670	22,386	139,033	115,509	12,295	5,306
Iowa	15,856	17,763	1,604	43,954	36,170	9,180	70,409	55,111	1,048	1,763
Kentucky	57,068	53,806	.....	314	74,642	67,416	1,364	25,651	53,143	66,058
Louisiana	17,255	18,647	.....	.....	22,164	20,709	.....	7,625	22,681	20,204
Maine	32,543	41,609	8,030	67,379	39,080	3,325	62,811	26,693	6,368	2,046
Maryland	35,066	40,020	54	281	39,115	47,460	2,294	5,966	42,482	41,760
Massachusetts	52,683	44,569	28,023	108,190	39,240	19,626	106,533	34,372	5,998	22,331
Michigan	33,859	41,842	7,237	71,772	52,136	1,660	88,480	35,057	805	405
Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,069	11,920	748	62
Mississippi	17,548	26,876	.....	.....	35,446	24,195	.....	3,283	40,797	25,040
Missouri	29,984	38,353	.....	.....	58,164	48,524	17,028	58,801	31,317	58,372
New Hampshire	16,147	29,997	6,695	38,345	32,789	422	37,519	25,881	2,112	441
New Jersey	38,556	44,305	350	28,338	46,943	24,115	58,324	62,801	.....	.....
New York	234,882	262,083	25,329	276,007	195,878	124,604	362,646	312,510	.....	.....
North Carolina	39,058	39,744	.....	.....	48,246	36,886	.....	2,701	48,339	44,990
Ohio	152,526	169,220	31,682	187,497	170,874	28 126	231,610	187,232	11,405	12,194
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,270	3,951	3,006	183
Pennsylvania	179,174	198,568	8,525	147,510	230,710	82,175	268,030	16,765	178,871	12,776
Rhode Island	7,626	8,735	644	11,467	6,680	1,675	12,244	7,707	.....	.....
Tennessee	58,898	57,018	.....	.....	73,638	66,178	.....	11,350	64,709	69,274
Texas	4,945	13,552	.....	.....	31,169	15,639	.....	.....	47,548	15,438
Vermont	22,173	13,044	8,621	39,561	10,569	545	33,808	6,849	218	1,969
Virginia	58,572	73,858	.....	291	89,706	60,310	1,929	16,290	74,323	74,681
Wisconsin	22,240	33,658	8,814	66,090	52,843	579	86,110	65,021	888	161
Total	1,386,578	1,601,474	155,825	1,341,264	1,838,169	874,534	1,866,352	1,375,157	845,763	589,581

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1876—*Continued.*

STATES.	1864.		1868.		1872.		1876.	
	Lincoln, Rep.	McClellan, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Lib.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.
Alabama			76,366	72,088	90,272	79,444	68,230	102,002
Arkansas			22,112	19,078	41,373	37,927	38,669	58,071
California	62,134	43,841	54,583	54,077	54,020	40,718	78,614	75,845
Colorado							Legislature.	
Connecticut	44,691	42,285	50,595	47,952	50,638	45,880	59,034	61,934
Delaware	8,155	8,767	7,623	10,980	11,115	10,206	10,752	13,381
Florida			Legislature.		17,763	15,427	23,849	22,923
Georgia			57,134	102,722	62,550	76,356	50,446	130,088
Illinois	189,496	158,730	250,303	199,143	241,944	184,938	278,232	258,601
Indiana	150,422	130,233	176,548	166,980	186,147	163,632	208,011	213,526
Iowa	89,075	49,596	120,390	74,040	131,566	71,196	171,327	112,099
Kansas	15,441	3,691	31,048	13,990	67,048	32,970	78,322	37,902
Kentucky	27,786	64,301	39,566	115,890	88,766	99,995	97,156	159,690
Louisiana			33,263	80,225	71,663	57,029	75,135	70,636
Maine	61,803	44,211	70,493	42,460	61,422	29,087	66,300	49,823
Maryland	40,153	32,739	30,438	62,357	66,760	67,687	71,981	91,780
Massachusetts	126,742	48,745	136,477	59,408	133,472	59,260	150,063	108,777
Michigan	91,521	74,604	128,550	97,069	138,455	78,355	166,534	141,095
Minnesota	25,060	17,375	43,545	28,075	55,117	34,423	72,962	48,799
Mississippi					82,175	47,288	52,605	112,173
Missouri	72,750	31,678	86,860	65,628	119,196	151,434	145,029	203,077
Nebraska			9,729	5,439	18,329	7,812	31,916	17,554
Nevada	9,826	6,594	6,480	5,218	8,413	6,236	10,383	9,308
New Hampshire	36,400	32,871	38,191	31,224	37,168	31,424	41,539	38,509
New Jersey	60,723	68,024	80,131	83,001	91,656	76,456	103,517	115,962
New York	368,735	361,986	419,883	429,883	440,736	387,281	489,207	521,949
North Carolina			96,769	84,601	94,769	70,094	108,417	125,427
Ohio	265,154	205,568	280,223	238,606	281,852	244,321	330,698	323,182

*9

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1876—*Continued.*

STATES.	1864.		1868.		1872.		1876.	
	Lincoln, Rep.	McClellan, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Lib.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.
Oregon	9,888	8,457	10,961	11,125	11,819	7,730	15,206	14,149
Pennsylvania	296,391	276,316	342,280	313,382	349,589	212,041	384,122	366,158
Rhode Island	13,692	8,470	12,993	6,548	13,665	5,329	15,787	10,712
South Carolina	.....	.....	62,301	45,237	72,290	22,703	91,870	90,006
Tennessee	.....	.....	56,628	26,129	85,655	94,391	89,566	133,166
Texas	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,406	66,500	44,800	104,755
Vermont	42,419	13,321	44,167	12,045	41,481	10,927	44,092	20,254
Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,468	91,654	95,558	139,670
West Virginia	23,152	10,438	29,175	20,306	32,315	29,451	42,698	56,455
Wisconsin	83,458	65,884	108,857	84,707	104,997	86,477	130,668	123,927
Total	2,216,067	1,808,725	3,015,071	2,709,613	3,597,070	2,834,079	4,033,295	4,284,265
Majority	407,342		305,458		762,991		Over all.....	157,394

Total vote in 1824	352,062	Total vote in 1864	4,024,792
" " 1828	1,156,328	" " 1868	5,724,686
" " 1832	1,217,691	" " 1872	6,431,144
" " 1836	1,498,205	" " 1876	8,411,139
" " 1840	2,410,772	" " 1880	9,219,947
" " 1844	2,698,608	" " 1884	10,053,770
" " 1848	2,872,806	Total Greenback vote in 1876	81,737
" " 1852	3,142,877	" " " 1880	308,578
" " 1856	4,053,967	Total Prohibition vote in 1876	9,522
" " 1860	4,676,853	" " " 1880	10 305

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

1880 and 1884.

STATES. (38)	1884. Blaine, Rep.	1884. Cleveland, Dem.	1884. Butler, Gr'b'k.	1884. St. John Pro.	1880. Garfield, Rep.	1880. Hancock, Dem.
Alabama	59,444	92,973	762	610	56,221	91,185
Arkansas	50,895	72,927	1,844	.....	42,436	60,775
California	100,816	88,307	1,975	2,640	80,348	80,426
Colorado	36,277	27,627	1,957	759	27,450	24,647
Connecticut	65,898	67,182	†1,685	‡2,492	67,071	64,415
Delaware	12,788	17,054	6	55	14,133	15,275
Florida	28,039	31,769	.....	74	23,654	27,964
Georgia	47,964	94,567	125	184	54,086	102,470
Illinois	337,419	312,320	10,753	11,824	318,037	277,321
Indiana	238,480	244,992	8,176	3,018	232,164	225,522
Iowa	197,089	*177,288	.....	1,472	183,927	105,845
Kansas	153,158	89,466	16,110	4,495	121,549	59,801
Kentucky	118,674	152,757	1,655	3,106	106,306	149,068
Louisiana	46,347	62,546	.....	.....	‖38,637	65,067
Maine	72,209	52,140	3,953	2,160	74,039	*65,171
Maryland	85,699	96,932	531	2,794	78,515	93,706
Massachusetts	146,724	122,352	24,382	9,923	165,205	111,960
Michigan	192,669	*191,225	††763	18,403	185,341	131,597
Minnesota	111,923	70,144	3,587	4,691	93,903	53,315
Mississippi	42,774	78,547	.....	.....	34,854	75,750
Missouri	*202,261	235,972	.....	2,153	158,567	208,609
Nebraska	76 877	*54,354	.....	2,858	54,979	28,523
Nevada	8,381	7,000	.....	.....	8,732	9,613
N. Hampshire	43,166	39,166	552	1,573	44,852	40,794
New Jersey	123,433	127,784	3,494	6,155	120,555	122,565
New York	562,001	563,048	16,955	24,999	555,444	534,511
North Carolina	125,068	142,905	.....	448	115,874	124,208
Ohio	400,082	368,280	5,170	11,269	375,048	340,821
Oregon	26,852	24,593	723	488	20,619	19,948
Pennsylvania	474,268	393,510	16,942	15,366	444,704	407,428
Rhode Island	19,030	12,391	422	928	18,195	10,779
South Carolina	21,733	69,764	.....	.....	58,071	112,312
¶Tennessee	124,078	133,258	957	1,131	107,677	123,191
Texas	88,353	223,208	3,321	3,511	57,893	156,428
Vermont	39,514	17,331	785	1,752	45,567	18,316
Virginia	139,356	145,497	.....	143	84,020	*a*128,586
West Virginia	*63,096	67,317	††810	939	46,243	57,391
Wisconsin	161,147	146,454	4,597	7.649	144,000	114,649
Total	4,844,002	4,914.947	134,599	151,531	4,454,416	4,444,952
Plurality	.....	70.945	.....	.....	9,464	.....

1884—Scattering and imperfect, 7,876; Lockwood, 5; total vote, 10,053,770.

1880—Greenback, 308.578; Prohibition, 10,305; American, 707; scattering, 989; total vote, 9,219,947.

* Fusion. † Including 169 misspelled. ‡ Including 232 misspelled. ¶ One county missing in 1884. ‖ One county estimated in 1884. ‡ Vote for the two Republican tickets (Regular, 27,676; "Beattie, 10,340) combined. †† Straight Greenback. *a* Regular (96,912) and Readjuster (31,674) votes combined.

STATE CENSUS, 1885.

According to the returns filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The census of 1880 is also given for the purpose of comparison.

Names of cities, towns and villages are indented and placed under the townships in which they are respectively situated, and the population of the township includes, in every case, that of all villages within it.

Atlantic County.		1885.	1880.
Atlantic City		7,942	5,477
Absecon		567	507
Buena Vista township		1,016	885
Egg Harbor City		1,317	1,232
Egg Harbor township		3,919	3,568
Galloway township		2,153	2,337
Brigantine City	79		
Port Republic	473		
German Settlement	544		
Hamilton township		1,484	1,464
Hammonton township		2,525	1,776
Mullica township		807	717
Columbia	106		
Pleasant Mills	106		
Elwood	403		
Weekstown	66		
Weymouth township		626	741
Tuckahoe	422		
Estellville	204		
Population in 1870, 14,093; 1875, 13,967.		22,356	18,704

Bergen County.			
Englewood township		4,429	4,076
Franklin township		2,194	2,206
Harrington township		2,604	2,570
Hohokus township		2,898	2,920
Lodi township		4,347	4,071
Midland township		1,617	1,591
New Barbadoes township (including Hackensack)		4,983	4,248
Palisade township		2,333	2,302
Ridgefield township		4,487	3,952
Ridgewood township		1,776	1,478
Saddle River township		1,584	1,355
Garfield	408		
Union township (including Rutherford borough)		3,914	3,164
Washington township		2,714	2,853
Population in 1870, 31,022; 1875, 35,516.		39,880	36,786

Burlington County.

		1885.	1880.
Bass River township		905	1,006
Beverly city		1,973	1,759
Beverly township		1,383	1,369
Bordentown township		5,857	5,334
City of Bordentown	4,683		
Fieldsborough	536		
Outside city and borough	638		
Burlington city—			
First ward	3,587		
Second ward	3,066	6,653	6,090
Burlington township		1,037	1,147
Chester township		3,071	2,855
Chesterfield township		1,453	1,525
Cinnaminson township		2,640	2,184
Delran township		1,932	1,760
Easthampton township		655	566
Evesham township		1,556	1,602
Marlton village	339		
Florence township		1,582	1,528
Little Egg Harbor township		1,885	1,881
Lumberton township		1,735	1,689
Mansfield township		1,715	1,648
Medford township		2,064	1,980
Mount Laurel township		1,781	1,739
New Hanover township		2,235	2,373
Northampton township		5,006	4,630
Pemberton township		2,944	2,885
Pemberton borough	844		
Randolph township		365	428
Shamong township		933	1,097
Southampton township		2,263	2,269
Vincentown	779		
Springfield township		1,884	1,886
Washington township		333	389
Westhampton township		688	715
Willingboro township		725	743
Woodland township		305	325
Population, 1870, 53,639; 1875, 53,155.		57,558	55,402

Camden County.

Camden city—			
First ward	7,031		
Second ward	8,007		
Third ward	4,800		
Fourth ward	9,464		
Fifth ward	6,866		
Sixth ward	4,198		
Seventh ward	5,805		
Eighth ward	6,713	52,884	41,659
Centre township		1,723	1,538
Delaware township		1,572	1,481
Gloucester City—			
First ward	2,640		
Second ward	3,326	5,966	5,347
Gloucester township		2,542	2,527
Haddon township (not including borough of Haddonfield)	1,320		
Borough of Haddonfield	1,950	3,270	2,551
Merchantville borough		741	439
Stockton township		3,709	3,093

		1885.	1880.
Waterford township		2,098	2,149
Atco	303		
Atsion	115		
Berlin	676		
Gibbsboro	145		
Glendale	210		
Jackson	136		
Kirkwood	151		
Milford	159		
Waterford	203		
Winslow township		2,180	2,158
Bates' Mills	120		
Blue Anchor	175		
Brooklyn	100		
Cedar Brook	60		
Elm	221		
Sicklerville	299		
Waterford	101		
Winslow	624		
Wilton	480		
Population, 1870, 46,193; 1875, 52,994.		76,685	62,942

Cape May County.

Cape May City		1,610	1,699
Cape May Point borough		200	198
Dennis township		1,770	1,812
Ocean View	191		
South Seaville	498		
North Dennis	487		
South Dennis	308		
East Creek	111		
West Creek	175		
Holly Beach borough		210	.....
Lower township		1,208	1,779
Middle township		2,605	2,575
Ocean City borough		465	.....
Sea Isle City borough		558	.....
Upper township		1,500	1,720
West Cape May borough		618	.....
Population, 1870, 8,349; 1875, 8,190.		10,744	9,765

Cumberland County.

Bridgeton city—			
First ward	4,830		
Second ward	2,601		
Third ward	2,634	10,065	8,722
Commercial township—			
Mauricetown	554		
Buckshutem	216		
Haleyville	424		
North Port Norris	319		
Port Norris	1,031	2,544	2,265
Deerfield township		1,632	1,643
Downe township		1,860	1,687
Fairfield township		1,612	*3,215
Greenwich township		1,267	1,245
Village of Greenwich	467		
Hopewell township		1,794	1,764

*Lawrence township was created from a part of Fairfield in 1885.

		1885.	1880.
Landis township—			
Vineland borough	3,170		
Outside Vineland borough	3,851	7 021	6,005
Lawrence township		1,728	.....
Maurice River township—			
Ewing's Neck	321		
Belleplain	164		
Heislerville	414		
Manumuskin	200		
Port Elizabeth	523		
Bricksboro	123		
Dorchester	305		
Leesburg	512	2,562	2,374
City of Millville—			
First ward	2,805		
Second ward	3,250		
Third ward	2,769	8,824	7,660
Stow Creek township		1,073	1,107
Population, 1870, 34,665; 1875, 35,311.		41,982	37,687

Essex County.

Belleville township		3,285	3,004
Town of Belleville	1,818		
Bloomfield township		6,502	5,748
Caldwell township		3,336	3,167
Clinton township		2,830	2,742
Town of Irvington	1,802		
East Orange township		10,328	8,349
First district, Franklin	1,538		
Second district, Ashland, N	3,072		
Third district, Ashland, S	2,816		
Fourth district, Eastern	2,857		
Franklin township		1,602	1,617
Livingston township		1,275	1,401
Livingston	350		
Milburn township		2,023	1,743
Montclair township		6,327	5,147
Newark city		152,988	136,508
First ward	7,850		
Second ward	7,113		
Third ward	6,479		
Fourth ward	6,199		
Fifth ward	5,645		
Sixth ward	20,028		
Seventh ward	8,904		
Eighth ward	14,781		
Ninth ward	6,711		
Tenth ward	11,803		
Eleventh ward	8,010		
Twelfth ward	15,162		
Thirteenth ward	22,652		
Fourteenth ward	4,242		
Fifteenth ward	7,409		
Orange city		15,231	13,207
First ward	3,956		
Second ward	4,149		
Third ward	7,126		
South Orange township		4,225	3,911
West Orange township		3,812	3,385
Population, 1870, 143,839; 1875, 168,812.		213,764	189,929

Gloucester County.

		1885.	1880.
Clayton township		2,399	1,981
Deptford township		1,744	1,520
Wenonah	287		
Westville	237		
East Greenwich township		1,233	.....
Franklin township		2,362	2,480
Glassboro township		2 377	2,088
Greenwich township		1,729	*2,598
Harrison township		1,637	†2,841
Logan township		1,658	1,765
Mantua township		1,624	1,718
Monroe township (co-extensive with Williamstown)		1,950	1,858
South Harrison township		1,001	.....
Washington township		1,265	1,366
West Deptford township		1,305	1,399
Woolwich township (co-extensive with Swedesboro)		2,046	1,974
Woodbury city—			
First ward	831		
Second ward	1,427		
Third ward	1,020	3,278	2,298
Population, 1870, 21,562; 1875, 24,886.		27,603	25,886

Hudson County.

Bayonne city—			
First ward	2,040		
Second ward	3,660		
Third ward	1,740		
Fourth ward	2,820		
Fifth ward	2,820	13,080	9,372
Guttenberg town		1,615	1,206
Harrison—			
First ward	2,020		
Second ward	1,045		
Third ward	1,438		
Fourth ward	2,303	6,806	5,510
Hoboken—			
First ward	8,070		
Second ward	4,816		
Third ward	13,257		
Fourth ward	11,578	37,721	30,999
Jersey City—			
First Aldermanic district	25,590		
Second Aldermanic district	31.258		
Third Aldermanic district	24,010		
Fourth Aldermanic district	30,352		
Fifth Aldermanic district	17,575		
Sixth Aldermanic district	24,728	153,513	120,722
Kearny township		3,338	2,165
North Bergen township		5,459	4,268
Town of Union		8,398	5,849
Union township		1,781	1,310
Weehawken		1,469	1,102
West Hoboken		7,162	5,441
Population, 1870, 129,067; 1875, 163,000.		240,342	187,944

*East Greenwich township was created from a part of Greenwich since 1880.

†South Harrison township was created from a part of Harrison since 1880.

Hunterdon County.

		1885.	1880.
Alexandria township		1,235	1,324
Bethlehem township		2,780	2,830
Glen Gardner	71		
Junction	483		
West End and Valley Station	313		
Bloomsbury	572		
Clinton township		2,004	2,133
Delaware township		3,092	3,092
East Amwell township		1,549	1,696
Franklin township		1,387	1,338
Frenchtown borough		1,066	1,039
High Bridge township		2,024	2,209
Holland township		1,867	1,886
Milford	667		
Kingwood township		1,482	1,694
Lambertville—			
First ward	1,242		
Second ward	1,195		
Third ward	1,630	4,067	4,183
Lebanon township		2,816	2,699
Raritan township		3,979	4,188
Flemington	1,909		
Readington township		2,940	3,103
Tewksbury township		2,081	2,108
Town of Clinton		896	842
Union township		1,195	1,167
West Amwell township		960	1,039
Population, 1870, 36,963; 1875, 37,473.		37,420	38,570

Mercer County.

Chambersburg		8,542	5,437
East Windsor township		2,568	2,271
Hightstown	1,608		
Ewing township		2,489	2,412
Hamilton township		3,420	3,370
Hopewell township		4,367	4,462
Lawrence township		1,589	*3,174
Millham township		2,338	.....
Princeton		4,577	4,348
Trenton—			
First ward	4,738		
Second ward	2,661		
Third ward	7,185		
Fourth ward	4,630		
Fifth ward	6,122		
Sixth ward	2,019		
Seventh ward	7,031	34,386	29,910
Washington township		1,196	1,281
West Windsor township		1,313	1,396
Population, 1870, 46,386; 1875, 49,884.		66,785	58,061

Middlesex County.

Cranbury township		1,569	1,599
East Brunswick township		3,697	3,272
Town of Washington	1,307		
Madison township		1,519	1,662

* Millham township was created from a part of Lawrence since 1880.

		1885.	1880.
Monroe township		3,199	3,017
Jamesburg	1,008		
New Brunswick—			
First ward	2,773		
Second ward	3,254		
Third ward	1,981		
Fourth ward	980		
Fifth ward	4,517		
Sixth ward	4,753	18,258	17,166
North Brunswick township		1,272	1,251
Perth Amboy city—			
First ward	1,963		
Second ward	2,333		
Third ward	2,015	6,311	4,808
Piscataway township		3,155	3,212
Raritan township		3,656	3,789
Metuchen	1,470		
Sayreville township		2,549	1,930
South Amboy township		4,054	3,618
South Brunswick township		2,714	2,803
Woodbridge township		4,227	4,099
Population, 1870, 45,029; 1875, 48,313.		56,180	52,286

Monmouth County.

Atlantic township		1,656	1,743
Eatontown township		2,812	2,642
Freehold township		4,494	4,302
Freehold	2,124		
Holmdel township		1,640	1,575
Howell township		3,308	3,374
Manalapan township		2,143	2,175
Matawan township		2,756	2,699
Matawan	1,455		
Marlboro township		2,089	2,193
Middletown township		5,802	5,059
Millstone township		1,917	2,080
Neptune township		6,421	4,187
Asbury Park	2,124		
Ocean Grove	1,177		
Ocean township		7,540	6,027
Long Branch	5,140		
Sea Bright	660		
Raritan township		4,238	3,891
Keyport	3,063		
Shrewsbury township		7,558	6,526
Red Bank	3,186		
Upper Freehold township		3,130	3,236
Wall township		4,820	3,829
North Brighton borough	169		
Ocean Beach borough	359		
Population, 1870, 46,195; 1875, 48,500.		62,324	55,538

Morris County.

Boonton township		2,732	2,682
Town of Boonton	2,390		
Chatham township		4,391	4,276
Chester township		2,510	2,337
Hanover township		4 459	4.138
Jefferson township		1,559	1,792

		1885.	1880.
Mendham township		1,431	1,526
Montville township		1,225	1,270
Morris township		8,760	6,837
Mount Olive township		2,005	1,982
Passaic township		1,716	1,896
Pequannock township		2 625	2,239
Randolph township		7,045	7,700
Dover	3,170		
Rockaway township		5,573	7,366
Roxbury township		2,184	2,139
Washington township		2,560	2,681
Population, 1870, 43,137; 1875, 49,019.		50,775	50,861

Ocean County.

Berkeley township		714	683
Brick township		3,794	2,930
Dover township		2,594	2,439
Eagleswood township		681	592
Jackson township		1,763	1,803
Bennett's Mills	228		
Cassville	405		
Collier's Mills	227		
Jackson's Mills	251		
Vanhiseville	316		
Whiteville	240		
Lacey township		746	814
Manchester township (co-extensive with town of Manchester)		1,098	1,057
Ocean township		541	484
Barnegat City	77		
Millville	111		
Waretown	353		
Plumstead township		1,546	1,561
Stafford township		1,026	1,008
Union township		1,083	1,024
Population, 1870, 13,628; 1875, 13,707.		15,586	14,455

Passaic County.

Acquackanonk township		2,038	1,781
Little Falls township		1,701	1,404
Manchester township		1,639	1,518
Passaic city—			
First ward	5,134		
Second ward	2,099		
Third ward	1,093	8,326	6,513
Paterson—			
First ward	6,690		
Second ward	7,878		
Third ward	9,750		
Fourth ward	6,391		
Fifth ward	9,576		
Sixth ward	4,063		
Seventh ward	7,445		
Eighth ward	11,480	63,273	51,031
Pompton township		2,109	2,251
Wayne township		1,866	1,757
West Milford township		2,422	2,591
Population, 1870, 46,416; 1875, 53,775.		83,374	68,860

Salem County.		1885.	1880.
Elsinboro township		571	570
Lower Alloways Creek township		1,365	1,373
Lower Penn's Neck township		1,408	1,334
Mannington township		2,161	2,230
Oldmans township		1,463	.....
Pedricktown	390		
Auburn	185		
Pilesgrove township		3,397	3,497
Woodstown borough	1,410		
Sharpstown village	243		
Yorktown	180		
Pittsgrove township		2,135	1,778
Quinton township		1,460	1,390
Salem city—			
East ward	2,765		
West ward	2,751	5,516	5,056
Upper Alloways Creek township		1,749	1,917
Upper Penn's Neck township		2,216	*3,361
Upper Pittsgrove township		1,932	2,073
Population, 1870, 23,940; 1875, 22,701.		25,373	24,579

Somerset County.			
Bedminster township		1,769	1,812
Bernards township		2,504	2,622
Branchburg township		1,177	1,316
Bridgewater township		8,454	7,997
Bound Brook	1,011		
Raritan	2,244		
Somerville	3,316		
Franklin township		3,720	3,818
Bloomington	660		
East Millstone	471		
Hillsborough township		3,151	3,248
Montgomery township		1,800	1,928
North Plainfield township		3,728	3,217
Warren township		1,122	1,204
Population, 1870, 23,940; 1875, 27,453.		27,425	27,162

Sussex County.			
Andover township		1,014	1,150
Byram township		1,242	1,406
Frankford township		1,495	1,682
Green township		704	727
Hampton township		938	895
Hardyston township		2,500	2,645
Lafayette township		816	781
Montague township		900	1,022
Newton township		2,648	2,513
Sandyston township		1,092	1,195
Sparta township		1,901	2,274
Stillwater township		1,366	1,502
Vernon township		1,855	1,811
Wallpack township		553	575
Wantage township		3,377	3,361
Deckertown	821		
Population, 1870, 23,168: 1875, 24,010.		22,401	23,589

*Oldmans township was created from a part of Upper Penn's Neck since 1880.

Union County.		1885.	1880.
Clark township		363	353
Cranford township		1,251	1,184
Elizabeth city—			
First ward	6,180		
Second ward	6,296		
Third ward	4,983		
Fourth ward	2,198		
Fifth ward	5,744		
Sixth ward	2,243		
Seventh ward	1,780		
Eighth ward	2,695	32,119	28,229
Fanwood township		1,210	1,167
Linden township		1,971	1,889
New Providence township		824	781
Plainfield city—			
First ward	2,018		
Second ward	2,238		
Third ward	1,825		
Fourth ward	2,832	8,913	8,125
Rahway city—			
First ward	1,380		
Second ward	1 596		
Third ward	2,535		
Fourth ward	1,350	6 861	6,455
Springfield township		847	844
Summit township		2,539	1 910
Union township		2,589	2,418
Westfield township		2,352	2,216
Population, 1870, 41,859; 1875, 51,758.		61,839	55,571

Warren County.			
Allamuchy township		787	618
Belvidere town—			
North of Pequest creek	1,020		
South of Pequest creek	794	1,814	1,773
Blairstown township		1,590	1,458
Franklin township		1,382	1,529
Frelinghuysen township		964	1,012
Greenwich township		920	*2,554
Hackettstown borough		2,645	2,502
Hardwick township		520	583
Harmony township		1,256	1,350
Hope township		1,548	1,569
Independence township		1,134	1,018
Knowlton township		1,456	1,476
Lopatcong township		1,725	1 591
Mansfield township		1,600	1 709
Oxford township		4,382	4,594
Pahaquarry township		351	418
Phillipsburg city—			
First ward	1 895		
Second ward	2 107		
Third ward	2 510		
Fourth ward	1,546	8,058	7,181
Pohatcong township		1,567	.....
Washington township		1,441	1,452
Washington borough		2,597	2,142
Population, 1870, 34,336; 1875, 37,389.		37,737	36,589

*Pohatcong township was created from a part of Greenwich in 1881.

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	Total.	Native Born.		Foreign Born.	Increase from 1880 to 1885.
		White.	Colored.		
Atlantic	22.356	18,452	1,325	2,579	3 652
Bergen	39 880	29,875	1,893	8,112	3.094
Burlington	57 558	51,188	2,653	3,717	2,126
Camden	73,685	62,135	7,514	7,036	13 743
Cape May	10 744	9,856	591	297	979
Cumberland	41 982	37,772	2,059	2,151	4,295
Essex	213.764	151,543	4,961	57,260	23,835
Gloucester	27 603	24,809	1,170	1,624	1,717
Hudson	240 342	157,861	1,996	80,485	52,398
Hunterdon	37 420	35.322	427	1,671	*
Mercer	66,785	51,799	3.204	11,782	8,724
Middlesex	56.180	43.757	1 629	10,794	3 894
Monmouth	62 324	53,991	3,685	4,648	6,786
Morris	50 775	42,172	826	7,677	†
Ocean	15,586	14 981	123	482	1,131
Passaic	83,374	54,403	1.042	27,929	14,514
Salem	25,373	21,324	2.887	1,162	794
Somerset	27 425	22,439	1,560	3,426	263
Sussex	22,401	21,476	123	802	‡
Union	61,839	45,758	1,806	14.275	6.268
Warren	37,737	34,933	367	2,437	1,148
Total	1,278,133	985,846	41,841	250,346	149 391
Decrease					2 374
Net increase					147,017

*Decrease, 1,150. †Decrease, 86. ‡Decrease, 1,138. Total, 2,374.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

	1860.	1870.	1880.
Alabama	964,201	996,992	1,262,505
Alaska	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	.....	9,658	40,440
Arkansas	435,450	484,471	802,525
California	379,994	560,247	864,694
Colorado	34,277	39,864	194,327
Connecticut	460,147	537,454	622,700
Dakota	4,837	14,181	135,177
Delaware	112,216	125,015	146,608
District Columbia	75,080	131,700	177,624
Florida	140,424	187,748	269,493
Georgia	1,057,286	1,184,109	1,542,180
Idaho	.....	14,999	32,610
Illinois	1,711,951	2,539,891	3,077,871
Indiana	1,350,428	1,680,637	1,978,301
Iowa	674,913	1,194,020	1,624,615
Kansas	107,206	364,399	996,096
Kentucky	1,155,684	1,321,011	1,648,690
Louisiana	708,002	726,915	939,946
Maine	628,279	626,915	648,936
Maryland	687,049	780,894	934,943
Massachusetts	1,231,066	1,457,351	1,783,085
Michigan	749,113	1,184,059	1,636,937
Minnesota	172,023	439,706	780,773
Mississippi	791,305	827,922	1,131,597
Missouri	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,168,380
Montana	.....	20,595	39,159
Nebraska	28,841	122,993	452,402
Nevada	6,857	42,491	62,266
New Hampshire	326,073	318,300	346,991
New Jersey	672,035	906,096	1,131,116
New Mexico	93,516	91,874	119,565
New York	3,880,735	4,382,759	5,082,871
North Carolina	992,622	1,071,361	1,399,750
Ohio	2,339,511	2,665,260	3,198,062
Oregon	52,465	90,923	174,768
Pennsylvania	2,906,215	3,521,951	4,282,891
Rhode Island	174,620	217,353	276,531
South Carolina	703,708	705,606	995,577
Tennessee	1,109,801	1,258,520	1,542,359
Texas	604,215	818,579	1,591,749
Utah	40,273	86,786	143,963
Vermont	315,098	330,551	332,286
Virginia	1,596,318	1,225,163	1,512,565
Washington	11,594	23,955	75,116
West Virginia	.....	442,014	618,457
Wisconsin	775,881	1,054,670	1,315,497
Wyoming	.....	9,118	20,789
Total	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783

THE EXECUTIVE.

PREROGATIVES AND DUTIES OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor is Commander-in Chief of all the military and naval forces of the State; is President (*ex-officio*) of the Board of Trustees of Princeton and Rutgers Colleges, and, also, of Burlington College, and of the Board of Managers of the Geological Survey. He is Chairman of the State Board of Canvassers, and has power to fill any vacancy for New Jersey that may occur in the United States Senate, during a recess of the Legislature.

He is a member of the following Boards: Trustees of School Fund; State Board of Education; Court of Pardons; Commissioners of Agricultural College Fund; Premium Committee of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society; Board of Control of State Industrial School for Girls and State Reform School for Boys; Commissioners of the State Library; State Board of Savings Banks; composing, with the State Comptroller, a Board to choose newspapers in which to publish the laws of the State.

With the advice and consent of the Senate, he has the power of appointing the following officers: Chancellor, Chief Justice; Judges of the Supreme Court, Inferior Courts and Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals; Attorney-General, Secretary of State, Clerk of the Court of Chancery, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Keeper of the State Prison, Prosecutors of the Pleas, Riparian Commissioners, Commissioners of Fisheries, Visitors to the State Board of Agriculture, State Board of Assessors, Chief of Bureau of Labor Statistics, Major-General, Quartermaster-General, Adjutant-General.

Without the consent of the Senate: Foreign Commissioners of Deeds; New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association, and State Board of Health, Private Secretary, Notaries Public, Moral Instructor of the State Prison, Railroad Policemen, and fill all vacancies that occur in any office during a recess of the Legislature, which offices are to be filled by the Governor and Senate, or Legislature in Joint Meeting; also, vacancies happening in the offices of Clerk or Surrogate in any county; issues warrants for the admission of blind and feeble-minded children into institutions; grants requisitions and renditions,

and has power to offer rewards for apprehending and securing persons charged with certain crimes; signs or vetoes all bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature; has power to convene the Legislature, or Senate alone, if, in his opinion, public necessity requires it; grants, under the Great Seal of the State, commissions to all such officers as require to be commissioned; has right to borrow money for the State; sign all leases or grants issued by the Riparian Commissioners; he has power to reprieve in cases of capital punishment, and to suspend fines at any time not exceeding ninety days after conviction, and in case of pardon or commutation of sentence, the Governor's vote in the affirmative is necessary.

Besides all these duties, the Governor finds it necessary to read and answer a large mass of correspondence, which comes to the department daily. All bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature are compared, and then indexed in the Executive Department, before presentation to the Governor.

He receives a salary of $5,000 a year, and is not allowed any fees or perquisities whatever.

His term of office is three years.

OFFICES FILLED BY THE LEGISLATURE IN JOINT MEETING.

State Treasurer, State Comptroller and three Inspectors of the State Prison, each for a term of three years. Supervisor of the State Prison for a term of five years. Commissioners of Pilotage, Trustees of the Normal School; the Board of Managers of the Morristown Asylum for the Insane, the trustees of the Jamesburg Reform School, and the State Industrial School for Girls, Judges of the District Courts, Commissioners of Deeds for the several counties, Police Justices for Newark and Jersey City.

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTIES, CITIES AND BOROUGHS.

COUNTIES.

(See Act of February 7th, 1883.)

First Class—Having a population exceeding 150,000. Hudson and Essex.

Second Class—Having a population between 50,000 and 150,000. Burlington, Camden, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Passaic and Union.

Third Class—Having a population between 20,000 and 50,000. Atlantic, Bergen, Cumberland, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Salem, Somerset, Sussex and Warren.

Fourth Class—All those not embraced in the preceding classes. Cape May and Ocean.

CITIES.

(See Act of March 4th, 1882.)

First Class—Having a population exceeding 100,000. Jersey City, 153,513; Newark, 152,988.

Second Class—Between 12,000 and 100,000. Paterson, 63,273; Camden, 52,884; Hoboken, 37,721; Trenton, 34,386; Elizabeth, 32,119; New Brunswick, 18,258; Orange, 15,231; Bayonne City, 13,080.

Third Class—"All cities not embraced in either the first or second class, except cities binding upon the Atlantic Ocean, and being seaside or summer resorts." Bridgeton, 10,065; Plainfield, 8,913; Millville, 8,824; Phillipsburg, 8,058; Harrison, 6,806; Passaic, 8,326; Rahway, 6,861; Burlington, 6,653; Union, 8,398; Morristown (not given); Gloucester City, 5,966; Salem, 5,516; Perth Amboy, 6,311; Bordentown, 4,683; Lambertville, 4,067; Belleville, 1,818; Dover, 3,170; Newton, 2,648; Hackettstown, 2,645; Boonton, 2,390; Woodbury, 3,278; Hammonton, 2,525; Belvidere, 1,814; Beverly, 1,973; Egg Harbor City, 1,317; Guttenberg, 1,615; Clinton, 896; Absecon, 567.

Fourth Class—All those binding upon the Atlantic Ocean and "being seaside or summer resorts." Atlantic City, 7,942; Cape May, 1,610.

BOROUGHS.

(See Act of March 23d, 1883, and Supreme Court decision, State, Borough of Hightstown, Pros., vs. James Glenn, 18 Vr., page 105.)

First Class—Those having a population exceeding 3,000. Chambersburg, 8,542; Princeton (not given); Vineland, 3,170.

Second Class—Between 1,500 and 3,000. South Orange (not given); Washington (Warren county), 2,597; Irvington, 1,802; Asbury Park, 2,124; Haddonfield, 1,950; Hightstown, 1,608; Hackettstown, 2,645.

Third Class—All boroughs and incorporated villages not embraced in the first or second class. Frenchtown, 1,066; Pemberton, 844; Riverside (not given); Fieldsborough, 536; Merchantville, 741; Cape May Point, 200.

UNCLASSIFIED.

Incorporated by special acts and controlled by commissioners. Bound Brook, 1,011; Flemington, 1,909; Freehold, 2,124; Keyport, 3,063; Metuchen, 1,470; Matawan, 2,756; Montclair (not given); Mount Holly (not given); Red Bank, 3,186; Somerville, 3,316; Washington (Middlesex county), 1,307; Long Branch, 5,140; Ocean Grove, 1,177; Holly Beach, 200; Ocean City, 465; Sea Isle City, 558; West Cape May, 618; Ocean Beach, 359; North Brighton, 169; Woodstown, 1,410.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION RETURNS.

OFFICIAL, 1885.

Atlantic County.

Atlantic City.	—Ass'y.— Beckwith, Dem.	Johnson, Rep.	Tilton, Pro.
1st Ward, 1st Dist	134	112	.....
1st Ward, 2d Dist	195	242	5
2d Ward, 1st Dist	219	226	3
2d Ward, 2d Dist	285	139	5
	833	719	13
Absecon	76	58	4
Buena Vista	85	81	.....
Egg Harbor City	175	63	.....
Egg Harbor Twp.—1st Dist	118	135	40
2d Dist	142	135	30
Galloway	216	190	4
Hamilton	126	157	5
Hammonton	82	200	83
Mullica	69	55	10
Weymouth	52	54	5
South Atlantic City	7	4	.....
	1981	1851	194
Majority	130		

Bergen County.

1st District.	—Sen.— Bogert, Dem.	Hanfeld, Rep.	Rowland, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Winton, Dem.	Herring, Rep.	Earle, Pro.
Englewood—East Dist	93	127	5	106	117	4
West Dist	144	121	7	150	115	7
Harrington	209	99	7	203	100	9
New Barbadoes—1st Dist	212	204	8	297	111	10
2d Dist	217	184	28	222	171	32
Palisade	167	104	2	168	100	2
Ridgefield—East Dist	147	62	3	169	39	3
West Dist	104	90	.....	115	76	.....
Washington—1st Dist	122	128	3	114	136	.....
2d Dist	159	77	.....	156	81	.....
	1574	1196	63	1700	1046	67
Majority	378			654		

2d District.	—Sen.— Bogert, Dem.	Hanfeld, Rep.	Rowland, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Van Bussum, Dem.	Ackerman, Rep.	
Franklin	135	151	2	135	151	.....
Lodi—1st Dist	161	173	.....	220	112	.....
2d Dist	82	146	.....	128	101	.....
Midland	152	96	.....	131	122	.....
Ridgewood	161	125	1	119	167	.....
Hohokus—1st Dist	224	181	3	211	194	.....
2d Dist	99	73	3	71	100	.....
Saddle River	106	92	2	92	106	.....
Union—1st Dist	124	184	.....	139	168	.....
2d Dist	95	49	.....	100	46	.....
	1339	1270	11	1346	1267	.....
Majority	69			79		
	2913	2466	74			
Majority in County	447					

Burlington County.

1st District.	—Sen.— Wills, Dem.	Carter, Rep.	Lippincott, Jr. Pro.	—Ass'y.— Budd, Dem.	Carty, Rep.	Woodruff, Pro.
Bordentown—1st Dist	161	270	15	190	240	14
2d Dist	216	175	22	230	158	26
3d Dist	106	103	6	125	83	7
	483	548	43	545	481	47
Chesterfield	78	163	22	82	161	21
Easthampton	33	83	9	70	45	11
Florence	116	214	14	111	219	13
Mansfield	227	155	23	224	156	23
New Hanover	228	185	18	234	178	19
Pemberton—East Dist	189	181	10	264	106	10
West Dist	75	95	8	120	54	5
Springfield	216	130	8	212	128	11
	1645	1754	155	1862	1528	160
Majority		109		334		

2d District.	—Sen.— Wills, Dem.	Carter, Rep.	Lippincott, Jr., Pro.	—Ass'y.— Dager, Dem.	Gangewer, Rep.	Fish, Pro.
Beverly City	145	171	63	138	144	97
Beverly Township	81	121	19	83	117	21
Burlington—1st Dist.	207	234	27	186	254	28
2d Dist.	147	173	19	133	185	19
3d Dist.	172	170	26	177	162	27
4th Dist.	202	198	36	201	198	36
	728	775	108	697	799	110
Chester, East Dist.	76	156	13	85	150	10
West Dist.	150	173	24	176	150	21
Cinnaminson	217	223	4	215	224	4
Delran	196	100	32	186	109	32
Mount Laurel	93	165	3	103	158	.....
Willingboro	75	69	3	79	63	3
	1761	1953	269	1762	1914	298
Majority		192			152	

3d District.	—Sen.— Wills, Dem.	Carter, Rep.	Lippincott, Jr., Pro.	—Ass'y.— Punyea, Dem.	Alcott, Rep.	Colkitt, Pro.
Bass River	130	27	25	123	34	25
Evesham	136	169	5	136	169	.....
Little Egg Harbor	144	210	21	139	213	22
Lumberton	117	152	21	109	156	23
Medford	181	210	25	180	210	25
Northampton—1st Dist.	143	182	25	140	184	21
2d Dist.	145	156	49	138	159	52
3d Dist.	143	224	32	118	246	31
	431	562	106	396	589	104
Raudolph	19	25	11	18	25	12
Shamong	112	76	.....	109	79	.....
Southampton, East Dist.	122	82	9	112	92	6
West Dist.	118	105	12	113	109	7
Washington	6	52	.....	6	52	.....
Westhampton	53	94	2	50	98	.....
Woodland	56	27	.....	53	30	.....
	1625	1791	237	1544	1856	224
Majority		166			312	
	5031	5498	661			
Majority in County		467				

Camden County.

1st District.	Paul, Dem.	Armstrong, Rep.	Jennings, Pro.
	—Ass'y.—		
Camden City—1st Ward, 1st Dist.	112	167	5
1st Ward, 2d Dist.	110	104	3
1st Ward, 3d Dist.	166	207	19
1st Ward, 4th Dist.	139	142	12
2d Ward, 1st Dist.	125	207	11
2d Ward, 2d Dist.	228	160	19
2d Ward, 3d Dist.	116	182	17
3d Ward, 1st Dist.	202	171	21
3d Ward, 2d Dist.	202	199	14
4th Ward, 1st Dist.	168	246	22
4th Ward, 2d Dist.	170	90	8
4th Ward, 3d Dist.	204	221	23
4th Ward, 4th Dist.	131	177	15
	2073	2273	189
Majority		200	

2d District.	Pfeiffer, Jr., Dem.	Braker, Rep.	Wilson, Pro.
	—Ass'y.—		
Camden City—5th Ward, 1st Dist.	206	171	6
5th Ward, 2d Dist.	150	131	16
5th Ward, 3d Dist.	208	220	16
6th Ward, 1st Dist.	232	174	28
6th Ward, 2d Dist.	219	93	15
7th Ward, 1st Dist.	152	86	8
7th Ward, 2d Dist.	166	170	16
7th Ward, 3d Dist.	211	176	5
8th Ward, 1st Dist.	164	272	6
8th Ward, 2d Dist.	179	179	16
Stockton—1st Dist.	158	200	13
2d Dist.	255	71	9
	2300	1943	154
Majority	357		

3d District.	—Ass'y.— Turley, Dem.	Jewett, Rep.	Lippincott, Pro.
Center	168	173	4
Delaware	107	172	7
Gloucester City—1st Ward	260	194	7
2d Ward, 1st Dist	179	120	10
2d Ward, 2d Dist	132	107	6
	571	421	23
Gloucester Township	176	197	37
Haddon	173	342	41
Merchantville	31	71	8
Waterford	170	140	14
Winslow	110	213	.....
	1506	1729	134
Majority		223	

VOTE IN CAMDEN CITY.

Camden City.	—Ass'y.— Dem.	Rep.	Pro.
1st Ward	527	620	39
2d Ward	469	549	47
3d Ward	404	370	35
4th Ward	673	734	68
5th Ward	564	522	38
6th Ward	451	267	43
7th Ward	529	432	29
8th Ward	343	451	22
	3960	3945	321
Majority	15		

Cape May County.

	—Sen.— Ludlam, Dem.	Hanes, Rep.	Stites, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Hildreth, Dem.	Tomalin, Rep.	Vansant, Pro.
Anglesea	11	9	.....	10	10	.....
Cape May City	180	194	40	230	144	41
Cape May Point	7	45	.....	12	40	.....
Dennis	247	152	2	222	168	11
Lower	113	183	23	194	100	25
Middle—1st Dist	154	170	15	156	168	15
2d Dist	130	97	8	122	104	8
Ocean City	24	42	15	21	44	16
Sea Isle City	48	15	.....	48	14	.....
Upper	112	209	12	109	211	14
West Cape May	56	72	9	71	54	10
Holly Beach City	18	37	1	16	39	1
	1100	1225	125	1211	1096	141
Majority in County		125		115		

Cumberland County.

1st District.	Mulford, Dem.	—Ass'y.— Lawrence, Rep.	Foster, Pro.
Bridgeton—1st Ward, 1st Dist	101	123	99
1st Ward, 2d Dist	103	171	126
2d Ward	136	120	79
3d Ward	192	144	123
	532	558	427
Commercial	27	85	86
Downe	36	70	124
Fairfield	49	71	50
Greenwich	77	110	22
Hopewell	107	76	49
Lawrence	62	122	102
Stoe Creek	55	53	31
	945	1145	891
Majority		200	

2d District.	Westcott, Dem.	—Ass'y.— Banks, Rep.	Wilde, Pro.
Deerfield	144	77	17
Landis—1st Dist	38	27	18
2d Dist	189	149	57
3d Dist	187	136	78
4th Dist	17	74	6
	431	386	159
Maurice River—1st Dist	35	170	20
2d Dist	80	60	6
Millville—1st Ward	140	245	47
2d Ward	188	304	90
3d Ward	267	108	64
	595	657	201
	1285	1350	403
Majority		65	

Essex County.

—Ass'y.—

1st District.	Ahlborn, Dem.	Underhill, Rep.	Merritt, Pro.
Belleville—1st Dist	76	138	44
2d Dist	135	47	17
Bloomfield—1st Dist	123	161	76
2d Dist	93	75	11
3d Dist	163	147	65
	379	383	152
Caldwell—1st Dist	175	94	34
2d Dist	88	78	46
Franklin	78	141	23
Montclair—1st Dist	145	195	52
2d Dist	170	194	89
	1246	1270	457
Majority		24	

—Ass'y.—

2d District.	Denney, Dem.	Potter, Rep.	Davis, Pro.
East Orange—Franklin, or 1st Dist	89	125	16
Ashland, N. or 2d Dist	46	339	32
S. or 3d Dist	51	285	7
Eastern, or 4th Dist	69	230	23
	255	979	78
Orange—1st Ward, 1st Dist	85	170	8
1st Ward, 2d Dist	210	83	7
2d Ward, 1st Dist	204	106	6
2d Ward, 2d Dist	177	130	13
3d Ward, 1st Dist	383	145	9
3d Ward, 2d Dist	350	80	1
	1409	714	44
	1664	1693	122
Majority		29	

3d District.	—Ass'y.— Smith, Dem.	Condit, Rep.	Turner, Pro.
Clinton—1st Dist	99	183	25
2d Dist	21	46	.....
Livingston	34	133	15
Milburn	120	107	13
Newark—14th Ward, 1st Dist	74	243	5
14th Ward, 2d Dist	41	232	12
South Orange—1st Dist	147	139	21
2d Dist	52	30	2
West Orange	134	202	.....
	722	1315	93
Majority		593	

4th District.	—Ass'y.— Scales, Dem.	Doremus, Rep.	Warner, Pro.
Newark—8th Ward, 1st Dist	134	190	19
8th Ward, 2d Dist	187	155	4
8th Ward, 3d Dist	62	255	43
8th Ward, 4th Dist	38	169	6
8th Ward, 5th Dist	106	227	21
8th Ward, 6th Dist	140	228	26
11th Ward, 1st Dist	82	174	16
11th Ward, 2d Dist	72	248	28
11th Ward, 3d Dist	264	56	2
11th Ward, 4th Dist	146	101	5
	1231	1803	170
Majority		572	

5th District.	—Ass'y.— Hasbrouck, Jr. Dem.	Parker, Rep.	Clark, Pro.
Newark—1st Ward, 1st Dist	132	206	14
1st Ward, 2d Dist	145	283	5
1st Ward, 3d Dist	121	180	11
1st Ward, 4th Dist	91	129	5
4th Ward, 1st Dist	195	172	4
4th Ward, 2d Dist	204	166	13
4th Ward, 3d Dist	114	143	9
15th Ward, 1st Dist	186	220	5
15th Ward, 2d Dist	152	200	1
15th Ward, 3d Dist	99	211	7
	1439	1910	74
Majority		471	

—Ass'y.—

6th District.	Lister, Dem.	Murphy, Rep.	Looker, Pro.
Newark—2d Ward, 1st Dist.	149	189	13
2d Ward, 2d Dist.	83	119	4
2d Ward, 3d Dist.	325	191	2
2d Ward, 4th Dist.	294	180	7
3d Ward, 1st Dist.	168	216	10
3d Ward, 2d Dist.	151	179	4
3d Ward, 3d Dist.	152	226	8
7th Ward, 1st Dist.	371	138	2
	1693	1438	50
Majority	255		

—Ass'y.—

7th District.	McDermitt, Dem.	Schreihofer, Rep.	Vreeland, Pro.
Newark—6th Ward, 1st Dist.	117	307	4
6th Ward, 2d Dist.	195	248	.....
6th Ward, 3d Dist.	161	417	3
6th Ward, 4th Dist.	155	186	2
6th Ward, 5th Dist.	94	195	2
6th Ward, 6th Dist.	107	194	9
6th Ward, 7th Dist.	175	132	12
7th Ward, 2d Dist.	330	124	2
7th Ward, 3d Dist.	297	55	2
	1641	1858	36
Majority		217	

—Ass'y.—

8th District.	Peal, Dem.	Theobald, Rep.	Voegtlen, Pro.
Newark—13th Ward, 1st Dist.	201	228	3
13th Ward, 2d Dist.	269	229	.....
13th Ward, 3d Dist.	217	171	2
13th Ward, 4th Dist.	252	189	.....
13th Ward, 5th Dist.	188	172	1
13th Ward, 6th Dist.	141	250	16
13th Ward, 7th Dist.	259	269	3
	1527	1508	25
Majority	19		

9TH DISTRICT.

	—Ass'y.— Meier, Dem.	Martin, Rep.	Robertson, Pro.
Newark—9th Ward, 1st Dist.	93	250	6
9th Ward, 2d Dist.	89	293	12
9th Ward, 3d Dist.	69	327	6
10th Ward, 1st Dist.	179	207	7
10th Ward, 2d Dist.	183	205	4
10th Ward, 3d Dist.	100	99	4
10th Ward, 4th Dist.	178	146	1
10th Ward, 5th Dist.	276	125	.....
	1167	1652	40
Majority		485	

10TH DISTRICT.

	—Ass'y.— Harrigan, Dem.	Miller, Rep.	Mahon, Ind. Dem.	Edwards, Pro.
Newark—5th Ward, 1st Dist.	210	185	84	13
5th Ward, 2d Dist.	163	179	89	8
12th Ward, 1st Dist.	294	53	114	2
12th Ward, 2d Dist.	332	111	39	.....
12th Ward, 3d Dist.	159	256	26	2
12th Ward, 4th Dist.	287	75	42	.....
12th Ward, 5th Dist.	76	119	40	.....
	1521	978	434	25
Majority	543			

VOTE IN THE CITY OF NEWARK.

	—Ass'y.— Dem.	Rep.	Pro.
Newark—1st Ward	489	798	35
2d Ward	851	679	26
3d Ward	471	621	22
4th Ward	513	481	26
5th Ward	546	364	21
6th Ward	1014	1679	32
7th Ward	998	317	6
8th Ward	667	1224	119
9th Ward	251	870	24
10th Ward	916	782	16
11th Ward	564	579	51
12th Ward	1409	614	4
13th Ward	1527	1508	25
14th Ward	115	475	17
15th Ward	437	631	13
	10768	11622	437
Majority		854	

Gloucester County.

	—Ass'y.—		
	Carpenter, Dem.	Roe, Rep.	Holdcraft, Pro.
Clayton	149	229	33
Deptford	105	179	5
East Greenwich	74	170	12
Franklin	200	106	15
Glassboro	141	224	37
Greenwich	192	184	15
Harrison	118	181	37
South Harrison	70	109	26
Logan	165	91	27
Mantua	181	119	21
Monroe	124	147	36
Washington	132	78	5
West Deptford	98	158	7
Woolwich	117	208	28
Woodbury—1st Ward	53	99	3
2d Ward	100	153	12
3d Ward	104	90	5
	257	342	20
	2123	2525	324
Majority		402	

Hudson County.

	—Ass'y.—		
1st District.	McLaughlin, Dem.	Seymour, Rep.	
Jersey City—1st Precinct	169	193	.....
2d Precinct	96	74	.....
3d Precinct	198	189	.....
4th Precinct	86	121	.....
5th Precinct	134	96	.....
6th Precinct	115	167	.....
7th Precinct	118	120	.....
8th Precinct	180	262	.....
	1096	1222	
Majority		116	

—Ass'y.—

2d District.	Tumulty, Dem.	Sullivan, Rep.	Whelan, Ind. D.
Jersey City—1st Precinct	110	123	71
2d Precinct	192	33	205
3d Precinct	59	28	29
4th Precinct	222	59	71
5th Precinct	230	9	22
6th Precinct	332	2	70
7th Precinct	399	7	47
8th Precinct	162	16	52
	1706	277	567
Majority	1139		

—Ass'y.—

3d District.	McLaughlin, Dem.	Pelouhet, Rep.	
Jersey City—1st Precinct	121	149	.....
2d Precinct	149	152	.....
3d Precinct	100	192	.....
4th Precinct	96	186	.....
5th Precinct	89	226	.....
6th Precinct	96	222	.....
7th Precinct	157	218	.....
8th Precinct	184	257	.....
	992	1602	
Majority		610	

—Ass'y.—

4th District.	Esterbrook, Dem.	Dayton, Rep.	Black,
Jersey City—1st Precinct	213	215	7
2d Precinct	174	343	2
3d Precinct	104	343	10
4th Precinct	165	165	2
5th Precinct	158	126	1
6th Precinct	114	241	1
	928	1433	23
Majority		505	

—Ass'y.—

5th District.	Pearson, Dem.	Shrope, Rep.	Barr.
Jersey City—1st Precinct	365	228	1
2d Precinct	151	149	.....
3d Precinct	308	225	.....
4th Precinct	349	272	4
5th Precinct	212	163	8
	1385	1037	13
Majority	348		

—Ass'y.—

6th District.	Hudspeth, Dem.	Heck, Rep.	
Jersey City—1st Precinct	134	274	.....
2d Precinct	109	216	.....
3d Precinct	112	191	.....
4th Precinct	91	173	.....
5th Precinct	126	137	.....
6th Precinct	90	172	.....
7th Precinct	174	125	.....
8th Precinct	219	139	.....
	1055	1427	.....
Bayonne—1st Ward	178	78	.....
2d Ward	168	182	.....
3d Ward	142	114	.....
4th Ward	243	36	.....
5th Ward	175	43	.....
	906	453	.....
	1961	1880	
Majority	81		

7TH DISTRICT.	—Ass'y.— Clarke, Dem.	Houn, Rep.	McDonald, Ind. Dem.
Jersey City—1st Precinct	130	.....	74
2d Precinct	165	.....	411
3d Precinct	358	4	174
4th Precinct	184	2	79
5th Precinct	66	.....	246
6th Precinct	201	.....	297
	1104	6	1281
Hoboken—1st Ward, 3d Dist	92	15	85
3d Ward, 1st Dist	146	20	94
3d Ward, 2d Dist	143	23	133
4th Ward, 1st Dist	75	.....	131
4th Ward, 2d Dist	113	52	122
4th Ward, 3d Dist	176	60	122
	1849	176	1968
Majority			119

A recount of the votes gave Mr. McDonald a total of 2,015 and Mr. Clarke 1,801. This increased McDonald's majority to 214.

8TH DISTRICT.	—Ass'y.— Noonan, Jr., Dem.	Gregory, Rep.	Martin.
Jersey City—1st Precinct	172	41	.....
2d Precinct	146	86	.....
3d Precinct	137	108	.....
4th Precinct	109	68	.....
5th Precinct	76	37	.....
6th Precinct	273	79	.....
7th Precinct	96	77	.....
	1009	496	
Harrison—1st Ward	115	10	2
2d Ward	89	13	6
3d Ward	47	67	10
4th Ward	125	46	14
	376	136	32
Kearny	83	66	6
	1468	698	38
Majority	770		

—Ass'y.—

9th District.	Besson, Dem.	Farr, Rep.	
Hoboken—1st Ward, 1st Dist	286	88	.....
1st Ward, 2d Dist	137	45	.....
2d Ward, 1st Dist	179	82	.....
2d Ward, 2d Dist	179	60	.....
3d Ward, 3d Dist	160	83	.....
3d Ward, 4th Dist	199	99	.....
	1140	457	.....
Majority	683		

—Ass'y.—

10th District.	Lennon, Dem.	Trask, Rep	
Guttenberg	138	89	.....
North Bergen—North Dist	133	41	.....
South Dist	101	47	.....
Town of Union—1st Dist	100	134	.....
2d Dist	139	190	.....
3d Dist	95	164	.....
	334	488	.....
Union Township	127	61	.....
Weehawken	169	45	.....
West Hoboken—North Dist	176	137	.....
South Dist	256	120	.....
	1434	1028	.....
Majority	406		

Hunterdon County.

1st District.	—Sen.— Everitt, Dem.	Large, Rep.	Stiger, Pro.	Holcombe, Grbk.	—Ass'y.— Armwine, Dem.	Sproul, Rep.	Mulford, Pro.	Heins, Grbk.
Delaware—North Dist.....	151	167	15	.....	210	116	15	.....
South Dist.....	150	144	6	3	154	149	6	3
East Amwell.....	122	171	4	.....	162	131	4	.....
Kingwood.....	161	171	21	.....	215	128	17	.....
Frenchtown.....	81	138	33	1	118	101	36	1
Lambertville—1st Ward .	132	103	7	1	163	74	7	1
2d Ward..	96	169	12	3	143	120	13	4
3d Ward .	117	208	24	3	155	171	24	3
	345	480	43	7	461	365	44	8
Raritan—East Dist	169	225	35	.....	234	157	35	.....
West Dist.....	196	257	43	.....	277	175	41	.....
West Amwell.....	62	84	5	5	96	53	5	5
	1437	1837	205	16	1927	1375	203	17
Majority.....		400			552			

2d District.	—Sen.— Everitt, Dem.	Large, Rep.	Stiger, Pro.	Holcombe, Grbk.	—Ass'y.— Wolverton, Dem.	Emery, Rep.	Dalley, Pro.	Anderson, Grbk.
Alexandria.....	177	59	11	.....	192	44	11	.....
Bethlehem—East Dist	148	47	27	.....	151	44	27	.....
West Dist ...	190	89	7	1	215	56	7	1
Clinton, Town of.....	69	101	37	9	91	81	33	10
Clinton Township.....	198	132	65	2	217	105	66	3
High Bridge.....	129	218	40	4	159	183	43	4
Holland.....	153	188	7	.....	173	168	7	.....
Franklin.....	131	118	51	.....	148	97	51	.....
Lebanon—East Dist.....	99	54	11	.....	109	44	11	.....
West Dist.....	132	115	19	4	153	90	20	5
Readington—North Dist..	140	228	20	.....	215	105	64	.....
South Dist..	101	168	4	2	173	94	4	3
Tewksbury.....	223	134	16	2	271	83	18	2
Union.....	94	98	18	3	148	44	17	3
	1981	1749	333	27	2415	1238	379	31
Majority.....	235				1177			
	3421	3586	538	43				
Majority in County.....		165						

Mercer County.

1st District.	—Ass'y.— Wright, Dem.	Hutchinson, Rep.	Franklin, Pro.
Ewing	106	139	3
Hamilton—North Dist.	75	229	13
South Dist.	78	107	21
Hopewell—East Dist.	164	107	.....
West Dist.	34	119	7
Central Dist.	131	170	9
	329	396	16
East Windsor—North Dist.	77	118	49
South Dist.	67	146	50
Lawrence.	72	127	.....
Millham	197	107	3
Princeton—1st Dist.	228	165	2
2d Dist.	206	148	3
Washington	56	109	6
West Windsor	82	123	2
	1573	1914	168
Majority		341	

2d District.	—Ass'y.— Evans, Dem.	Taylor, Jr., Rep.	Davison, Pro.
Trenton—1st Ward, 1st Dist.	139	257	6
1st Ward, 2d Dist.	127	287	9
2d Ward, 1st Dist.	136	168	3
2d Ward, 2d Dist.	89	157	3
5th Ward, 1st Dist.	109	175	7
5th Ward, 2d Dist.	90	189	9
5th Ward, 3d Dist.	197	227	1
7th Ward, 1st Dist.	135	123	.....
7th Ward, 2d Dist.	264	264	6
7th Ward, 3d Dist.	171	217	11
	1457	2064	55
Majority		607	

3d District.	Smith, Dem.	Ossenberg, Rep.	Seward, Pro.
		—Ass'y—	
Chambersburg—1st Dist	203	223	5
2d Dist	106	239	29
3d Dist	110	208	17
4th Dist	80	164	22
	499	834	73
Trenton—3d Ward, 1st Dist	102	143	7
3d Ward, 2d Dist	207	289	11
3d Ward, 3d Dist	255	214	4
4th Ward, 1st Dist	186	194	10
4th Ward, 2d Dist	809	169	5
6th Ward	194	151	5
	1752	1994	115
Majority		242	

Vote in the City of Trenton	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.
		—Ass'y.—	
Trenton—1st Ward	266	544	15
2d Ward	225	325	6
3d Ward	564	646	22
4th Ward	495	863	15
5th Ward	396	591	17
6th Ward	194	151	5
7th Ward	570	604	17
	2710	3224	97
Majority		514	

Middlesex County.

1st District.	Chase, Dem.	MacSherry, Rep.	Parker, Pro.	Hommann, Dem.	Ten Broeck, Rep.	Marshall, Pro.
	—Sen.—			—Ass'y.—		
Perth Amboy—1st Ward	118	206	31	108	218	21
2d Ward	202	154	44	199	161	39
3d Ward	155	89	13	152	93	13
	475	449	88	459	472	73
Piscataway—1st Dist	95	144	14	94	145	14
2d Dist	87	102	20	87	99	23
Raritan—1st Dist	225	151	26	218	147	31
2d Dist	132	98	27	131	94	32
Woodbridge—1st Dist	111	204	6	121	192	5
2d Dist	91	113	5	90	114	5
	1216	1261	186	1200	1263	183
Majority		45			63	

2d District.	—Sen.— Chase, Dem.	MacSherry, Rep.	Parker, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Martin, Dem.		Hapenny,
East Brunswick—1st Dist.	235	113	.....	236	.....	.....
2d Dist.	135	43	.....	136	.....	.....
Madison	139	44	.....	139	.....	.....
New Brunswick—1st Ward, 1st Dist.	205	72	.....	203	.....	1
1st Ward, 2d Dist.	156	116	11	153	.....	13
3d Ward	245	153	5	268	.....	17
6th Ward, 1st Dist.	315	182	9	341	.....	16
6th Ward, 2d Dist.	211	144	8	225	.....	26
Sayreville	178	104	.....	181	.....	.....
South Amboy—1st Dist.	276	104	5	278	.....	18
2d Dist.	211	80	.....	211	.....	8
	2306	1155	38	2371	.....	99
Majority	1151					

3d District.	—Sen.— Chase, Dem.	MacSherry, Rep.	Parker, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Litterst, Dem.	Vanderbergh, Rep.	Barclay, Pro.
Cranbury	81	203	35	86	192	40
Monroe—1st Dist	64	140	5	49	154	4
2d Dist	144	127	1	126	142	1
New Brunswick—2d Ward, 1st Dist.	221	189	7	250	159	7
2d Ward, 2d Dist.	110	130	5	125	114	5
4th Ward	80	136	8	113	102	9
5th Ward, 1st Dist.	159	336	9	277	215	11
5th Ward, 2d Dist.	174	203	11	229	148	10
North Brunswick	66	126	2	76	117	3
South Brunswick—1st Dist.	113	165	10	118	162	11
2d Dist.	85	92	6	96	80	6
	1297	1847	99	1545	1585	107
Majority		550			40	
	4819	4263	323			
Majority in County	556					

VOTE IN THE CITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

	—Sen.— Dem.	Rep.	Pro.
New Brunswick—1st Ward	361	188	11
2d Ward	331	319	12
3d Ward	245	153	5
4th Ward	80	136	8
5th Ward	333	539	20
6th Ward	526	326	17
	1876	1661	73
Majority	215		

Monmouth County.

1st District.	—Ass'y.— Throckmorton, Dem.	Worden, Rep.	Taylor, Pro.
Howell—East Dist	130	58	.....
West Dist	99	28	11
Freehold—1st Dist	314	39	12
2d Dist	291	35	17
Manalapan	152	91	20
Millstone	139	61	13
Upper Freehold—1st Dist	132	58	14
2d Dist	43	146	51
	1300	516	138
Majority	784		

2d District.	—Ass'y.— Heyer, Dem.	Fielder, Rep.	White, Pro.
Atlantic	204	17	.....
Holmdel	95	12	2
Matawan	145	88	6
Marlboro	110	43	4
Neptune—1st Dist	132	196	81
2d Dist	110	230	48
Ocean—1st Dist	152	107	5
2d Dist	57	30	2
3d Dist	119	147	6
4th Dist	34	52	11
	362	336	24
Wall—1st Dist	101	18	4
2d Dist	153	119	21
	1412	1059	190
Majority	353		

—Ass'y.—

3d District.	Pintard, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Eastman, Pro.
Eatontown—1st Dist.	79	118	3
2d Dist.	91	98	11
Middletown—1st Dist.	102	217	2
2d Dist.	204	128	.....
3d Dist.	79	139	25
	385	484	27
Raritan—1st Dist.	167	89	22
2d Dist.	128	154	24
Shrewsbury—East Dist.	167	82	.....
Middle Dist.	184	149	4
West Dist.	174	174	2
South Dist.	165	123	.....
	690	528	6
	1540	1471	93
Majority	69		

Morris County.

—Ass'y.—

1st District.	Quayle, Dem.	Norwood, Rep.	Chapman, Jr.	
Montville	80	126	6	.....
Chatham—North Dist.	109	122	4	.....
South Dist.	124	225	12	.....
Hanover—North Dist.	61	125	6	.....
South Dist.	138	141	5	.....
Morris—East Dist.	147	171	23	.....
West Dist.	130	109	10	.....
North Dist.	212	164	21	.....
South Dist.	108	102	4	.....
	597	546	58	.....
	1109	1285	91	.....
Majority		176		

2d District.	Lawrence, Dem.	—Ass'y.— Wills, Rep.	Vanness, Pro.	
Boonton	72	196	49	.....
Jefferson	28	69	.....	.....
Pequannock	33	116	25	.....
Rockaway—North Dist.	81	166	18	.....
South Dist.	66	68	23	.....
Roxbury	117	94	3	.....
Mount Olive	60	137	15	.....
	457	846	133	.....
Majority		389		

3d District.	Drake, Dem.	—Ass'y.—	Potter, Grbk.	Moore, Pro.
Chester	245	.....	104	13
Mendham	109	.....	75	11
Passaic	90	.....	18	8
Randolph—Central Dist.	68	.....	166	31
North Dist.	33	.....	206	36
South Dist.	51	.....	64	7
Washington—North Dist.	33	.....	15	14
South Dist.	136	.....	20	18
	765	.....	668	138
Majority	97			

Ocean County.

	Schultze, Dem.	—Ass'y.— Smith, Rep.	Emley, Pro.
Berkeley	42	100	4
Brick—Burrville Dist.	38	161	.....
East Dist.	88	146	8
West Dist.	28	223	5
	154	530	13
Dover	149	419	12
Eagleswood	31	85	9
Jackson	167	132	34
Lacy	44	102	1
Manchester	188	62	.....
Ocean	48	34	.....
Plumstead	109	205	3
Stafford	76	87	8
Union	54	156	3
	1062	1912	87
Majority		850	

Passaic County.

1st District.	—Sen.— Inglis, Jr., Dem.	Griggs, Rep.	Wells, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Hopper, Dem.	Scheele, Rep.	Vreeland, Pro.
Little Falls	118	111	11	110	115	14
Manchester	64	170	8	56	178	8
Paterson—1st Ward, 1st Dist	207	300	11	138	365	4
1st Ward, 2d Dist	173	359	13	147	372	14
Pompton	138	182	14	101	217	17
Wayne	125	187	4	135	178	4
West Milford	232	223	24	209	223	46
	1057	1532	85	896	1648	117
Majority		475			752	

2d District.	—Sen.— Inglis, Jr., Dem.	Griggs, Rep.	Wells, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Haring, Dem.	Bolton, Rep.	Tallman, Pro.
Paterson—2d Ward, 1st Dist.	196	305	22	130	358	26
2d Ward, 2d Dist	274	368	48	258	370	51
3d Ward, 1st Dist.	169	203	9	170	196	9
3d Ward, 2d Dist.	191	374	9	184	364	10
3d Ward, 3d Dist	270	401	12	267	388	14
6th Ward, 1st Dist.	146	198	6	129	215	3
6th Ward, 2d Dist.	203	180	7	207	174	6
	1449	2029	113	1345	2065	119
Majority		580			720	

3d District.	—Sen.— Inglis, Jr., Dem.	Griggs, Rep.	Wells, Pro.	—Ass'y.— Cogan, Dem.	Low, Rep.	Beggs, Pro.
Acquackanonk	119	158	3	107	166	4
Paterson—4th Ward, 1st Dist.	118	273	12	65	314	16
4th Ward, 2d Dist.	192	324	12	137	371	12
4th Ward, 3d Dist.	65	80	4	58	85	5
5th Ward, 1st Dist.	273	271	9	239	295	11
5th Ward, 2d Dist.	310	385	13	281	415	14
Passaic—1st Ward, 1st D'st.	167	97	17	199	64	15
1st Ward, 3d Dist.	191	189	18	208	160	23
2d Ward	112	188	37	162	129	37
3d Ward	49	90	5	64	70	8
	519	564	77	633	423	83
	1596	2055	130	1520	2069	145
Majority		459			549	

4TH DISTRICT.	—SEN.— Inglis, Jr., Dem.	Griggs, Rep.	Wells, Pro.	—ASS'Y.— Gourley, Dem.	Farquhar, Rep.	Dickinson, Pro.
Paterson—7th Ward, 1st-Dist	303	116	5	335	85	4
7th Ward, 2d Dist	283	150	1	334	97	1
8th Ward, 1st Dist	328	148	5	371	109	4
8th Ward, 2d Dist	230	117	7	273	72	8
8th Ward, 3d Dist	373	329	4	508	191	4
	1517	860	22	1821	554	21
Majority	657			1267		
	5619	6476	350			
Majority in County		857				

VOTE IN CITY OF PATERSON.

	—SEN.— Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	—ASS'Y.— Dem.	Rep.	Pro.
Paterson—1st Ward	380	659	24	285	737	28
2d Ward	470	672	70	388	728	77
3d Ward	630	978	30	621	948	33
4th Ward	375	677	28	260	770	33
5th Ward	583	656	22	520	710	25
6th Ward	349	378	13	336	389	9
7th Ward	586	266	6	669	182	5
8th Ward	931	594	16	1152	372	16
	4304	4881	209	4231	4836	226
Majority		577			605	

Salem County.

	—ASS'Y.— Lippincott, Dem.	Whitaker, Rep.	Pierce, Pro.
Elsinboro	40	72	1
Lower Alloways Creek	103	141	8
Lower Penns Neck	124	129	7
Mannington	84	245	9
Oldmans	125	146	22
Pittsgrove	216	91	45
Pilesgrove—North Dist	97	199	30
South Dist	97	212	44
Quinton	101	183	9
Salem—East Ward, 1st Dist	82	120	17
East Ward, 2d Dist	153	168	30
West Ward, 1st Dist	143	107	19
West Ward, 2d Dist	118	102	22
	496	497	88
Upper Alloways Creek	181	74	33
Upper Penns Neck	229	172	78
Upper Pittsgrove	196	205	41
	2089	2369	415
Majority		280	

Somerset County.

	—Ass'y.—		
	Vetterlein, Dem.	Robbins, Rep.	Lamonte, Pro.
Bedminster	304	98	6
Bernards	368	119	14
Branchburg	122	149	13
Bridgewater—1st Dist	213	223	28
2d Dist	141	99	54
3d Dist	217	173	19
4th Dist	207	205	12
	778	700	113
Franklin—1st Dist	61	113	10
2d Dist	100	78	23
3d Dist	93	101	2
	254	292	35
Hillsboro—1st Dist	139	142	19
2d Dist	124	181	4
Montgomery	104	161	5
North Plainfield—1st Dist	157	134	14
2d Dist	122	111	11
Warren	127	51	10
	2599	2138	244
Majority	461		

Sussex County.

	—Sen.—			—Ass'y.—		
	McBride, Dem.	McDanolds, Rep.	Wilson, Pro.	Kinney, Dem	Layton, Jr., Rep	Wintermute, Pro.
Andover	175	37	3	174	34	5
Byram	70	85	26	70	85	26
Frankford	146	114	23	153	103	28
Green	83	20	6	82	20	6
Hampton	82	40	21	82	40	21
Hardyston	171	132	2	169	134	2
Lafayette	85	95	4	82	94	6
Montague	77	10	.....	76	10	1
Newton—1st Dist	112	83	31	112	83	30
2d Dist	143	65	32	141	67	33
Sandyston	120	26	3	120	26	3
Sparta	153	78	11	155	77	11
Stillwater	145	49	15	144	50	15
Vernon	160	57	2	158	59	2
Walpack	87	12	3	85	13	3
Wantage—East Dist	326	77	8	309	90	10
West Dist	148	74	6	141	78	3
	2283	1054	196	2253	1063	205
Majority	1229			1190		

Union County.

—Ass'y.—

1st District.	Hughes, Dem.	Devlan, Rep.	Mackey, Pro.
Elizabeth—1st Ward, 1st Dist	163	189	15
1st Ward, 2d Dist	135	142	10
1st Ward, 3d Dist	154	194	8
2d Ward, 1st Dist	351	59	4
2d Ward, 2d Dist	402	39	.....
3d Ward, 1st Dist	212	70	1
3d Ward, 2d Dist	295	72	.....
4th Ward	139	220	8
8th Ward	266	154	7
	2117	1139	53
Majority	978		

—Ass'y.—

2d District.	Woodruff, Dem.	Corbin, Rep.	Maxfield, Pro.
Cranford	59	84	.....
Elizabeth—5th Ward, 1st Dist	192	231	17
5th Ward, 2d Dist	176	246	3
6th Ward	107	261	11
7th Ward	111	188	8
Linden	83	171	.....
Springfield	46	62	.....
Union	163	69	.....
New Providence	39	46	.....
Summit	143	83	16
	1119	1441	55
Majority		322	

3d District.	—Ass'y.— Gibby, Dem.	Chamberlain, Rep.	Branson, Pro.
Clark	31	21	.....
Fanwood	57	96	.....
Plainfield—1st Ward	128	121	7
2d Ward	73	142	4
3d Ward	31	143	21
4th Ward	181	157	13
	413	563	45
Rahway—1st Ward	123	117	21
2d Ward	140	128	10
3d Ward, 1st Dist	104	138	32
3d Ward, 2d Dist	70	115	18
4th Ward	127	101	23
	564	599	104
Westfield	148	167	5
	1213	1446	154
Majority		233	

VOTE IN THE CITY OF ELIZABETH.

	—Ass'y.— Dem.	Rep.	Pro.
Elizabeth—1st Ward	452	525	33
2d Ward	753	98	4
3d Ward	507	142	1
4th Ward	139	220	8
5th Ward	368	477	20
6th Ward	107	261	11
7th Ward	111	188	8
8th Ward	266	154	7
	2703	2065	92
Majority	638		

Warren County.

—Ass'y.—

1st District.	Baird, Dem.	Hulshizer, Rep.	Tunison, Pro.
Allamuchy	58	65	.....
Frelinghuysen	52	92	9
Franklin	122	34	67
Greenwich	59	80	3
Hackettstown—1st Dist	65	87	67
2d Dist	99	76	33
Mansfield	94	54	80
Independence	57	50	27
Oxford—2d Dist	172	139	32
Pohatcong	86	60	1
Washington Borough—East Dist	157	61	55
West Dist	144	64	45
Washington Township	130	48	30
	1295	910	449
Majority	385		

—Ass'y.—

2d District.	Titus, Dem.	Harris, Rep.	Prall, Pro.
Belvidere	89	226	89
Blairstown	120	123	62
Hardwick	48	11	16
Harmony	94	55	35
Hope	117	110	60
Knowlton	156	75	54
Lopatcong	108	51	6
Oxford—1st Dist	145	84	101
Pahaquarry	51	17	1
Phillipsburg—1st Ward	213	106	15
2d Ward	189	115	43
3d Ward	207	143	28
4th Ward	159	53	22
	768	417	108
	1696	1169	532
Majority	527		

Presidential Vote—1884.

Counties.	By Counties. Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Nat.	Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Atlantic	1854	2439	247	54	.....	585
Bergen	4327	3688	73	63	639	.....
Burlington	6384	6762	387	155	.....	378
Camden	6545	8538	465	33	.....	1993
Cape May	1004	1235	121	39	.....	231
Cumberland	3470	4491	549	295	.....	1021
Essex	20117	21332	767	602	.....	1215
Gloucester	2792	3418	284	93	.....	626
Hudson	21637	16312	223	648	5325	.....
Hunterdon	5345	3338	490	126	2007	.....
Mercer	7083	7696	279	50	.....	613
Middlesex	6149	5562	167	66	587	.....
Monmouth	7552	6446	354	150	1106	.....
Morris	4821	5198	446	242	.....	377
Ocean	1595	2091	57	31	.....	496
Passaic	6257	8130	184	209	.....	1873
Salem	2864	3022	238	42	.....	158
Somerset	3116	2927	125	21	189	.....
Sussex	3458	2218	116	59	1240	.....
Union	6215	5479	166	358	736	.....
Warren	5193	3044	415	120	2149	.....
Average vote	127778	123366	6153	3456	13978	9566
Democratic plurality	4412				4412	

Congress—1884.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Counties.	Ferrell, Dem.	Hires, Rep.	Harbison, Pro.	Atkinson, Nat.	Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Camden	6854	8251	414	23	.....	1397
Cape May	1050	1212	99	34	.....	162
Cumberland	3888	4176	483	217	.....	288
Gloucester	3263	3102	183	75	161	.....
Salem	2948	3004	164	36	.....	56
	18003	19745	1343	385	161	1903
Hires' plurality		1742				1742

SECOND DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Gaunt, Dem.	Buchanan, Rep.	Howell, Pro.	Dobbins, Nat.	Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Atlantic	1832	2462	249	52	.....	630
Burlington	6407	6758	360	159	.....	351
Mercer	7003	7827	251	29	.....	824
Ocean	1611	2097	38	31	.....	486
	16853	19144	898	271	.....	2291
Buchanan's plurality		2291				2291

THIRD DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Green, Dem.	Kean, Jr., Rep.	Parker, Pro.	Stout, Nat.	Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Middlesex	6089	5636	173	54	453	.....
Monmouth	7470	6466	302	233	1004	.....
Union	6045	5654	145	322	391	.....
	19604	17756	620	609	1848	.....
Green's plurality	1848					

FOURTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES	Pidcock, Dem.	Howey, Rep.	Morrow, Pro.	Davis, Nat.	Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Hunterdon	4457	3996	520	100	461	.....
Somerset	2758	3179	112	21	.....	421
Sussex	3355	2304	125	55	1051	.....
Warren	4655	3493	461	106	1162	.....
	15225	12972	1218	282	2674	421
Pidcock's plurality	2253				2253	

FIFTH DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Stevenson, Dem.	Phelps, Rep.	Buckley, Pro.	Potter, Nat.	Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Bergen	4204	3836	67	40	368	.....
Morris	4783	5258	403	258	.....	475
Passaic	6139	8273	168	183	.....	2134
	15126	17367	638	481	368	2609
Phelps' plurality		2241				2241

SIXTH DISTRICT. County.	Fiedler, Dem.	Lehlbach, Rep.	Tompkins, Pro.	Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Essex	20818	21162	845	.....	344
Lehlbach's plurality		344			

SEVENTH DISTRICT. County.	McAdoo, Dem.	Brigham, Rep.	Lee, Pro.	Pluralities. Dem.	Rep.
Hudson	21985	16654	130	5331	.....
McAdoo's plurality	5331				

	Dem.	Rep.	Pro.	Nat.
Total vote	127614	124800	5692	2028
Democratic plurality for Congressmen	2814			

Vote for Governor—1883.

	Abbett, Dem.	Dixon, Rep.	Urner, Nat.	Parsons, Pro.	Majorities. Dem.	Rep.
Atlantic	1607	2040	86	206	.....	433
Bergen	3346	2736	19	68	610	.....
Burlington	5200	5221	225	524	.....	21
Camden	5199	5948	13	450	.....	749
Cape May	793	737	21	203	56	.....
Cumberland	3021	3801	369	80	.....	780
Essex	15557	17854	295	166	.....	2297
Gloucester	2687	3053	144	64	.....	366
Hudson	15293	12009	38	26	3284	.....
Hunterdon	4491	2539	194	493	1954	.....
Mercer	6559	6212	79	161	347	.....
Middlesex	5055	4274	66	156	781	.....
Monmouth	7113	5390	373	82	1723	.....
Morris	3709	4328	196	385	.....	619
Ocean	1524	1665	47	8	.....	141
Passaic	5444	5748	50	156	.....	304
Salem	2515	2594	69	130	.....	79
Somerset	2547	2522	27	29	25	.....
Sussex	2927	1723	157	160	1204	.....
Union	4864	4344	365	86	520	.....
Warren	4405	2311	127	520	2094	.....
	103856	97047	2960	4153	12598	5789
Abbett's majority	6809				6809	

BIOGRAPHIES.

GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY.

Leon Abbett.

Leon Abbett has for over twenty years been one of the distinguished leaders of the Democratic party of this State, and his name has been several times prominently mentioned in connection with the gubernatorial nomination. He is the second son of Ezekiel and Sarah Abbett, and was born in Philadelphia, Pa., October 8th, 1836. While his father is the descendant of an old Quaker family, the ancestors of which settled in Pennsylvania in the early part of last century, the mother of the Governor is a member of a New Jersey family, which for generations past have been to the manor born. She was a Miss Howell, and first saw the light of day at Mauricetown, Cumberland county. Both the parents of Mr. Abbett still live to enjoy the political distinction won by their son, and on December 7th, 1883, celebrated their golden wedding, at their home in Philadelphia.

It cannot be said of Mr. Abbett that he was born with a silver spoon in his mouth, or that he enjoyed unusual educational advantages during his youth. He is essentially a self-made man, and a living example of what perseverance and pluck can accomplish under our system of government. Mr. Abbett's father was a journeyman hatter, whose earnings were not sufficient to give his boys a collegiate training. Yet he yearned to give them such an education as might enable them to make their mark in life; and to prove how far success has attended his efforts, it is only necessary to state that his three sons have all earned distinction at the bar, and that one is now Governor of this Commonwealth, another was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and yet another attached to the City Attorney's office, in New York City. Leon Abbett attended the public schools of Philadelphia. In 1853 he graduated from the High School of that city, and soon thereafter entered the law office of the Hon. John W. Ashmead, at that time one of the most prominent criminal lawyers of the country. Immediately after becoming of age, he started to practice law on his own account. Mr. Abbett was married to Miss Mary Briggs, at Philadelphia, on October 8th, 1862, and

soon thereafter took up his residence at Hoboken, in this State. He at once entered into a law partnership with William J. A. Fuller, of New York City, and for nearly twenty-six years these two men have maintained the most intimate relationship toward each other.

In 1863 Mr. Abbett was appointed Corporation Attorney of Hoboken, and in the fall of 1864 he was elected to represent that district in the Legislature. He was returned the following year. His marked ability at once brought him into prominence, and during both these years he was elected as Chairman of the Democratic Assembly caucus. Mr. Abbett took up his residence in Jersey City before he had completed his last term as Hoboken's representative in the Legislature. When, in the fall of 1866, Governor Ward called an extra session of the Legislature, for the purpose of ratifying the Fourteenth Amendment, Leon Abbett took a very prominent part in the debate that ensued. In 1868 he represented the First (Jersey City) District in the Legislature, and was chosen Speaker of the House. He was returned by the same constituency the year following, and was again elected Speaker. On both occasions he discharged the onerous duties of the office with such signal ability and courtesy as to earn for himself a unanimous vote of thanks at the expiration of each session. During this period Mr. Abbett was also Corporation Counsel for Bayonne City and the Town of Union. In the summer of 1874 Mr. Abbett made a brief tour through Europe, and before he returned home he was nominated to represent Hudson county in the State Senate. He was elected by a majority of 4,940 votes over his Republican competitor. He became Corporation Counsel of Jersey City in 1876, and during the trouble that ensued consequent upon the passage of the Constitutional Amendments, he saved the city great expense and much litigation by his able interpretation of the new law —an interpretation that was in every instance upheld by the Supreme Court. He was a delegate to the National Convention at Baltimore in 1872, and chosen one of its Secretaries. He cast his vote for Mr. Bayard, believing that the nomination of Mr. Greeley would bring disaster to the Democratic cause. In 1876 he was again chosen as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention that convened at St. Louis, and was unanimously elected Chairman of the New Jersey delegation. His stanch advocacy of Joel Parker for the Presidential nomination was one of the notable features of that convention, and made him one of its central figures. In 1884 he was Chairman of the New Jersey delegation in the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, which nominated Cleveland and Hendricks for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. The Governor

was a stanch supporter of Samuel J. Randall, but when Cleveland was declared the nominee he was one of the first to tender his support to the choice of the Convention, and throughout the campaign he worked hard and earnestly for his election. In 1877 he was elected President of the Senate. It was during this session that Mr McPherson was elected United States Senator, and as the Democrats had but one majority on joint ballot, the canvass was fought with unusual excitement. Mr. Abbett was himself solicited to become a candidate, but refused all such overtures, and steadfastly advocated the election of Mr. McPherson. The marked ability and skill he displayed in presiding over the unruly joint meeting that elected Mr. McPherson, averted the calamity that at one time threatened the Democratic majority. Governor McClellan appointed Mr. Abbett a member of the commission to draft a general charter for the government of cities, and again, Governor Ludlow selected him as one of the commission to devise means for a more just mode of taxation. He has also been a member of the Jersey City Board of Education, and was, in 1869, chosen its presiding officer.

Mr. Abbett is one of the leading members of the New Jersey bar, and is an authority in all cases involving municipal law. He has an exceedingly lucrative practice, both in this State and in New York, and made no mean sacrifice when accepting gubernatorial honors. He is a man of very fine physique, and the possessor of social qualifications that have greatly aided him in his prosperous political career. He has been a widower for about six years, and has one daughter and two sons, one of whom has been admitted to the bar, and the other is studying law in the office of his father. His majority over his Republican opponent, Supreme Court Justice Jonathan Dixon, was 6,809. His term will expire in 1887.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

John Rhoderic McPherson.

Senator McPherson was born at York, Livingston county, New York, on the ninth of May, 1833. He received a common school and academic education. Leaving the academy when eighteen years old, he engaged in farming and stock raising, in which, by dint of hard work, he was moderately successful, until he became a resident in Jersey City in 1858. Here he entered largely into the live stock trade, and very

soon became one of the most prominent dealers. He invented, perfected and put into practice new and hitherto unknown devices and principles in the treatment of animal matter. He designed and put in operation in this country the great abattoir system in use in France, improving that system in many material ways. Senator McPherson was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City from 1864 to 1870, and for more than three years of that time he was President of the Board. He established in that city the People's Gas Light Company, and was elected its president. He was also president of several savings banks. In 1871 he was elected to the New Jersey Senate by an unusually large majority, and served for three years with great credit to his county and State. In 1876 he was a Presidential elector, when the State went for Tilden by a very large majority. In 1877 he was elected a United States Senator to succeed Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen.

He came to Jersey City when he was twenty-five years old, with nothing to assist him but his own resolution and clear understanding, and soon attracted public attention to his very progressive character.

While a member of the State Senate, Mr. McPherson was noted for his readiness in debate, and his cogency and terseness of style. His record in the United States Senate on the leading questions of finance and the tariff is in perfect accord with the great majority of the people of his State—Republicans as well as Democrats.

He was elected to a second term by the Legislature of 1883, which will expire March 4th, 1889. In 1884 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, at Chicago, and supported Thomas F. Bayard for the Presidency. When Cleveland was nominated he gave him his hearty support.

William J. Sewell.

Senator Sewell was born in Ireland in 1835. He came to this country at an early age. At the outbreak of the late war he was mustered into the United States service as Captain in the Fifth New Jersey Regiment, August 28th, 1861, and participated in all the engagements in which his regiment took part, down to the battle of Spottsylvania, in May, 1864. In the battle of Chancellorsville, General Mott was disabled by a severe wound, and Sewell assumed charge of the brigade. At a critical point in the engagement he led it forward in a resistless charge and achieved one of the most magnificent successes of the war. He captured eight colors from the Con-

federates, and retook the regimental standard of a New York regiment. His services were scarcely less brilliant at Gettysburg, and other important points. He was wounded twice, at Gettysburg and Chancellorsville. He was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Regiment, July, 1862, and Colonel three months later. In September, 1864, after recovering from illness, he became Colonel of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, and remained with it in the field until the close of the war.

He was made Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers, April 9th, 1866, for "gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Chancellorsville," and Major-General at the close of the war for meritorious services. When Joel Parker became Governor, General Sewell was appointed a member of his personal staff. During the railroad strikes of 1877, he was sent by Governor Bedle to the most critical point in New Jersey (Phillipsburg), with the Sixth Regiment, and was appointed Provisional Commander of the forces at that point. He guarded his post so well that not a ripple of trouble occurred.

He was elected to the State Senate from Camden county for three successive terms of three years each, and in the years 1876, '79 and '80 he was President of that body. His career as a legislator was one of brilliant usefulness, and his record is remarkable for strict integrity, honorable bearing and dignified deportment. When he was elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of 1881, and on severing the ties of friendship which bound him to those on both sides of the Chamber, an impressive scene occurred, when Democrats, as well as Republicans, vied with each other in complimenting him on the high honor which had been conferred on him, and expressing regret that the State was about to lose so valuable a member of its law-making body. Appropriate resolutions were unanimously passed, and Senator Sewell took his leave a few days before the meeting of the United States Senate, on the 4th of March, 1881. He was elected in joint meeting over his predecessor, Hon. Theodore F. Randolph, by a strict party vote. He was chairman of the New Jersey delegation to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, in 1884, and was a stanch supporter of Blaine for the Presidency. His term expires March 4th, 1887.

NEW JERSEY'S CONGRESSMEN.

First District—Cape May, Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester and Camden Counties.

(Population, 182,387.)

GEORGE HIRES.
(Rep., Salem.)

Mr. Hires was born in Elsinboro, Salem county, January 26th, 1835, and follows the business of glass manufacturing. He was formerly a merchant. He has all his life been identified with the interests of Salem county, and has ever been a stanch and earnest Republican.

In 1867 he was elected sheriff, and served the regular term of three years, and in 1881 he was chosen State Senator, by a majority of 661, over Casper, Dem. He was chairman and a member of several important committees of the State Senate, and he took an active part in legislation. He is at present at the head of the firm of Hires & Co., glass manufacturers, at Quinton.

1882—Ferrell, Dem., 16,541; Robeson, Rep., 14,825; Bristol, Gr'nb'k, 684; Woolman, Pro., 943.

1884—Hires, Rep., 19,745; Ferrell, Dem., 18,003; Harbison, Pro., 1,343; Atkinson, Nat., 385.

Second District—Atlantic, Burlington, Mercer and Ocean Counties.

(Population, 162,285.)

JAMES BUCHANAN.
(Rep., P. O. Box 505, Trenton)

Mr. Buchanan was born at Ringoes, Hunterdon county, N. J., June 17th, 1839, and is a counselor-at-law. He followed agricultural pursuits until he was twenty-five years of age. He was educated at Clinton Academy and in the Albany University. In 1866 he was Reading Clerk of the House of Assembly, and in 1868 and '69 he was a member of the Board of Education of the city of Trenton. He read law with Hon. John T. Bird, now Vice Chancellor, and in November, 1864,

was admitted to the bar. From April 1st, 1874, to April 1st, 1879, he was Presiding Judge of Mercer county, and of hundreds of decisions rendered by him during his term, but one was reversed on appeal. He was elected to the Trenton Common Council for a term of three years, in April, 1883; has been a member of the Trenton Board of Trade since its organization, was President of that body for one year, and since 1879 has been Vice President of the National Board of Trade. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of Peddie Institute, and in 1875 received the honorary degree of A.M., from the University of Lewisburg, Pa. From 1873 to 1884, he was President of the New Jersey Baptist State Convention, and in the latter year declined a re-election to that office. He is a counselor-at-law of the Supreme Court of the United States, and has for years made a special study of questions relative to labor, tariff, &c.

1882—Brewer, Rep., 15,604; Parker, Dem, 14,535; Howland, Gr'nb'k, 270.

1884—Buchanan, Rep., 19,144; Gauntt, Dem., 16,853; Howell, Pro., 898; Dobbins, Nat., 271.

Third District—Middlesex, Monmouth and Union Counties.

(Population, 180,343.)

Robert S. Green.

(Dem., Elizabeth.)

Mr. Green was born at Princeton, N. J., March 25th, 1831, and is a counselor-at-law. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey, in 1850, and admitted to the bar in 1853. From 1857 to 1868 he was City Attorney of Elizabeth, and from the latter year and until 1873 he was a member of the City Council of the same municipality. He was Surrogate of Union county from 1862 to 1867, and Presiding Judge of Union County Common Pleas from 1868 to 1873. In the latter year he was a member of the commission appointed to suggest amendments to the State constitution. He became a member of the firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, of New York City, in 1874, and afterwards of the firm of Vanderpoel, Green & Cumming, of the same city, with which he is at present associated.

1882—Kean, Jr., Rep., 15,186; Ross, Dem., 12,891; Urner, Gr'nb'k, 3,463.

1884—Green, Dem., 19,604; Kean, Jr., Rep., 17,756; Parker, Pro., 620; Stout, Nat. 609.

Fourth District—Hunterdon, Warren, Somerset and Sussex Counties.

(Population, 124,983.)

James Nelson Pidcock.

(Dem., White House Station, Hunterdon County.)

Mr. Pidcock was born at Mechanicsville, Hunterdon county, N. J., February 8th, 1836, and is of English extraction. He is in the live stock business. When about five years of age he moved with his parents to Lebanon, N. J., where he attended the public schools. He left school at the age of thirteen and went to work with an engineering corps on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, and was engaged in the construction of this road until 1851, when he went South. In 1857 he returned home. He was engaged in business as drover and stock dealer until 1861, when, the war breaking out and financial depression following, he lost all he had saved in more prosperous years, and had, literally, to commence business anew. In 1875 he entered into a copartnership with Mr. Philip S. Kase, under the firm name of Kase & Pidcock, when they made their headquarters at the Central Stock Yards, Jersey City. Mr. Pidcock is largely interested in real estate, owning hundreds of acres of valuable land in his native township. In 1873, he was defeated for the State Senate by F. A. Potts, by a majority of 387, but three years later he ran again and was elected by a majority of 1,675. During his term as State Senator, he took an active part in legislation.

1882—Howey, Rep., 11,567; Harris, Dem., 10,945; Larrison, Gr'nb'k, 878.

1884—Pidcock, Dem., 15,225; Howey, Rep., 12,969; Morrow, Pro., 1,218; Davis, Nat., 282.

Fifth District—Bergen, Morris and Passaic Counties.

(Population, 174,029.)

William Walter Phelps.

(Rep., Englewood, Bergen County.)

Mr. Phelps was born in New York City, August 24th, 1839, and was graduated with high honors at Yale College, in 1860. After his graduation he pursued his studies in Europe, and

later at the Columbia College Law School. He then entered upon the practice of law, but his career as a lawyer was brief, as he retired from active service in the profession in 1868. Governor Fenton offered him a seat made vacant by the resignation of Judge Barrett, in the court of the Sixth Judicial District, but this he declined. He was elected to Congress in 1872, from New Jersey, his opponent being A. B. Woodruff. He served in Congress two years, and, it is said, made a mark exceeded by no man in so short a time. While he was a Republican in principle, he was independent in judgment and action. He voted against the Civil Rights bill, saying that it was unconstitutional, and that its policy was a bad one for the colored race. In 1875 Mr. Phelps ran for Congress again, but was defeated by Mr. Augustus W. Cutler, by only seven votes. His health and the demands of business induced him to retire to private life, although the Republicans of New Jersey desired often to avail themselves of his services. Mr. Phelps is a Director of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, the Morris and Essex Railroad, the International and Great Northern Railroad of Texas, the National City Bank of New York City, the Second National Bank, and the United States Trust Company. His home is near Englewood, N. J., on an estate of one thousand acres. He was one of the delegates to the Chicago Convention (1880), and labored earnestly for Mr. Blaine's nomination. He accepted Garfield, however, and took the stump for him, until, in the middle of the campaign, his health, never very strong, gave way, and his physicians ordered him to quit work and go abroad, which he did, sailing for Europe in October, 1880, accompanied by his wife and daughter.

Shortly after President Garfield was sworn into office, he appointed Mr. Phelps as Minister to Austria. When the President died, Mr. Phelps sent in his resignation, which was accepted by President Arthur.

In 1884, he was again a delegate to the National Republican Convention, at Chicago, when he worked assiduously for the nomination of Mr. Blaine. He served on the Republican State Central Committee in 1873.

1882—Phelps, Rep., 14,341; Ryle, Dem., 12,703; Potter, Gr'nb'k, 387; McCormick, Pro., 1,028.

1884—Phelps, Rep., 17,364; Stevenson, Dem., 15,126; Buckley, Pro., 638; Potter, Nat., 481.

Sixth District—Essex County.

(Population, 213,764.)

Herman Lehlbach.

(Rep, Newark.)

Mr. Lehlbach was born in Baden, Germany, July 3d, 1845, and is a surveyor by profession. He was a member of the New Jersey House of Assembly from the Fourth District of Essex county, in 1884, when he took a prominent part in legislation.

He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention, at Chicago, in 1884.

1882—Fiedler, Dem., 17,200; Blake, Rep., 14,780; Hook, Labor, 368.

1884—Lehlbach, Rep., 21,162; Fiedler, Dem., 20,818; Tompkins, Pro., 845.

Seventh District—Hudson County.

(Population, 240,342.)

William McAdoo.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

Mr. McAdoo was born in Ireland, October 25th, 1853, and is a counselor-at-law. He was brought to this country at an early age by his parents, who settled in Jersey City, where he has since resided. He received a good English education, which has been supplemented with close reading and study. He has been connected with the public press of Jersey City, and in 1870 he entered the law office of the late Hon. Isaac W. Scudder and commenced the study of that profession. At the November term of the Supreme Court, in 1874, he received his license as attorney-at-law, and the degree of counselor-at-law was conferred on him at the February term, 1879. He was for four years counsel to the Board of Health and Vital Statistics of Hudson county. He has always been a zealous and an active member of the Democratic party.

In 1881 he was elected to the House of Assembly in the Eighth District of Hudson county, by a majority of 710 over Tunison, Republican.

1882—McAdoo, Dem., 15,147; Collins, Rep., 11,566.

1884—McAdoo, Dem., 21,985; Brigham, Rep., 16,654; Lee, Pro., 130.

STATE SENATORS.

Atlantic County.

JOHN J. GARDNER.
(Rep. Atlantic City.)

Senator Gardner was born October 17th, 1845, in Atlantic county, N. J., and since 1856 has resided in Atlantic City, except during his term of service in the army during the late war. He is in the real estate and insurance business. He was elected Mayor of Atlantic City in 1868, '69, '70, '73 and '74—having declined the nomination in 1872 and 1875. In the latter year he was elected a member of the common council, and one of the coroners of the county. He was elected Senator in 1877, over Doughty, Dem., and Pressy, Ind., by a plurality of 98 votes. He was re-elected in 1880 by a plurality of 867 votes, over French, Dem., and Pressy, Gr'nb'k. Again, in 1883, he was chosen Senator (for a third term), by a majority of 356, over Collins, Dem. and Pro. The Senator is considered one of the ablest members of the Senate, being noted for his readiness in debate and clear and forcible expression of ideas. In the session of 1883 he was President of the Senate, when he discharged the duties of that office with much ability and impartiality. He was a delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1884.

This is his ninth consecutive year in the Senate. Last year he was Chairman of the Committees on Finance, State Library and Federal Relations, and a member of the Committees on Banks and Insurance, and Public Grounds and Buildings.

1880—Gardner, Rep., 2,539; French, Dem., 1,626; Pressy, Gr'bn'k, 46.

1883—Gardner, Rep., 2,134; Collins, Dem. and Pro., 1,778.

Bergen County.

JOHN W. BOGERT.
(Dem., Hohokus.)

Senator Bogert is a farmer and was born at the place where he now resides, on September 3d, 1839. His ancestors settled in that locality some time before the Revolution. He has held

several township offices and is at present Collector for Bergen county, having held that office for seven years. He was a member of Assembly from the Second District of Bergen in the sessions of 1874–5. He is an executor and administrator for several large estates. He was elected to the Senate to fill the unexpired term (one year) of the late Senator Miller.

1883—Miller, Dem., 3,294; Hassler, Rep., 2,787; Conkling, Pro., 80.

1885—Bogert, Dem., 1,574; Hanfield, Rep., 1,196; Rowland, Pro., 63.

Burlington County.

William H. Carter.

(Rep., Bordentown.)

Senator Carter is a clerk at the Union Steam Forge, Bordentown, and was born in New Castle, Delaware, March 6th, 1835. Five years later, 1840, he came with his parents to Burlington county, and in his youth was apprenticed to the upholstery trade, which he abandoned after his "time" was completed, on account of ill health. He then turned his attention to the grocery business, during which time he was engaged in both the wholesale and retail trade. For several years he held a clerkship in the employ of MacPherson, Willard & Co., at the Union Steam Forge, Fieldsborough. For fifteen years he was Secretary of the Building Loan Association, for one year a member of the common council, and for the same length of time was Chief Burgess of that borough. For one year, from March, 1865, to 1866, he was the Assessor for Bordentown. In 1879 he received the Republican nomination for Assembly from the First District, which at that time was supposed to be overwhelmingly Democratic, and defeated John Warner, after a sharp contest, by a majority of 281. Next year he defeated Col. William R. Murphy, the Democratic nominee and a very popular gentleman, by a majority of two. At first it was supposed Mr. Murphy was elected by a majority of three, and he was sworn into office and held the seat for some time. A recount of the votes was favorable to Mr. Carter, and Mr. Murphy thereupon resigned his seat and the former was sworn in.

In 1881 Mr. Carter was again the Republican candidate. The district had been made more strongly Democratic by the addition of Pemberton and Easthampton townships and Col. Murphy was again the candidate of that party. Mr. Carter was elected by a majority of 227.

While a member of the Legislature Mr. Carter served on the following committees: Railroads and Canals, Revision

of Laws, State Library, Elections, Incidental Expenses, Miscellaneous Business, and Corporations. He took an active part in the proceedings of the Assembly and was instrumental in the shaping and passage of much important legislation.

He has been an active member of the M. E. Church since early boyhood, is a licensed preacher and has received many honors from the Church. His success in life is due mostly to hard work and study.

1882—Smith, Dem., 6,358; Merritt, Rep., 5,370; Abbott, 131.

1885—Carter, Rep., 5,498; Wills, Dem, 5,031; Lippincott, Jr., Pro., 661.

Camden County.

Richard Noland Herring.

(Rep., Chew's Landing.)

Senator Herring was born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 6th, 1836, and is a farmer, having formerly followed the vocation of a wheelwright. He served during the late war, having entered the army September 24th, 1861, as a private. During his service he received three commissions from Governor Parker. He retired from the army September 24th, 1864, on account of disability. He was wounded at Carrsville, Va., in May, 1863. He served nine years in the local School Board, and was elected to the Assembly from the Third District of Camden county in 1875, '76, '79 and '80.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Labor and Industries, and a member of the Committees on Finance, Corporations, Engrossed Bills, and Printing.

1881—Merritt, Rep., 6,072; Dialogue, Dem., 4,771; Cole, Tem., 274.

1884—Herring, Rep., 8,134; Wescott, Dem., 6,841; Bingham, Pro., 442; Cole, Ind., 81.

Cape May County.

Joseph H. Hanes.

(Rep., Cape May City.)

Senator Hanes was born in Woodstown, Salem county, September 20th, 1845, and is an artisan and contractor. In 1878 he was elected a member of the Cape May City Council for a term of three years. He was re-elected in 1881, and again in 1884. He served as chairman of that body for three years.

The county was for six years previous to Senator Hanes' election, represented by a Democratic Senator. Mr. Hanes' majority over his Democratic opponent, Assemblyman Ludlam, was 125.

1882—Miller, Dem., 1,052; Richardson, Rep., 978; Smith, 76.

1885—Hanes, Rep., 1,225; Ludlam, Dem., 1,100; Stites, Pro., 125.

Cumberland County.

Isaac T. Nichols.

(Rep., Bridgeton.)

Senator Nichols was born at Bridgeton, Cumberland county, N. J., on March 22d, 1848. He was educated at the Bank Street Public School, in that city, and afterward entered the office of the *Chronicle*, where he learned the trade of a printer. After serving several years at the case, he became connected with the Vineland *Independent*, the Atlantic City *Review*, and the Millville *Republican*, serving as assistant and local editor on each respectively. In October, 1874, he entered into partnership, and purchased the *Pioneer*, at Bridgeton, which paper he now edits. The *Pioneer* is the official newspaper of Cumberland county, and has a large circulation. It is the leading Republican newspaper in the county.

Mr. Nichols was chosen to represent the First Assembly District of Cumberland county, in the year 1876, by a majority of 246 over I. W. Richman, Dem. At the election of 1877, he was again returned to the Assembly by a majority of 160 over Jacob Kienzle, Dem.

During the Legislatures of 1877 and '78, he served as a member of the Committees on Education, Revision of the Laws, Banks and Insurance, State Library, and of the special committee appointed to examine the accounts and transactions of certain State officials, against whom charges had been brought. During his term of service in the House of Assembly he was one of the leaders of his party, and both in debate and by his general tact and intelligence won for himself an enviable reputation.

While a member of Assembly he originated and secured the passage of a bill exempting all soldiers and sailors, who served in the army or navy, from the payment of poll tax without regard to their term of service. He was also instrumental in the passage of the bill prohibiting the payment of workingmen in shin-plasters or store orders. This bill compelled employers and manufacturers throughout the State to pay their labor in cash. Beside this beneficent measure, he

aided largely, by voice and vote, in the enactment of the law reducing the rate of interest from 7 to 6 per cent.

He was elected Senator, in 1880, over Whittaker, Dem., and Tyler, Gr'nb'k, by a plurality of 576 votes. He was re-elected, after a vigorous contest, in 1883, over Baker, Dem., and Johnson, Gr'nb'k, his majority over the former being 98.

Save the late Providence Ludlam, Mr. Nichols is the only Senator ever complimented with a re-election in Cumberland county, and is the youngest man who ever sat in the Senate from that county.

During the past five years he has held several important positions, among them the Chairmanship of the Committees on Printing, Corporations, Militia, Public Grounds and Buildings, and the Joint Committee on the Bi-centennial Celebration of the Legislature in 1883. He was also a member of the Committees on Education, and State Prison. Senator Nichols was the author of the bill, which passed in 1883, and was approved by the Governor, prohibiting the sale of cigarettes, or tobacco in any of its forms, to minors under sixteen years of age; and it was mainly through his efforts it became a law. He also succeeded, after a prolonged contest, in having a law passed preventing non-residents from planting or catching oysters in the waters of this State. When the Local Option and Prohibitory resolutions were before the Senate, he advocated and voted for their adoption. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention, at Chicago, in 1884, and was a stanch supporter of Mr. Blaine. Last year he introduced a bill, which principally through his own exertions became a law, abolishing the life tenure of office of the Board of Riparian Commissioners and fixing their terms at five years each. He served as Chairman of the Committees on Municipal Corporations, Fisheries, and Printing, and as a member of the Committees on Public Grounds and Buildings, and State Library.

1880—Nichols, Rep., 4,301; Whittaker, Dem., 3,725; Tyler, Gr'nb'k, 544; scattering, 3.

1883—Nichols, Rep., 3,550; Baker, Dem., 3,452; Johnson, Gr'nb'k, 224.

Essex County.

Frederick S. Fish.

(Rep., Newark.)

Senator Fish was born in Newark, February 5th, 1852, and is a counselor-at-law. He is a son of Rev. Dr. H. C. Fish, deceased. He graduated from the Rochester University in

1873, and commenced the practice of law November 22d, 1876. He was elected City Attorney of Newark in March, 1880, and held that position up to the commencement of 1884. For several years past he has been annually chosen a member of the Board of Directors of the Newark Board of Trade. He has been identified with Republican politics since he commenced the practice of law, and for over six years he has been a member of both City and County Republican Committees. He has identified himself with all public improvements looking to the welfare of the city of Newark, in its social, religious, commercial and other interests. He has been Secretary of the Essex County Bar Association since its organization, and is a member of the Board of Governors of the Essex Law Library. In 1884 he was a member of the House of Assembly, having been elected from the Sixth District of Essex county, by a majority of 141 over John H. Murphy, Dem.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Soldiers' Home and a member of the Committees on Revision of Laws, Municipal Corporations, Militia, and State Prison.

1881—Stainsby, Rep., 13,573; Teese, Dem., 13,551; Avery, 388; Murphy, 115.

1884—Fish, Rep., 21,375; Armitage, Dem., 20,192; Houston, Pro., 740; Roebuck, Nat., 522.

Gloucester County.

Stacy L. Pancoast.

(Rep., Mullica Hill.)

Senator Pancoast was born at Mullica Hill, Gloucester county, N. J., December 28th, 1830, and is in the mercantile business at that place, being Superintendent of the Union Store Company, a position he has occupied since its establishment, in 1866. He was educated at Alsopp's Academy, Wilmington, Delaware. After his graduation at that institution he entered into partnership with a firm in Philadelphia, and resided in that city until 1862. He then removed to Gloucester county, where he has lived ever since. He was elected in 1883 to the State Senate to fill an unexpired term of one year, caused by the resignation of Senator Ferrell, who was elected to Congress from the First New Jersey District. It was Caleb C. Pancoast whom Mr. Ferrell defeated in 1881.

Last year the Senator was Chairman of the Committees on Engrossed Bills, and Commerce and Navigation, and a member

of the Committees on Agriculture, Labor and Industries, Federal Relations, and Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

1881—Ferrell, Dem., 2,828; Pancoast, Rep., 2,342; Adams, Gr'nb'k, 163; Peaslee, Tem., 481.

1883—Pancoast, Rep., 3,077; Wilkins, Dem., 2,751; Leap, Gr'nb'k, 140.

1884—Pancoast, Rep., 3,367; Henderson, Dem., 2,891; Harris, Pro., 224; Black, Nat., 87.

Hudson County.

William Brinkerhoff.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

Senator Brinkerhoff was born in Bergen, now forming a part of Jersey City, Hudson county, July 19th, 1843, and is a lawyer by profession. He was admitted to practice at the November term, 1865. In 1867 he was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Bergen, and was President of that body and Mayor of Bergen in 1868. He was a member of the House of Assembly in 1870, and was appointed by Governor Parker a member of the Constitutional Commission in 1873. He was a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee from 1880 to 1883. He succeeded Governor Abbett as corporation counsel of Jersey City. Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Riparian Rights, and a member of the Committees on Judiciary, Federal Relations, Soldiers' Home, and Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

1880—Paxton, Dem., 18,554; Collins, Rep., 15,446; Wetmore, Gr'nb'k, 156.

1883—Brinkerhoff, Dem., 15,115; Cator, Rep., 11,961.

Hunterdon County.

George H. Large.

(Rep., Flemington.)

Senator Large was born at White House, Hunterdon county, December 1st, 1850, and is a lawyer by profession. He was graduated at Rutgers College, in 1872, was admitted to the bar in 1875 as an attorney, and in 1878 as a counselor. He served as Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for Hunterdon

county from November, 1877, to September 15th, 1885. He is the second Republican Senator ever elected in Hunterdon county, which usually goes Democratic by a majority of about 2,000.

1882—Carpenter, Dem., 3,591; Hayhurst, Rep., 1,909; Mead, 717; Conover, 277.

1885—Large, Rep., 3,586; Everitt, Dem., 3,421; Stiger, Pro., 538; Holcombe, Gr'nb'k, 43. . .

Mercer County.

George O. Vanderbilt.
(Dem., Princeton.)

Senator Vanderbilt was born at Everittstown, Hunterdon county, N. J., April 15th, 1844, and is a lawyer by profession. When but eleven years of age he went to work on a farm, by the month, and continued as a farm hand for eight years. During that time he attended the district school for two and three months each winter, and after hard study by night, and when he had reached the age of nineteen years, he qualified and obtained for himself a position as teacher in the public schools. Soon afterward he entered Pennington Seminary, where he filled the position of book-keeper, his remuneration being his board and tuition. Here he prepared himself for Princeton College, and entered that famous institution of learning as a Freshman, September 1st, 1869. By working during vacation, and together with the assistance of a few friends, he was enabled to graduate in the class of 1873, taking the prize for the best essay on Political Science. Four months after leaving college he was elected to the House of Assembly, from the First District of Mercer county, by sixty-nine majority, although the district was strongly Republican. He was a member of the Committees on Education, and Soldiers' Children's Home, and made for himself a good record during his term. After a warm contest, he was re-elected in 1874, over John F. Hageman, Jr., who was also a graduate of Princeton College and a young man of much popularity, by a majority of 127. When the Legislature met, he was chosen Speaker of the House, over two strong and popular candidates, Hon. J. C. Fitzgerald and Hon. W. H. Gill. He discharged the duties of that high office with honor and credit to the State, his party and himself, and at the close of the session he was presented by the members and officers of the House with a handsome gold watch and chain, as a token of their respect for him and

in recognition of the ability and impartiality he displayed during his term as Speaker. At the expiration of the legislative session, he devoted himself entirely to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar at the June term, 1876. He received a counselor's license in 1883. By hard work and careful attention to business, Mr. Vanderbilt has built up for himself an extensive practice. He held no public position from the time he was Speaker until he was elected Senator. In the fall of 1882 he was a candidate for the Congressional nomination, in the Second District, but was defeated by Lewis Parker, Jr., Esq., the vote in the convention standing 78 to 70.

The nomination for State Senator was tendered to Mr. Vanderbilt by the Democratic party of Mercer county, unsought and unsolicited. He accepted it, and made a sharp and hard fight for victory, and succeeded in defeating his strong and popular competitor, Dr. Lyman Leavitt, of Trenton.

Mr. Vanderbilt, like his predecessor, Hon. John Taylor, is a self-made man, and, by hard work, energy and perseverance, he has worked his way from the poor farm-boy through schools and college into the Assembly and Speaker's chair, and from there to the State Senate. He is at present Treasurer of the Democratic State Executive Committee. Last year he was Chairman of the Committees on Banks and Insurance, and Reform School for Boys, and a member of the Committees on Revision of Laws, Engrossed Bills, and Lunatic Asylums.

1880—Taylor, Rep., 7,338; Moore, Dem., 6,583; scattering, 3.

1883—Vanderbilt, Dem., 6,448; Leavitt, Rep., 6,383; Joslin, Pro., 157.

Middlesex County.

Daniel C. Chase.

(Dem., South Amboy.)

Senator Chase was born at Broadalbin, Fulton county, New York, in 1850. When he was three years of age his mother died, and when thirteen his father died, leaving him homeless and with but a very limited education for a boy of his years.

He commenced life as a farmer, but with that indomitable will that has characterized his every move in life he gave up that labor, shook the country dust from his feet and went to the city of New York, determined to battle with the thousands for a higher position in life. He was first employed by E. B. Ely, Esq., as a night watchman on his steamboat. He

quickly discovered the importance of an education, and, like all self-made men, applied himself assiduously to study, using all his spare hours for that purpose. He filled that position for two years, never failing to occupy every leisure hour to the acquirement of knowledge. It was by this method he obtained a thorough education, fitting him for any business, and rendering him able to cope with the difficulties to be met with in life. He began at the foot of the social scale, having filled the positions of night watchman, deck hand, office boy, telegraph operator, fireman, pilot and captain, and thus gradually advancing until he attained the responsible position of Superintendent of the Delaware and Raritan Steam Towing Company. During 1875 he was superintendent of the line of steamers plying between New York and Albany. In the spring of 1885 he was elected by a large majority as a Chosen Freeholder from the township of South Amboy, was a member of the Finance Committee, and, through his instrumentality, the county appropriations were reduced over forty-nine thousand dollars. During the summer he was presented by the members of the Board with a handsome plush rocker as a token of their respect for him and in recognition of the ability and honesty of purpose he displayed in several important matters affecting the county of Middlesex. He has a thorough knowledge of boating; is licensed by the United States Government to command any steamer; is well versed in admiralty law, and is capable and never ashamed to perform the duties of his subordinates and always willing to assist wherever and whenever duty or occasion requires. He is the originator of the duplex system of collecting towage and the smoke-stack signs for distinguishing different lines of steamers; is associated in the patent-right of the practical rocking grate-bars, which are almost universally used on water and, to a large extent, on land. He is a member of the National Board of Steam Navigation and President of the Maritime Reporter Publishing Company. No man is more methodical in all his business. He is known to the citizens of his county as a man who had a business to attend to, and who always was at his post to perform it. He is truly an ideal self-made man—from an orphan at thirteen, homeless and without an education, working upon the farm, then a watchman, a deck hand, an office boy, then confidential clerk, to the high position he now occupies. All this was achieved by hard work, energy, honesty and perseverance.

During his campaign his opponent was Counselor Howard MacSherry, of New Brunswick, a very popular young lawyer, who made one of the most remarkable political fights known to Middlesex county. He made a personal campaign, traveled

over the county, spoke two and three times a day and labored hard for his election. Senator Chase gave but little attention to the canvass, devoting his time to the duties required by his employers, and, notwithstanding, he was elected by a large majority.

1882—Schenck, Rep., 5,390; Neilson, Dem., 5,355.

1885—Chase, Dem., 4,819; MacSherry, Rep., 4,263; Parker, Pro., 323.

Monmouth County.

Thomas Green Chattle.

(Dem., Long Branch.)

Senator Chattle was born at Green's Pond, Warren county, N. J., March 29th, 1834, and is a physician by profession. For seven years he was Superintendent of Public Schools in Ocean township, has been Secretary of the Board of Education since 1872, a Director of the Long Branch Banking Company from 1874 to 1879, President of the Long Branch Building and Loan Association from 1869 to 1880, and a member of Assembly for two years (1883 and '84), from the Second District of Monmouth county.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Education, and a member of the Committees on Riparian Rights, Sinking Fund, and Reform School for Boys.

1881—Applegate, Rep., 6,336; Patterson, Dem., 5,343; Haws, 51.

1884—Chattle, Dem. and Pro., 7,361; Vredenburgh, Rep., 6,980; scattering, 8.

Morris County.

James C. Youngblood.

(Rep., Morristown.)

Senator Youngblood was born at Morristown, Morris county, N. J., on November 25th, 1840, and is a lawyer by profession. He was admitted to the bar at the June term of the Supreme Court, 1864, and soon after entered into partnership with Mr. Henry C Pitney, under the firm name of Pitney & Youngblood, which association, while it continued, was one of the leading firms of the profession. In 1883, the copartnership was dissolved, and Mr. Youngblood now practices law by himself in Morristown. He served as counsel to the Board of

Chosen Freeholders of Morris county, from May, 1869, to May, 1873. He was elected to the Assembly, in 1874, by 210 majority, and in 1875 by 522 majority. In 1880, he was elected to the Senate, over Stickle, Dem., and Duggan, Gr'nb'k, by a majority of 505 votes, and in 1883 was re-elected by a majority of 472, over Salmon, Dem.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committees on Judiciary, and Lunatic Asylums, and a member of the Committees on Education, Corporations, and Banks and Insurance.

1880—Youngblood, Rep., 5,647; Stickle, Dem., 5,066; Duggan, Gr'nb'k, 46.

1883—Youngblood, Rep., 4,266; Salmon, Dem., 3,794; Genung, Gr'nb'k, 185; Smith, Pro., 328.

Ocean County.

George Thomas Cranmer.

(Rep., Barnegat.)

Senator Cranmer was born at Barnegat, N. J., December 6th, 1848, and is the son of Captain George Cranmer, a prominent sea captain of Ocean county, who died January 5th, 1851. He is a descendant of the family of the celebrated Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, and of William Cranmer, who came from Southold, Long Island, to this State, in 1665, and whose descendants settled at Little Egg Harbor in the early part of 1700. He is also directly descended from Daniel Leeds, compiler of William Bradford's New York Almanacs, and a Quaker writer and controversialist of great fame in his day, who settled at Little Egg Harbor, N. J., in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

The subject of this sketch having been left fatherless at an early age, the responsibility of his training fell to his mother, who devoted all her efforts to secure for him the advantages of a good education. After faithfully availing himself of the educational facilities afforded in his native village, he entered Pennington Seminary in his fourteenth year, with a view of preparing for college. At sixteen, he met with an irreparable loss in the death of his mother, and thus early thrown upon his own resources, he left the Seminary and entered the counting-room of a large commercial establishment, at Eatontown, N. J. He remained there five years, and then engaged in business in Trenton, N. J. In 1876, he returned to his native village, and next year visited Europe. In 1878, he was the Republican candidate for member of Assembly, but

was defeated by the Hon. Rufus Blodgett. In September, 1879, he was appointed by President Hayes Collector of Customs for the District of Little Egg Harbor, N. J., which office he resigned July 1st, 1880, to accept a special appointment in the customs service, which office he has since relinquished. He has been an active member of the State militia for a number of years, and, since 1875, Quartermaster of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard. He was elected to the Assembly, in 1882, by a majority of 477, over William J. Harrison, Dem., and served upon some of the important committees of the House. He represented his constituents with skill and fidelity, and, together with Senator Havens, succeeded in procuring important and valuable legislation for the people of his county. He was elected to the State Senate, in 1883, over ex-Senator Emson, a veteran Democratic politician, by a majority of 36, after one of the most exciting canvasses ever known in Ocean county.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committees on Militia, and Railroads and Canals, and a member of the Committees on Riparian Rights, Lunatic Asylums, and Passed Bills.

1880—Havens, Rep., 1,827; Blodgett, Dem., 1,747; Hooper, Gr'nb'k, 33; scattering, 2.

1883—Cranmer, Rep., 1,619; Emson, Dem., 1,583; Estlow, Gr'nb'k, 39.

Passaic County.

John W. Griggs.

(Rep., Paterson.)

Senator Griggs was born at Newton, Sussex county, July 10th, 1849, and having been prepared for college, entered Lafayette College, at Easton, whence he was graduated in the Class of 1868. He immediately entered the law office of the Hon. Robert Hamilton, and after pursuing his studies there for some time, removed to Paterson, entering the office of the Hon. Socrates Tuttle, of that city. He was licensed as an attorney at the November term of the Supreme Court, in 1871, and three years later received his license as counselor. Soon after his admission to the bar he was taken into partnership by Mr. Tuttle, the firm being Tuttle & Griggs. About six years ago, Mr. Griggs opened an office for himself, and now enjoys a large and increasingly lucrative practice. In 1875, he was elected to the Assembly from the old First District of Passaic county, then comprising the Fourth, Fifth and Eighth wards of Paterson, Acquackanonk township and the city of

Passaic. The constitutional amendments had just been adopted, and the Legislature of 1876 addressed itself to the work of revising many of the laws and of conforming the legislation of the State to the amended Constitution. In this work Mr. Griggs took an active part, and many of the most important general laws were committed to him for revision and completion in their details. The Election Law of 1876 was among these measures. He was re-elected in 1876, and continued this same kind of work, his peculiar fitness therefor being readily conceded by his fellow-members. Very much against his will, and, in fact, against his positive declarations that he would not be a candidate, he was nominated for a third term by the Republicans of his district, who felt that success was only possible with him as their leader. But, although he made an exceptionally good run, the popular tide was strongly against his party, and he was defeated. In 1878, he was appointed counsel of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, which office he held until, in 1879, he was appointed City Counsel of Paterson, when he declined a re-election to the position given him by the County Board. He was re-appointed City Counsel of Paterson in 1880, '81 and '82, his term being from May to May. In 1882 he was elected to the Senate by a plurality of 182 over James Inglis, Jr., and in 1885 he was re-elected, after a very exciting campaign, by a plurality of 857 over the same gentleman.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committees on Revision of Laws, and Treasurer's Accounts, and a member of the Committees on Railroads and Canals, Fisheries, and Soldiers' Home.

1882—Griggs, Rep., 6,150; Inglis, Jr., Dem., 5,968; Beggs, 261; Carver, 77.

1885—Griggs, Rep., 6,476; Inglis, Jr., Dem., 5,619; Wells, Pro., 350.

Salem County.

Wyatt W. Miller.

(Rep., Salem.)

Senator Miller was born in Mannington township, Salem county, N. J., November 1st, 1828. He is a farmer, and was formerly in the iron business at Safe Harbor, Lancaster county, Pa. This is the first time he ever held public office. The Board of County Canvassers declared the result of the vote for Senator to be, Miller, 2,983; Elwell, 2,970; Woolman, 188; thus giving Mr. Miller a plurality of 13. At the request

of Mr. Elwell a recount was had before Justice Reed, which reduced Mr. Miller's plurality to 7.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Miscellaneous Business, and a member of the Committees on Unfinished Business, Sinking Fund, and Industrial School for Girls.

1881—Hires, Rep., 3,062; Casper, Dem., 2,401; Atkinson, Gr'nb'k, 99.

1884—Miller, Rep., 2,977; Elwell, Dem., 2,970; Woolman, Pro., 188.

Somerset County.

Lewis A. Thompson.

(Rep., Somerville.)

Senator Thompson was born at Basking Ridge, Somerset county, N. J., July 19th, 1845. He taught school for five years, and then engaged in the millinery and fancy goods business, which he at present follows. He was elected Sheriff of Somerset county in 1880 for a term of three years, and he was President of the Board of Commissioners of Somerville two years (1883 and 1884).

Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Elections, and a member of the Committees on Claims and Pensions, Treasurer's Accounts, and Reform School for Boys.

1881—Doughty, Dem., 2,525; Schenck, Rep., 2,453; Coriell, 66.

1884—Thompson, Rep., 3,104; Lane, Dem., 3,015; Chamberlin, 24.

Sussex County.

John A. McBride.

(Dem., Unionville, Orange county, N. Y.)

Senator McBride, son of George McBride, was born at Greenville, Orange county, N. Y., October 25th, 1850, and is, consequently, in the thirty-sixth year of his age. He is a farmer by occupation and choice, and takes great pride in improving his well-cultivated acres and beautifying his elegant home in Wantage township, near the New York State line, where a hospitable welcome always awaits his friends. He was educated at Mt. Retirement Seminary, near Deckertown, and at Oak Hill Seminary, near Unionville, N. Y.,

which were both under the principalship of that veteran educator, Prof. Samuel S. Hartwell, now deceased. Mr. McBride is a man of much more than average ability, of exemplary habits, honest from conscientious convictions, and very popular with the people of his county. In addition to the cultivation of his farm, he has found time to employ his talent as a public speaker in addressing farmers' and milk producers' meetings, and aiding with all his power in promoting their interests. He began to take part in politics during the Tilden campaign of 1876, and since that time he has taken an active part in every heated political contest, speaking from the stump in every section of the county. His ability as a public speaker has had much to do in popularizing him with the masses, who always flock to his meetings and are moved by his appeals. He will enter the Senate entirely free to act for the best interests of his constituents.

1882—Cochran, Dem., 2,703; Stiles, Rep., 2,542; Layton, Gr'nb'k, 98.

1885—McBride, Dem., 2,283; McDanolds, Rep., 1,054; Wilson, Pro., 196.

Union County.

Robert Lord Livingston.

(Dem., Plainfield.)

Senator Livingston was born in Elizabethtown, Essex county, New York, in the heart of the Adirondacks, March 1st, 1838. He is in the fire insurance business. He was the oldest of five children, and his father, Robert W. Livingston, who is now hale and hearty at the age of seventy-five, is a veteran of the war of the Rebellion, from which he received wounds which crippled him for life. The latter started in Elizabethtown, the Elizabethtown *Post*, before the birth of the Senator, who afterwards served an apprenticeship to the printing business. A brother of the Senator now owns the paper.

At the age of eighteen, Robert L. went to Troy, N. Y., and engaged as a clerk in a retail dry goods store, continuing there three years, then removing to New York, where he engaged in the wholesale dry goods establishment of C. W. & J. T. Moore & Co., from 1859 to 1868. The Moores failed at the outbreak of the war, but Mr. Livingston continued with their successors. The next five years Mr. Livingston spent in Wall street speculations, from which he acquired a snug fortune, but lost the bulk of it in the panic of 1873. Mr. Livingston

then entered the insurance business in New York, in which he is still engaged. Before removing to Plainfield he lived a few years in Westfield. He has been a resident of Plainfield since 1876, has been three years a member of the Plainfield Common Council, during one term of which he was its president, although the city is Republican. His record in the Council is that of a thorough business man in everything with which he had any connection. Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Sinking Fund, and a member of the Committees on Militia, Miscellaneous Business, Unfinished Business, and Labor and Industries.

1881—Vail, Rep., 4,250; Hyer, Dem., 4,156; Urner, Gr'nb'k, 368.

1884—Livingston, Dem., 5,997; Vail, Rep., 5,789; Good, Pro., 137; Morse, Nat., 299.

Warren County.

James Edwin Moon.

(Dem., Phillipsburg.)

Senator Moon was born at New Hope, Bucks county, Pa., July 16th, 1841. He is an agent of the Morris canal, and was formerly a telegraph operator. When he was only a year old, his parents moved from New Hope to Lambertville, where he lived until the summer of 1863, when he removed to Phillipsburg and accepted a position as telegraph operator. He has resided there ever since. He was Clerk of Phillipsburg from April, 1867, to February, 1876, having been elected nine times in succession, when he resigned. He was elected County Clerk of Warren county, in November, 1875, by a majority of 2,257, for a term of five years, which he served. Since then he has been employed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, lessees of the Morris canal, as their agent, at Port Delaware, Phillipsburg. Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and a member of the Committees on Railroads and Canals, Elections, and Commerce and Navigation.

1881—Beatty, Dem., 3,486; Howey, Rep., 2,801; Davis, Gr'nb'k, 279.

1884—Moon, Dem., 5,391; Angel, Rep., 2,865; Fuller, Pro., 403; Blackwell, Nat., 107.

Summary.

SENATE—REPUBLICANS, 13	DEMOCRATS, 8	=	21
HOUSE—REPUBLICANS, 31	DEMOCRATS, 29	=	60
44	37		81

Republican majority on joint ballot, 7.

When Regular Senatorial Elections Occur.

In 1886—Bergen, Hudson and Mercer, now represented by Democrats. Atlantic, Cumberland, Morris and Ocean, now represented by Republicans—7.

In 1887—Monmouth, Union and Warren, now represented by Democrats. Camden, Essex, Gloucester, Salem and Somerset, now represented by Republicans—8.

In 1888—Middlesex and Sussex, now represented by Democrats. Hunterdon, Passaic, Cape May and Burlington, now represented by Republicans—6.

The Senators elected in 1886 will have a voice in the election of successors to United States Senators Sewell and McPherson, whose terms expire respectively in 1887 and 1889; and those elected in 1887 and 1888 will also vote for a successor to United States Senator McPherson.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Atlantic County.

JAMES S. BECKWITH.
(Dem., Atlantic City.)

There is but one Assembly District in the entire county. Population, 22,356.

Mr. Beckwith was born in San Francisco, Cal., in May, 1856. He is now reading law, but was formerly Superintendent of the Ocean House, Atlantic City. In 1884 he was the Democratic candidate for Assembly, when he ran 360 ahead of his ticket. He was unanimously renominated in 1885, and was elected in a county that is usually 500 Republican, by a majority of 130, and is the first Democrat in twenty years who succeeded in carrying both the city and county of Atlantic, thus showing his great personal popularity.

1884—North, Rep., 2,263; Beckwith, Dem., 2,008; Smith, Pro., 268; Somers, Nat., 48.

1885—Beckwith, Dem., 1,981; Johnson, Rep., 1,851; Tilton, Pro., 194.

Bergen County.

First District.

EBEN WINTON.
(Dem., Hackensack.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of New Barbadoes, Ridgefield, Englewood, Palisade, Harrington and Washington. Population, 21,550.

Mr. Winton was born in 1823, and is a native of Bergen county. He was elected to the Assembly from the First District of Bergen county in 1869, and served two years. He is a journalist by profession, having been in the editorial harness from March, 1856, to July, 1884, during which time he edited the *Gazette* at Hackettstown, the *Democrat* at Hackensack, and the *Times* at Englewood. He is now engaged in writing up "Reminiscences of Thirty Years' Journalism in New Jersey," which will be published in book form during the present year.

Last year he served on the Committees on Elections, Public Grounds and Buildings, and Printing.

1884—Winton, Dem., 2,431; Pratt, Rep., 1,944; Hasbrouck, Pro., 75.

1885—Winton, Dem., 1,700; Herring, Rep., 1,046; Earle, Pro., 67.

Second District.

JOHN VAN BUSSUM.
(Dem., Corona.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the townships of Union, Lodi, Saddle River, Midland, Ridgewood, Franklin and Hohokus. Population, 18,330.

Mr. Van Bussum was born at Peck Hook, between Passaic and Corona, Bergen county, February 4th, 1840, and is a farmer, an occupation he has always followed. He is a son of David D. Van Bussum, who was a member of the House of Assembly in 1838-9. The subject of this sketch has held many local positions in the county, and he was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders from 1868 to 1873. He was a member of the Bergen County Democratic Executive Committee for five years. He is descended from one of the oldest and best known Democratic families in the county, and is of the sixth generation born in the old homestead. He represented the then First District of Bergen in the Legislature of 1881, and the present district in 1882. In 1885 the latter district was represented by Hon. Peter Ackerman, Republican, whom Mr. Van Bussum defeated at the late election by a majority of 79.

1884—Ackerman, Rep., 1,842; Lydecker, Dem., 1,802; Doremus, 11.

1885—Van Bussum, Dem., 1,346; Ackerman, Rep., 1,267.

Burlington County.

First District.

THEODORE BUDD.
(Dem., Pemberton.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of Bordentown, Chesterfield, Easthampton, Florence, Mansfield, New Hanover, Pemberton and Springfield. Population, 18,325.

Mr. Budd was born on a farm in Southampton township, Burlington county, N. J., November 7th, 1833. He is a farmer, and also one of the largest cranberry growers in the State. For two hundred years his ancestors have all been farmers. He is a lineal descendant of the family of William Budd, who came to Burlington county in 1678, one year after that settlement was made. His revered ancestor was a large locator of lands in that county, and it is under his title some of the best property there is now held. His share of the proprietary rights is at present owned by the subject of this sketch, to whom it has descended in the regular line of ancestry. Mr. Budd was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders from 1866 to 1869. He is serving his fourth term in the Legislature. Last year he was a member of the Committees on Agriculture, Engrossed Bills, and Commerce and Navigation.

1884—Budd, Dem., 2,346; Errickson, Rep., 1,837; Brown, Pro., 127.

1885—Budd, Dem., 1,862; Carty, Rep., 1,528; Woodruff, Pro., 160.

Second District.

ALLEN H. GANGEWER.

(Rep., Burlington.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of Burlington, Beverly city, Beverly township, Chester, Cinnaminson, Delran, Mount Laurel and Willingboro. Population, 21,195.

Mr. Gangewer was born at Allentown, Pa., September 3d, 1849, and is a lawyer by profession. He was a clerk in the office of the Third Auditor of the United States Treasury for several years previous to 1871. He graduated at Columbia College Law School, Washington, D. C., in May of that year, and was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in the following June. He went to Florida and practiced law there one year, and then returned to Washington and pursued his profession before the Patent Office, and, also, before the Southern Claims Commission for nearly two years. Next he located in Philadelphia, and has since been practicing in that city. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1880, and now practices in both States, having offices both in Philadelphia and Burlington. Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations and a member of the Committee on Judiciary.

1884—Gangewer, Rep., 2,406; Fennimore, Dem., 2,293; Haines, Pro., 182.

1885—Gangewer, Rep., 1,914; Dager, Dem., 1,762; Fish, Pro. 298.

Third District.

THOMAS J. ALCOTT.

(Rep., Mount Holly)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the townships of Bass River, Evesham, Little Egg Harbor, Lumberton, Medford, Northampton, Randolph, Shamong, Southampton, Washington, Westhampton and Woodland. Population, 18,038.

Mr. Alcott was born in Mount Holly, January 24th, 1840. In the year 1855 he commenced the study of pharmacy, but in 1859 entered Pennington Seminary under the charge of the late Bishop Wiley, where he pursued his studies until the beginning of 1863, when he enlisted in the Twenty-third Regiment, N. J. Volunteers, and served as Quartermaster's Sergeant in the Army of the Potomac, under Generals McClellan, Burnside and Hooker. In 1865 he entered into business as junior partner with his father, Hon. Thomas C. Alcott (who represented the same district in 1869, '70 and '71) in the foundry and machine business, under the title of T. C. Alcott & Son. Upon the death of his father, in 1872, Mr. T. J. Alcott became the sole proprietor of the business. He is the patentee and manufacturer of Alcott's improved turbine water wheel, which is so favorably known throughout the United States, as well as European and South American countries. He is a Director in the Mount Holly National Bank and a Trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1882 this Assembly District gave a Democratic majority of 256, and in 1883 Mr. Alcott's majority over the Democratic candidate was 656.

Last year he served on the Joint Committees on Printing, and Deaf and Dumb Asylum; also, on House Committee on Banks and Insurance, and Chairman of Committee on Railroads and Canals.

1884—Alcott, Rep., 2,341; Braddock, Dem., 1,901; Parvin, Pro., 103; Peacock, Nat., 101.

1885—Alcott, Rep., 1,856; Pumyea, Dem., 1,544; Colkitt, Pro., 224.

Camden County.

First District.

EDWARD AMBLER ARMSTRONG.

(Rep., Camden.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of Camden. Population, 29,302.

Mr. Armstrong was born at Woodstown, Salem county, N. J., December 28th, 1858. He is a lawyer by profession, having been admitted to the bar at the February term, 1880. He never held public office before he was elected to the Assembly. He was the youngest member of the Legislature in 1885, when he was elected Speaker of the House, and discharged the duties of that office with rare ability and impartiality. At the close of the session he was tendered an unanimous vote of thanks by the House, and was presented with an elegant gold watch and chain, by the members of both parties, as a token of their regard and esteem for him; Mr. Besson, of the minority, making the presentation speech. Mr. Armstrong was elected to a third term as member in 1885, which is something unusual in his Legislative District.

1884—Armstrong, Rep., 3,378; Paul, Dem., 2,399.

1885—Armstrong, Rep., 2,273; Paul, Dem., 2,073; Jennings, Pro., 189.

Second District.

GEORGE PFEIFFER, JR.
(Dem., Camden.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth wards of the city of Camden, and Stockton township. Population, 27,291.

Mr. Pfeiffer was born in Camden, March 16th, 1856. He is now in the bottling business, but formerly was a dealer in coal, lumber and feed. He was elected to the Camden City Council in March, 1883, and is a member of that body at the present time. In 1884, Mr. Braker, Republican, carried this Assembly district by a plurality of 519, and last year Mr. Pfeiffer's majority over Mr. Braker was 357.

1884—Braker, Rep., 2,844; Bailey, Dem., 2,325; Wood, Pro., 125.

1885—Pfeiffer, Dem., 2,300; Braker, Rep., 1,943; Wilson, Pro., 154.

Third District.

HENRY M. JEWETT.
(Rep., Winslow.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the borough of Merchantville, Gloucester City, and the townships of Delaware, Centre, Haddon, Gloucester, Waterford and Winslow. Population, 20,092.

Mr. Jewett was born in Massachusetts, November 16th, 1833, and is in the real estate and insurance business. He formerly followed the vocation of a carpenter. He entered the service of the United States as captain of Company G, 4th Regiment, N. J. Volunteers, August 17th, 1861, and was wounded at South Mountain, Md., September 14th, 1862. He was discharged in March, 1863, but re-entered the service in the same month of the following year, and was again discharged, this time as Brevet Major, July 20th, 1866. For thirteen years he was a justice of the peace, and he served on the Township Committee ten years.

Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings, and a member of the Committees on Ways and Means, and Corporations.

1884—Jewett, Rep., 2,210; Alexander, Dem., 1,944; Smith, Pro., 112.

1885—Jewett, Rep., 1,729; Turley, Dem., 1,506; Lippincott, Pro., 134.

Cape May County.

ALVIN P. HILDRETH.
(Dem., Cape May City)

The district embraces the entire county. Population, 10,744.

Mr. Hildreth was born at Cold Spring, Cape May county, June 13th, 1830, and is a hotel proprietor, having been connected with all the leading hotels at Cape May, and with the Metropolitan Hotel, of Washington, D. C. At one time he taught school in Cape May county. He is at present a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of that county, and as such has served for several years. He has also filled other offices of importance and trust. He is very popular, and is noted for his social qualities.

1884—Ludlam, Dem., 1,187; Lake, Rep., 1,057; Stiles, Pro., 116.

1885—Hildreth, Dem., 1,211; Tomlin, Rep., 1,096; Vansant, Pro., 141.

Cumberland County.

First District.

FRANKLIN LAWRENCE.
(Rep, Cedarville)

The First Legislative District is composed of the First, Second and Third wards of the city of Bridgeton, and the

townships of Commercial, Fairfield, Downe, Hopewell, Stoe Creek, Greenwich and Lawrence. Population, 21,943.

Mr. Lawrence was born at Cedarville, April 21st, 1817, and is a farmer. He is the oldest member of the present Legislature. For several years he served in different township offices, such as Commissioner of Appeal, Township Committee and Judge of Election. At present he is a Commissioner of Deeds. He cast his first vote as a Whig, and when the Republican party was formed he joined that organization, of which he has ever since been an active member.

1884—Lupton, Rep., 2,324; Michel, Dem., 1,825; Cochrane, Pro., 400; Pedrick, Nat., 73.

1885—Lawrence, Rep., 1,145; Mulford, Dem., 945; Foster, Pro., 891.

Second District.

WILSON BANKS.

(Rep., Port Elizabeth.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the city of Millville and the townships of Maurice River, Landis and Deerfield. Population, 20,039.

Mr. Banks was born at Manumuskin, Cumberland county, N. J., December 22d, 1845. He is agent of the West Jersey Railroad at Manumuskin, where he keeps a general store, is a dealer in lumber and wood, and a manufacturer of cooperage. He never held public office before he was elected to the Assembly.

Last year he served on the Committees on Railroads and Canals, Sinking Fund, and Industrial School for Girls.

1884—Banks, Rep., 1,944; McKeag, Dem., 1,424; Butler, Gr'bn'k, 206.

1885—Banks, Rep., 1,350; Westcott, Dem., 1,285; Wilde, Pro., 403.

Essex County.

First District.

CHARLES FRANCIS UNDERHILL.

(Rep, Franklin)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of Caldwell, Montclair, Bloomfield, Belleville and Franklin. Population, 21,052.

Mr. Underhill was born in East Concord, N. H., June 12th, 1836, and is a manufacturer. Soon after the breaking out of the Rebellion, Mr. Underhill enlisted as a private soldier, and was detailed for duty as Assistant Surgeon of the 48th Massachusetts Regiment, a position he filled acceptably until the close of the war. His father was with General Grant at Vicksburg and through the battles of the Wilderness. The subject of this sketch was for three years a member of the Township Committee of Franklin, Essex county, and was Chairman of that body from 1875 to 1879. In the latter year he was elected a member of the Board of Freeholders and served seven years. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of School District No. 4, Franklin, for seven years, and during the first four years was clerk of that school district. He served for about eight years on the Essex County Republican Committee.

1884—Harrison, Rep., 2,374; Robinson, Dem., 1,734; Powers, Jr., Nat., 114.

1885—Underhill, Rep., 1,270; Ahlborn, Dem., 1,246; Merritt, Pro., 457.

Second District.

HENRY ALBERT POTTER.
(Rep., Brick Church)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the city of Orange and the township of East Orange. Population, 25,559.

Mr. Potter was born in Philadelphia, December 19th, 1856, and is a manufacturer. He was graduated at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., in the class of '77. This is the first public office he has held.

1884—Bell, Rep., 2,439; Chittick, Dem., 2,105; Davis, Pro., 119; Brennan, Nat., 59.

1885—Potter, Rep., 1,693; Denney, Dem., 1,664; Davis, Pro., 122.

Third District.

ELIAS M. CONDIT.
(Rep., West Orange.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the townships of Clinton, Livingston, Milburn, South Orange, West Orange and the Fourteenth ward of Newark. Population, 18,407.

Mr. Condit was born in West Orange, May 22d, 1841, and is a dealer in real estate. Formerly he was a surveyor and general agent. He was elected a member of the Essex County Board of Freeholders in 1885.

1884—Keasbey, Rep., 2,046; Cleveland, Dem., 1,529; Turner, Pro., 82; Bross, Nat., 28.

1885—Condit, Rep., 1,315; Smith, Dem., 722; Turner, Pro., 93.

Fourth District.

HENRY M. DOREMUS.
(Rep., Newark)

The Fourth Legislative District is composed of the Eighth and Eleventh wards of the city of Newark. Population, 22,791.

Mr. Doremus was born at Jacksonville, Pequannock township, Morris county, N. J., May 23d, 1852, and is a carpenter and builder, his office being at No. 44 High street, Newark. At the age of sixteen, he left his native town and went to Newark, where he learned the trade of a carpenter, at which he worked a number of years and then engaged in the grocery business. Some years afterward he started as a carpenter and builder, and is at the present time doing an extensive business.

Last year he was a member of the Committees on Unfinished Business, Stationery, and Soldiers' Home.

1884—Doremus, Rep., 2,384; Drummond, Dem., 1,757; Warner, Pro., 257; Cosgrove, Nat., 67.

1885—Doremus, Rep., 1,803; Scales, Dem., 1,231; Warner, Pro., 170.

Fifth District.

RICHARD WAYNE PARKER.
(Rep., Newark.)

The Fifth Legislative District is composed of the First, Fourth and Fifteenth wards of the city of Newark. Population, 21,458.

Mr. Parker was born at Morristown, N. J., August 6th, 1848, and is a lawyer by profession. He was admitted as an attorney at the June Term, 1870, and a counselor three years later. He never held public office until he was elected to the Assembly. Last year he served as a member of the Committees on

Judiciary, Public Grounds and Buildings, State Library, and Reform School for Boys.

1884—Parker, Rep., 2,575; Frey, Dem., 2,393; Clark, Pro., 117; Kelsall, Nat. 59.

1885—Parker, Rep., 1,910; Hasbrouck, Jr., Dem., 1,439; Clark, Pro., 74.

Sixth District.

EDWIN LISTER.
(Dem., Newark.)

The Sixth Legislative District comprises the Second and Third wards, and First district of the Seventh ward, city of Newark. Population, about 16,882.

Mr. Lister was born at Sunderland, near New-Castle-on-Tyne, England, September 10th, 1829, and is a fertilizer manufacturer. In 1862, he came to Newark and engaged in this business. He and his brother, Alfred, have leased a large portion of meadow-land on the banks of the Passaic river, where they carry on the business and give employment to about five hundred hands. Assemblyman Lister was elected Alderman for three terms in the Fourth and Tenth wards of the city of Newark. He carried this Legislative district by a majority of 255 over Hon. Franklin Murphy, Rep., who was elected the year before by a majority of 110.

1884—Murphy, Rep., 2,068; English, Dem., 1,958; Looker, Pro., 61; Waldrip, Nat., 58.

1885—Lister, Dem., 1,693; Murphy, Rep., 1,438; Looker, Pro., 50.

Seventh District.

JACOB SCHREIHOFER.
(Rep., Newark.)

The Seventh Legislative District comprises the Sixth ward and the Second and Third districts of the Seventh ward of the city of Newark. Population, about 25,642.

Mr. Schreihofer was born in Kerweiler, Bavaria, Germany, May 25th, 1847. He came to this country September 29th, 1865, while still a young man, and resided in New York until 1874, when he removed to Newark, where he has resided ever since. He worked for some time at shoemaking and then engaged in the butchering business as a member of the firm of Steiger & Schreihofer. This copartnership lasted

three years, when it was dissolved, and Mr. Schreihofer engaged in business by himself, which he has continued up to the present time. He has always been an ardent Republican, and was at various times elected a delegate to important conventions of his party. For three successive terms he was elected a member of the Board of Freeholders from the Sixth ward of Newark, of which body he is at present a member.

1884—O'Connor, Dem., 2,293; Aber, Rep., 2,069; Commander, Nat., 58.

1885—Schreihofer, Rep., 1,858; McDermitt, Dem., 1,641; Vreeland, Pro., 36.

Eighth District.

JOHN HENRY PEAL.
(Dem., Newark.)

The Eighth District consists of the Thirteenth ward of the city of Newark. Population, 22,652.

Mr. Peal was born in Newark, October 18th, 1839, and is a carpenter and builder. In 1856, he went West and learned the trade of a carpenter. He was a member of the Eighth Regiment of Ohio Militia, and returned to Newark in 1864, where he has resided ever since. He began business for himself in 1867 and has met with much success. Since 1869 he has resided in the Thirteenth ward, and has helped very largely to make that ward, which composes the Eighth Assembly District, if not Democratic, at least good fighting ground. He served in the Board of Freeholders two years—1882-3—and was re-elected for one year more on October 13th. Every time he was a candidate for that office he has been successful. Mr. Holzwarth, Rep., represented this Assembly District in 1884-5, and Mr. Peal carried it by a majority of 19.

1884—Holzwarth, Rep., 1,864; Vogel, Dem., 1,769; Baker, Nat., 35.

1885—Peal, Dem., 1,527; Theobald, Rep., 1,508; Voegtlen, Pro., 25.

Ninth District.

AUGUSTUS FITZ-RANDOLPH MARTIN.
(Rep., Newark.)

The Ninth Legislative District is composed of the Ninth and Tenth wards of the city of Newark. Population, 18,514.

Mr. Martin was born at Newark, N. J., May 22d, 1842. He follows the business of a banker and broker, at 100 Broadway, New York. He is a Commissioner of the Public Schools from the Ninth ward of Newark, a position he has held since 1880. Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Lunatic Asylums, and a member of the Committees on Railroads and Canals, and State Prison.

1884—Martin, Rep., 2,424; Coleman, Dem., 1,713; Campbell, Pro., 48; Bergner, Nat., 36.

1885—Martin, Rep., 1,652; Meyers, Dem., 1,167; Robertson, Pro., 40.

Tenth District.

WILLIAM HARRIGAN.
(Dem., Newark.)

The Tenth Legislative District is composed of the Fifth and Twelfth wards of the city of Newark. Population, 20,807.

Mr. Harrigan was born in Ireland, October 31st, 1838. He is engaged in the manufacture of mineral water. He has generally taken a prominent part in the politics of Newark, and his influence, in his own ward particularly, is very strong. He has served on the Essex County Public Road Board for three terms of two years each, and held other positions of honor and trust. During his three years' service in the House he has taken a prominent part in legislation, especially in the interest of wage-workers; and he advocated with success the passage of the bill, which he introduced, providing for the stamping of all goods manufactured in the State Prison with the name of that institution. The bill passed the Senate and was approved by the Governor. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1884. In 1885, he introduced the bill, which became a law, providing for police and fire commissioners in Newark and other cities, which left it optional with them to accept it or not. Newark has declared itself in favor of the law. Last year Mr. Harrigan served on the Committees on Claims and Revolutionary Pensions, and Sinking Fund. This is his fourth consecutive year as a member of the Assembly.

1884—Harrigan, Dem., 2,356; Herold, Rep., 1,473; Edwards, Pro., 31; Walsh, Nat., 27.

1885—Harrigan, Dem., 1,521; Miller, Rep., 978; Mahon, Ind. Dem., 434; Edwards, Pro., 25.

Gloucester County.

JOSEPH B. ROE.
(Rep., Woodbury.)

There is but one Legislative District in the entire county. Population, 27,603.

Mr. Roe was born at Haddonfield, Camden county, February 26th, 1836, and is a farmer. Formerly, he practiced as a physician. He was graduated at Princeton College, in the class of 1858, and from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1861. He practiced medicine in Philadelphia one year, and served on the medical staff, United States Army, nearly four years, the greater part of the time with the renowned Arctic explorer, Dr. I. I. Hayes, late Surgeon United States Volunteers. He was assayer for a gold mining company one year after the war, and has been engaged in farming, in Gloucester county, since 1868.

1884—Haines, Rep., 3,302; Crean, Dem., 2,998; Heritage, Pro., 308.

1885—Roe, Rep., 2,525; Carpenter, Dem., 2,123; Holdcraft, Pro., 324.

Hudson County.

First District.

RODERICK B. SEYMOUR.
(Rep., Jersey City.)

The First District comprises part of Jersey City. Population about 19,500.

Mr. Seymour was born at Newark, Illinois, in 1843, and is a lawyer by profession, having been admitted to the New Jersey bar in June, 1869. He removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, with his parents, during his youth, and later to Jersey City, where he has since resided. He attended the preparatory schools at Monson, Massachusetts, and at Yonkers, New York, and was graduated from Columbia College in 1865. He entered the army in 1862, in the Twenty-second Regiment, New York Volunteers, as a private, and served three months. Returning home, he then recruited a company of the New Jersey State Rifle Corps, and was commissioned its Captain. In 1864, he was commissioned as Captain of Company A, Thirty-seventh Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and served one hundred days with his regiment, in front of Petersburg.

In 1871, Mr. Seymour was appointed Police Justice of Jer-

sey City, and served in that capacity two years. He then served one year as the Presiding Judge of the Municipal Court of Jersey City. In 1883, he was elected a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson county, and served one year. In 1882, he was elected a member of the Board of Finance and Taxation of Jersey City, for a term of two years, but, owing to a legal contest, was kept out of this position until shortly before the expiration of his term of office, when the Court of Errors and Appeals decided that he was entitled to the office, in place of the then incumbent, Allan L. McDermott.

Mr. Seymour is a stanch Republican, having been for years one of the leaders of the party in Hudson county, and for fifteen years a member of the Republican County Committee, and Chairman of the City Republican Executive Committee for the past twelve years.

He is at present the City Attorney of Jersey City, having been appointed to this latter position in April, 1885, to succeed Hon. E. T. Paxton.

1884—See, Rep., 1,680; Fleming, Dem., 1,460.

1885—Seymour, Rep., 1,222; McLaughlin, Dem., 1,096.

Second District.

PHILIP TUMULTY.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Second Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City. Population about 21,000.

Mr. Tumulty was born in Ireland, in 1843, and now carries on the grocery business at 260 Wayne street, Jersey City. Formerly, he followed the occupation of an iron moulder. He was a member of Company F, Seventh New Jersey Volunteers, and was shot in the leg and arm, at the battle of Williamsburg, on May 5th, 1862. He has resided in Jersey City about thirty-two years.

1884—Kelly, Ind. Dem., 1,764; Tumulty, Dem., 1,597.

1885—Tumulty, Dem., 1,706; Sullivan, Rep., 277; Whelan, Ind. Dem. 567.

Third District.

DAVID A. PELOUBET.

(Rep., Jersey City.)

The Third Legislative District comprises a part of Jersey City. Population about 24,000.

Mr. Peloubet was born at Catskill, Green county, New York, May 14th, 1828. His early educational advantages were limited, and to an elder brother, a clergyman, who gave him instruction, he is indebted for the greater part of his schooling. At twelve years of age he came to New Jersey with his parents, and two years later he was apprenticed to a manufacturing jeweler at Newark, where he served his full time, and he has always been engaged at that business from the date of his apprenticeship to the present, except when in the service of his country, and he now carries it on at Jersey City.

In May, 1861, he took part in organizing the First United States Chasseurs, recruiting a company, and when, in August, 1861, this regiment went to the front, as the Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, he went with it, having been appointed and mustered in as Captain of the company which he had recruited.

In September, 1863, Governor Joel Parker commissioned him Major of the Thirty-third New Jersey Volunteers, and he remained in the service with this regiment until August, 1864, when, broken in health, and unable longer to perform the duties of his command, he resigned and returned home. During a portion of his term of service he was the commanding officer of the Thirty-third New Jersey. He took part in the now historic Peninsula campaigns, from the investment of Yorktown and battle of Williamsburg, up to and including the battle of Antietam. He also took part in the battles of South Mountain and Chattanooga, and after this latter engagement went with his command to the relief of Knoxville, a service which resulted most disastrously to this regiment, the suffering of the men being extreme, owing to the scantiness of their clothing, lack of rations, and bitterness of the weather. It was some years after his return from the war before his shattered health would permit his resuming active business.

In 1876, Major Peloubet was appointed Police Justice for Jersey City, and was re-appointed in 1879 and served until the spring of 1882.

He has been an ardent Republican from the first, and his voice has been heard in all parts of New Jersey in advocacy of Republican principles in every campaign for the last twenty years.

A trained mechanic himself, he is a friend of the laboring men, and no one knows better their needs than he, and no one will advocate more earnestly or clearly than he what he believes best and right.

That he has the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens is shown by the fact that his election to the Assembly, by a

majority of over six hundred, was accomplished in a District where previous to his nomination factional strife was in danger of dividing the party.

1884—Dickinson, Rep., 2,227; Garrison, Dem., 1,478; Balsover, 117; scattering, 21.

1885—Peloubet, Rep., 1,602; McLaughlin, Dem., 992.

Fourth District.

ALFRED B. DAYTON.
(Rep., Jersey City.)

The Fourth Legislative District comprises a part of Jersey City. Population about 20,000.

Mr. Dayton is a lawyer, and practices his profession at Jersey City. He was born at Matawan, Monmouth county, New Jersey, March 24th, 1847, and is a son of the late Dr. A. B. Dayton, of that place. He is a nephew of late Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, whose brilliant career as lawyer, statesman and diplomat all Jerseymen are familiar with, and the subject of this sketch is a worthy representative of the man who ran for Vice President on the first Republican ticket—the Fremont and Dayton ticket of 1856.

Mr. Dayton was graduated from Princeton College, and following that entered the law office of the Hon. H. S. Little at Matawan, where he pursued the study of the law until his admission to the bar, shortly after which he went to Jersey City, and has since been actively engaged in practice there. One year ago, upon the re-organization of the Board of Assessors of Jersey City, he was appointed Assessor for the Fourth Aldermanic District, and he now holds that position. Other than this he has never held public office, though he has always been active in public matters, and is one of the party leaders in Hudson county. He is highly popular, as is attested by the large organization known as the Dayton Battery, which is of some ten years' standing. Mr. Dayton received at the late election the largest majority ever given a candidate for Assembly in the Fourth District.

1884—Chapman, Dem., 1,678; Dayton, Rep., 1,578; Outing, 30.

1885—Dayton, Rep., 1,433; Esterbrook, Dem., 928; Black, 23.

Fifth District.

JOHN PEARSON.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Fifth Legislative District is composed of a part of Jersey City. Population about 20,000.

Mr. Pearson was born at Castle Eden, Durham county, England, April 14th, 1843, and is a florist, a business he has carried on at his present location during the past twenty years. He came to the United States when he was but eight years of age, and has resided in Hudson county ever since. Before his election to the Assembly he has never held public office. He ran for Alderman in 1882, and was defeated by 118 votes, and in 1884 for Police Commissioner, when he was defeated by 154. This Assembly District is Republican by about 750 majority, and this is the first time since its formation that it has been carried by a Democrat.

1884—Romaine, Rep., 1,677; Ferris, Dem., 1,540.

1885—Pearson, Dem., 1,385; Shrope, Rep., 1,037; Barr, 13

Sixth District.

ROBERT S. HUDSPETH.

(Dem., Jersey City)

The Sixth Legislative District comprises a part of Jersey City and the entire city of Bayonne. Population about 34,000.

Mr. Hudspeth was born at Cobourg, Canada, October 27th, 1853, and is a lawyer by profession. He practices in New York and New Jersey, having been admitted to the bar in both States, and his New York office is at 243 Broadway. He has never held any other public office, and was elected to the Assembly in a district which in 1884 gave a Republican majority of 499.

1884—Heck, Rep., 3,005; Mitchell, Dem., 2,506; scattering, 12.

1885—Hudspeth, Dem., 1,961; Heck, Rep., 1,880.

Seventh District.

TERENCE J. MCDONALD.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Seventh Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City, and part of the city of Hoboken. Population about 34,000.

Mr. McDonald was born in New York City, February 26th, 1844. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted as a private in Company D, Sixty-second Regiment, New York Volunteers, and after serving two years, was, on May 22d, 1863, promoted to a Second Lieutenancy in Company F, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers; was made First Lieutenant of the same company, August 22d, following, and Captain December 21st, 1865. He was severely wounded at the storming of Fort Blakely, Alabama, April 9th, 1865, and was mustered out of the service May 13th, 1865. He was a member of the Jersey City Board of Education in the years 1874, 1875, 1876, and was a member of the House of Assembly from Hudson county in the years 1878, 1879 and 1881.

1884—Clarke, Ind. Dem., 2,821; Brown, Dem., 2,623.

1885—McDonald, Ind. Dem., 2,015; Clarke, Dem., 1,801; Houn, 176.

Eighth District.

THOMAS F. NOONAN, JR.
(Dem., Jersey City.)

The Eighth Legislative District comprises part of Jersey City, and the towns of Harrison and Kearny. Population about 24,500.

Mr. Noonan was born in Hudson City, now Jersey City, December 9th, 1859, and is the second eldest of eleven children. He has resided in this Assembly District since his birth. He is the youngest member of the present Legislature. He received his education at a parochial school and two public schools in Jersey City, at three colleges—in New York, Canada and Maryland respectively—and, also, at a scientific institute in New York. It must not be inferred, from his traveling around from school to school, that he resembles the rolling stone which gathered no moss.

After returning home from college he obtained employment in the Hudson County Court House, as a clerk, during which he attended a night course of scientific lectures in New York City. He was a law student in the office of Mr. M. T. Newbold. To those three avocations he applied himself alternately, and with as much apportionate advantage as each presented itself. The two last years of his law studentship he spent in the office of Mr. Job H. Lippincott, on Jersey City Heights. He became a candidate for the Reading Clerkship of the House at the session of 1882, and after a close contest was defeated by Colonel Timothy A. Byrnes, of Atlantic

county. At the following session, regardless of advice to the contrary and predictions of sure defeat from all quarters, he again sought the same position, and by his own individual efforts secured the Democratic caucus nomination after a long and hard fight. He was duly elected, and the following year, notwithstanding there were several other aspirants for the office, he was renominated by acclamation. At the close of the session the House presented him with a magnificent gold watch and chain as a testimonial of their esteem.

He, also, figured upon the platform of the last three Democratic State Conventions, in the capacity of Reading or "Shouting" Secretary. He was admitted to the Bar at the February Term, 1885, after passing a highly creditable examination. During the National Campaign of 1884 he did more speech-making for the Democratic cause than any other political orator in the State.

1884—Wade, Ind. Dem., 1,906; O'Donnell, Dem., 1,798; scattering, 73.

1885—Noonan, Dem., 1,468; Gregory, Rep., 698; Martin, 38.

Ninth District.

JOHN C. BESSON.
(Dem., Hoboken.)

The Ninth Legislative District comprises part of the city of Hoboken. Population about 17,500.

Mr. Besson was born in Alexandria township, Hunterdon county, N. J., April 30th, 1838, and is a lawyer by profession. He was admitted as an attorney at the February Term, 1863, and as counselor three years later. He settled at Hoboken in May, 1867. The following year he was appointed Corporation Counsel of that city, which office he held for six years, discharging its duties to the satisfaction of the public. Since his retirement from the office, he has had a large and lucrative practice. He has always been a Democrat in principle, and has always acted with the Democratic party. He is the only member of the House of Assembly from Hudson county who served in 1885 that has been re-elected. Last year he served on the Committees on Judiciary and Lunatic Asylums.

1884—Besson, Dem., 1,743; Browne, Rep., 995.

1885—Besson, Dem., 1,140; Farr, Rep., 457.

Tenth District.

EDWARD LENNON.
(Dem., Fairview.)

The Tenth Legislative District comprises the townships of Weehawken, North Bergen, Union, and the towns of West Hoboken, Guttenberg and Union. Population, 25,884.

Mr. Lennon was born in New York, April 9th, 1845, and is a bookseller. In 1874 he was elected a Justice of the Peace for North Bergen, and is now serving a third term. He was elected Assessor for the same town in 1875, and was re-elected for four years. He was elected on the Town Committee in 1882-83-84-85, and has been School Trustee for the past eight years. He has resided in New Jersey since 1850.

1884—Frambach, Rep., 1,880; Ruh, Dem., 1,875.

1885—Lennon, Dem., 1,434; Trask, Rep., 1,028.

Hunterdon County.

First District.

JOHN C. ARNWINE.
(Dem., Baptisttown.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of West Amwell, East Amwell, Delaware, Kingwood, Raritan, Frenchtown and Lambertville. Population, 16,195.

Mr. Arnwine was born in Kingwood township, three miles from Baptisttown, Hunterdon county, October 31st, 1844, and is a merchant. He followed farming until about eighteen years of age, when he engaged in his present occupation. He was a clerk about four years, and has been in business for himself about eighteen years. He never held public office before he was elected to the Assembly. Last year he served on the Committees on Agriculture, and Soldiers' Home.

1884—Arnwine, Dem., 2,365; Wolverton, Rep., 1,543; Bellis, Pro., 188; Heins, Nat., 35.

1885—Arnwine, Dem., 1,927; Sproul, Rep., 1,375; Mulford, Pro., 203; Heins, Gr'nb'k, 17.

Second District.

CHESTER WOLVERTON.
(Dem., Clinton, N. J., and 243 Broadway, New York.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the townships of Alexandria, Holland, Bethlehem, Lebanon, Tewksbury, High Bridge, Union, Clinton, Readington and Franklin, and Clinton borough. Population, 21,225.

Mr. Wolverton was born in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon county, N. J., December 17th, 1850, and is a lawyer, practicing in New York city. In the fall of 1872, he left his native township and engaged in the study of law in New York. He graduated from the law department of the University of the City of New York, in May, 1875, and was then admitted as an attorney and counselor of that State. He has been engaged in the practice of his profession ever since. He removed his residence from the city of New York, where it had been from 1872 to 1881, to Clinton, in his native county, where he has since resided. He was elected Mayor of Clinton in the spring of 1883, and re-elected by an increased majority in the spring of 1884, which office he now holds. He was always a Democrat, having been born in that political faith. Last year he served on the Committees on Unfinished Business, and Industrial School for Girls.

1884—Wolverton, Dem., 2,957; Emery, Rep., 1,700; Housel, Pro., 386; Cooley, Nat., 87.

1885—Wolverton, Dem., 2,415; Emery, Rep., 1,238; Dailey, Pro., 379; Anderson, Gr'nb'k, 31.

Mercer County.

First District.

SYMMES B. HUTCHINSON.
(Rep., Trenton)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of Ewing, Hopewell, Lawrence, Millham, Princeton, West Windsor, East Windsor, Hamilton and Washington. Population, 23,857.

Mr. Hutchinson was born in Hamilton township, Mercer county, September 2d, 1851, and is a lawyer by profession. He was graduated at Princeton College in the Class of 1875,

studied law with Mr. Edward T. Green and was admitted to the Bar at the February Term, 1879. He never was a candidate for any political office until nominated for the House of Assembly. In 1880 he was appointed by the Hamilton Township Committee as Solicitor of that township, a position which he now holds.

1884—Rue, Rep., 3,028; Bergen, Dem., 2,534; Rogers, Pro, 87.

1885—Hutchinson, Rep., 1,914; Wright, Dem., 1,573; Franklin, Pro., 168.

Second District.

JAMES C. TAYLOR, JR.
(Rep, Trenton.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the First, Second, Fifth and Seventh wards of the city of Trenton. Population, 20,552.

Mr. Taylor was born in New Jersey, April 3d, 1842, and is an undertaker, being a member of the firm of J. C. Taylor & Sons. This is the first time he ever held a political office. He served three years as a member of Company B, Fourteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac. He was captured at the battle of Monocasy, Maryland, July 9th, 1864, and was a prisoner of war seven months. He is a member of Aaron Wilkes Post, No. 23, G. A. R., and of Fraternal Lodge, No. 139, F. and A. M. He has been connected with the Trenton Fire Department sixteen years, was Foreman of Union Steam Engine Company, No. 1, several years, afterwards a member of Good Will Steam Engine Company, No. 3, and, also, was Assistant Chief of the Department under Chief John A. Weart.

1884—Chambers, Rep., 2,510; Lalor, Dem., 2,217; Joslin, Pro., 44.

1885—Taylor, Jr., Rep., 2,064; Evans, Dem., 1,457; Davison, Pro., 55.

Third District.

WILLIAM OSSENBERG.
(Rep., Trenton)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the Third, Fourth and Sixth wards of the city of Trenton and the whole of Chambersburg. Population, 22,376.

Mr. Ossenberg was born near the city of Altena, Westphalia, Prussia, October 12th, 1841. He emigrated with his parents to the United States, in 1850, and made Trenton his future home. After receiving a thorough public school education, he engaged as clerk in the grocery trade. He served three years in the late war, having enlisted as a private in Company B, Fifth New York Artillery, April 2d, 1862, and was discharged as First Sergeant, April 2d, 1865. In 1866, he opened a grocery, flour and feed store, at the corner of Broad and Bridge streets, Trenton, in which business he is still engaged. From early youth, he has taken a great interest in the Trenton Fire Department, having joined the Eagle Fire Company soon after returning from the war, and has held the office of Treasurer since 1866. He was appointed a Fire Warden for the Third ward three times, and was elected Chief of the Fire Department in 1875, which position he held until 1880, having been elected five consecutive times. He is an ardent and earnest Republican, and has always taken an active part in politics. In 1874, he was elected Chosen Freeholder for the Third ward, and was re-elected in 1876. In 1881, he was nominated for the Legislature in the Third Assembly District, which, at that time, had a Democratic majority of nearly 500. This majority he thought he overcame, as he was declared elected by 20, but, after a recount, by order of the court, the result was against him by 9 votes. He was appointed United States Gauger and Inspector for the First District of New Jersey, in 1882, and resigned in 1885. At present, he is a member of the Republican County Executive Committee.

1884—Caminade, Dem., 2,423; Hammell, Rep., 2,102; Lawson, Pro., 82.

1885—Ossenberg, Rep., 1994; Smith, Dem., 1752; Seward, Pro., 115.

Middlesex County.

First District.

John F. Ten Broeck.

(Rep., Perth Amboy.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of Raritan and Piscataway, Woodbridge, and the city of Perth Amboy. Population, 17,349.

Mr. Ten Broeck was born at Mount Airy, Hunterdon county, January 25th, 1831, and was Postmaster at Perth Amboy for several years. He was first appointed by President Lincoln, in April, 1861, and filled the office until the accession to power of President Andrew Johnson, when he was removed by him.

He was re-appointed by President Arthur, on October 24th, 1881, and his commission expired on the same date in 1885, but he had not then been relieved from duty, his successor not having been appointed. He was a member of the House of Assembly from Middlesex county in 1874, and of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Middlesex county in 1872-73.

1884—Savage, Dem., 1,714; Schoder, Rep., 1,699; Maxfield, Pro., 88.

1885—Ten Broeck, Rep., 1,263; Hommann, Dem., 1,200; Marshal, Pro., 183.

Second District.

JOHN MARTIN.

(Dem., South Amboy.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the First, Third and Sixth wards of the city of New Brunswick, and the townships of East Brunswick, Madison, Sayreville and South Amboy. Population, 21,326.

Mr. Martin was born in the county of Cavan, Ireland, February 1st, 1831, and is an undertaker. He was formerly a school teacher, and afterwards a book-keeper. He arrived in New York from England, where he had lived seven years, in April, 1854. He lived a year in Brooklyn, and moved to New Jersey in 1855, where he has lived ever since. He served in the war of the rebellion in the Twenty-eighth New Jersey Volunteers, from September, 1862, to June, 1863, and was engaged in two battles—Fredericksburg, December 13th, 1862, and Chancellorsville, May 2d, 1863. He was elected Overseer of the Poor for the township of South Amboy in the spring of 1877, and in the spring of 1878 was elected Township Clerk, and was re-elected in 1879. He was re-elected to the Assembly almost without opposition. Last year he served on the Committees on Stationery, and Fisheries.

1884—Martin, Dem., 2,690; Disbrow, Rep., 1,739; Cornell, Pro., 36.

1885—Martin, Dem., 2,371; Hapenny, 99.

Third District.

ROBERT R. VANDERBERGH.

(Rep., Prospect Plains.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the Second, Fourth and Fifth wards of the city of New Brunswick, and the townships of North Brunswick, South Brunswick, Cranbury and Monroe. Population, 17,505.

Mr. Vanderbergh was born in New York City, August 13th, 1822, and is a painter and farmer. He was clerk of Monroe township, Middlesex county, from April, 1851, to March, 1885, and a Justice of the Peace from May, 1862, to the present time.

1884—Carson, Rep., 2,272; Dolan, Dem., 1,488; Johnson, Pro., 73.

1885—Vanderbergh, Rep., 1,585; Litterst, Dem., 1,545; Barclay, Pro., 107.

Monmouth County.

First District.

William Stevenson Throckmorton.

(Dem., Freehold)

The First Legislative District is composed of the townships of Upper Freehold, Millstone, Manalapan, Freehold and Howell. Population, 14,992.

Mr. Throckmorton was born in Freehold, May 23d, 1856, and is a lawyer by profession. He is the youngest son of the late Hon. A. R. Throckmorton, the predecessor to Mr. David S. Crater in the office of Surrogate of the county for nearly fifteen years. Entering the Freshman Class in Princeton College in 1873, he graduated in 1877. While there he was elected the Washington's Birthday orator in 1874, then only eighteen years of age; was Managing Editor of the *Nassau Literary Magazine;* second prize-man for Senior orations, and Master of Ceremonies on class-day at graduation.

Leaving college, he studied law with Wm. H. Vredenburgh, Esq., and was admitted to practice in 1880, and the same year he formed a partnership with Mr. Frank P. McDermott, and still continues with him.

As evidence of his recognized general business ability, he was in 1881 elected a Director of the Freehold Mutual Loan Association, in place of Judge Joel Parker, who resigned; and he is still a Director. At the death of his father, in 1883, he was elected a Director and Attorney of the Freehold National Banking Company, in his father's place. He is also Director and Treasurer in the Freehold and Jerseyville Turnpike Co., and has been executor or administrator of several estates, including such large and responsible trusts as the property of the late Daniel H. Ellis, Dr. John Vought and Hon. A. R. Throckmorton, involving over $250,000. Governor Abbett last year appointed him a member of the State Council of Charities and Corrections for the term of six years.

He is an unswerving Democrat, and has shown himself an able advocate of his party and its candidates on the platform in political campaigns.

1884—Boud, Dem., 2,265; Gordon, 10; scattering, 3.

1885—Throckmorton, Dem., 1,300; Worden, Rep., 516; Taylor, Pro., 138.

Second District.

FRANK E. HEYER.

(Dem., Colts Neck.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the townships of Marlboro, Neptune, Atlantic, Ocean, Matawan, Wall and Holmdel.

Mr. Heyer was born in the town of Holmdel, Monmouth county, N. J., September 9th, 1843. He is a dealer in lumber, and formerly followed the vocation of a millwright. Last year he served on the Committee on State Library.

1884—Heyer, Dem., 3,427; Eaton, Rep., 2,693; scattering, 8.

1885—Heyer, Dem., 1,412; Fielder, Rep., 1,059; White, Pro., 190.

Third District.

WILLIAM PINTARD.

(Dem, Red Bank)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the townships of Shrewsbury, Middletown, Raritan and Eatontown. Population, 20,410.

Mr. Pintard was born near Red Bank, in Shrewsbury township, Monmouth county, February 20th, 1851, and is a lawyer by profession. He studied in the public schools, Red Bank, until fourteen years old, and was a clerk in John R. Bergen & Sons' shoe store in that town until June, 1874. Afterwards he went to Jersey City and studied law with Bedle, Muirheid & McGee. He acted as special aid on Governor Bedle's staff during the railroad riots of 1877. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1878, as an attorney, and as a counselor in November, 1881. In January, 1880, he opened a law office in Red Bank. He is now counsel for Middletown township. Before his election to the Assembly he never held public office.

1884—Grant, Rep., 2,351; Steen, Dem., 2,104.

1885—Pintard, Dem., 1,540; Grant, Rep., 1,471; Eastman, Pro., 93.

Morris County.

First District.

JOHN NORWOOD.
(Rep., Boonton.)

The First Legislative District comprises the townships of Chatham, Hanover, Morris and Montville. Population, 18,335.

Mr. Norwood was born at Little Falls, Passaic county, N. J., October 17th, 1827, and is a farmer. He formerly followed the vocation of a builder.

1884—Jenkins, Rep., 1,990; Esten, Pro., 56; Mulford, 104.

1885—Norwood, Rep., 1,285; Quayle, Dem., 1,109; Chapman, Jr., 91.

Second District.

JOHN SEWARD WILLS.
(Rep., Stanhope.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the townships of Boonton, Jefferson, Pequannock, Mount Olive, Roxbury and Rockaway. Population, 16,678.

Mr. Wills was born at Drakeville, Morris county, N. J., April 6th, 1836. He is a farmer, and is also engaged in milling and mining business. He is a direct descendant of the Wills family of Quakers, who came to this country in 1620. His great-great-grandfather, Dr. John Wills, surveyed and laid out the city of Philadelphia for William Penn. Mr. Wills now occupies one of the old homesteads, and also owns the other. The original deeds for these properties are nearly two hundred years old, and were executed on parchment. They are treasured as valuable heirlooms of the family. Mr. Wills owns about five thousand acres of land, principally in Morris and Sussex counties. He was educated in the public schools and at Chester Institute, N. J. Under the old system of voting, he was Moderator of his town—strongly Democratic—for five years, and up to the time the system was changed. He has held all important township offices, and has always been a leading man in his community. He has been executor of many valuable estates. Last year he served on the Committees on Miscellaneous Business, Lunatic Asylums, and Reform School for Boys.

1884—Wills, Rep., 1,914; Young, 128; Smith, 217.

1885—Wills, Rep., 846; Lawrence, Dem., 457; Vanness, Pro., 133.

Third District.

ELIAS CHARLES DRAKE.
(Dem., Chester.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the townships of Chester, Mendham, Passaic, Randolph and Washington. Population, 15,262.

Mr. Drake was born in Chester, Morris county, N. J., December 15th, 1852, and is a general merchant. He was elected Township Clerk in 1876, 1877 and 1878, and resigned that office in 1879, when he went to Kansas, but returned home the same year. He was elected a member of the Township Committee in 1880, and was made Treasurer of that body. In 1882, 1883 and 1884 he was elected Assessor of Chester township. Last year he served on the Committees on Miscellaneous Business, and Industrial School for Girls.

1884—Drake, Dem., 1,712; Osborn, 231; Carty, 135; scattering, 16.

1885—Drake, Dem., 765; Potter, Gr'nb'k, 668; Moore, Pro., 138.

Ocean County.

GEORGE GREELEY SMITH.
(Rep., Lakewood.)

There is but one Legislative District in the entire county. Population, 15,586.

Mr. Smith was born in Clinton, Worcester county, Mass., January 5th, 1854. He is in the retail dry goods business at Lakewood, which he has followed for fifteen years. He came to that town when only thirteen years of age, and soon thereafter attended school at Hightstown for two years He finished a business education in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he graduated in 1870. He then engaged in his present business, in which he has been very successful. At the late election he carried his own township (Brick) by the largest majority ever given any candidate for public office, and in the county he had the largest majority ever given any Republican candidate since 1872 Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and a member of the Committees on Fisheries, and Commerce and Navigation.

1884—Smith, Rep., 2,121; Wilkes, Dem. and Pro., 1,625; scattering, 19.

1885—Smith, Rep., 1,912; Schultze, Dem., 1,062; Emley, Pro., 87.

Passaic County.

First District.

JOHN SCHEELE.
(Rep, Paterson)

The First Legislative District comprises the townships of West Milford, Pompton, Wayne, Manchester and Little Falls, and the First ward of Paterson. Population, 16,427.

Mr. Scheele was born at Newport, Campbell county, Kentucky, December 27th, 1844, and is a cigar manufacturer. He was Alderman of the First ward of Paterson for two years. Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Elections, and a member of the Committees on Banks and Insurance, and Fisheries.

1884—Scheele, Rep., 1,865; Rea, Dem., 1,162; Carey, 93.
1885—Scheele, Rep., 1,648; Hopper, Dem., 896; Vreeland, Pro., 117.

Second District.

DE WITT C. BOLTON.
(Rep., Paterson.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the Second, Third and Sixth wards of the city of Paterson. Population, 21,691.

Mr. Bolton was born at Rahway, N. J., June 16th, 1848. His family removed subsequently to Paterson, N. J., where for many years his father was superintendent of one of the largest cotton mills in that city. Mr. Bolton himself worked for a time under his father, but his inclinations tending in another direction he applied himself to the study of the law. Without the fictitious aids enjoyed by most young men seeking a profession, but, by his own unaided exertions, backed by an indomitable will, Mr. Bolton was enabled to gain admission to the bar at the June Term, 1881, and was licensed as a counselor at the June Term, 1884, securing meantime a fair share of practice. Having been an unsuccessful candidate for the Republican nomination for the Assembly in 1883, his friends insisted, against his will, upon running him as an independent candidate, when he received more votes than the regular nominee. He has been a prominent member of the Passaic County Republican Executive Committee for several

years. Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Unfinished Business, and a member of the Committees on Municipal Corporations, and Revision of Laws.

1884—Bolton, Rep., 2,251; Prall, Dem., 1,789; Butler, 49; scattering, 19.

1885—Bolton, Rep., 2,065; Haring, Dem., 1,345; Tallman, Pro., 119.

Third District.

GEORGE HENRY LOW.
(Rep., Paterson.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the Fourth and Fifth wards of the city of Paterson, the township of Acquackanonck and the city of Passaic. Population, 26,331.

Mr. Low was born in Paterson, N. J., February 9th, 1848, and is a merchant. He is a son of Henry M. Low, who was one of Paterson's most successful business men, and who, until his death, was the owner of the "Industry Mills." The father's career was remarkably identified with the birth and history of the Republican party. Long years before the time of Fremont, he was a pronounced anti-slavery advocate. He was a Henry Clay Whig until the Whig party ceased to exist. He was one of a band known as "The Underground Railroad," which was composed of daring young men, who, in defiance of all court decisions, met together to form plans for the freedom of all fugitive slaves. This band was at first composed of Nathaniel Lane, Darius Wells, P. A. H. Van Riper, Henry M. Low and two or three others. They met in the old bank building, in a back room used by the clerk of the town, but this was deserted, owing to the Dred Scott decision, and the meetings were then held in a room provided by W. H. Langwith. Here many fugitives found a place of safety until they were sent further northward. But two of that little band are now left. Mr. Low was present at the first gathering of men at the Astor House, New York, called together to organize the Republican party. Others from New Jersey were William L. Dayton, Judge Gray, of Camden; T. Y. Kinne and Mr. Conger, of Newark, and John F. Babcock, of New Brunswick. Mr. Low started a weekly paper, called the *Republican*, in Paterson, in the interest of "Free Soil, Free Speech, and Free Men." Subsequently, he assisted in starting the Paterson Daily and Weekly *Press*. He contributed largely towards the success of the Republican party, and he built the first Republican wigwam in the State. He was, also,

a Washingtonian Temperance man, and was always known as a kind and generous employer.

The son (the present Assemblyman) received a practical business education, but, on the death of his father, the factories changed hands, the manufacture of cotton in Paterson was superseded, and the young man drifted into the silk trade, in which he has since been employed. He is connected with the boating clubs of Paterson, and has rowed in numerous contests, singly and with crews, on Dundee lake. He refused all political honors tendered him until he accepted the Assembly nomination, in 1884, when he was elected by a majority of 694, in a district which, the year before, gave a Democratic majority of 173. Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Miscellaneous Business and a member of the Committees on Militia, and Federal Relations.

1884—Low, Rep., 2,513; Knowlden, Dem., 1,819; Brower, 61.

1885—Low, Rep., 2,069; Cogan, Dem., 1,520; Beggs, Pro., 145.

Fourth District.

WILLIAM B. GOURLEY.
(Dem., Paterson.)

The Fourth Legislative District is composed of the Seventh and Eighth wards of the city of Paterson. Population, 18,925.

Mr. Gourley was born in Ireland, March 2d, 1857. Nine years later he came to Paterson, since which time he has resided there. In the year 1876, he entered the office of ex-City Counsel James Evans, as a law student, and completed his studies with the late Albert Comstock. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney, at the June Term of the Supreme Court, 1880, and as a counselor-at-law three years later. Since his admission to the bar he has been actively engaged in his profession, and now enjoys a large and lucrative business. He is counsel for several building and loan associations.

Upon the formation of the present Fourth Assembly District, in 1881, he became an independent candidate for Assembly against Hon. Thomas Flynn, the regular candidate, and after an unprecedentedly hot canvass he was defeated by 26 votes, the main argument against him then being his youth.

1884—Flynn, Dem., 1,426; Keys, Ind. Dem., 776; Rudy, Rep., 661.

1885—Gourley, Dem., 1,821; Farquhar, Rep., 554; Dickinson, Pro., 21.

Salem County.

JOSEPH D. WHITAKER.
(Rep., Pennsgrove.)

There is but one Legislative District in the entire county. Population, 25,373.

Captain Whitaker was born at Cedarville, Cumberland county, N. J., August 18th, 1840, and is a mariner, a vocation which he has always followed. He has been a resident of Pennsgrove for twenty-six years. Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, and a member of the Committees on Treasurers' Accounts, and State Prison.

1884—Whitaker, Rep., 3,006; Leroy, Dem., 2,929; Wilcox, Pro., 184.

1885—Whitaker, Rep., 2,369; Lippincott, Dem., 2,089; Pierce, Pro., 415.

Somerset County.

JOHN VETTERLEIN.
(Dem., Plainfield.)

There is but one Legislative District in the entire county. Population, 27,425.

Mr. Vetterlein was born in the city of Halle, Saxony, Germany, February 17th, 1847. He is now a book-keeper, but was formerly a hardware dealer. Shortly after his birth, his father emigrated to this country, and embarked in the tobacco business, in Philadelphia, and carried it on until his death, in December, 1857. After the death of his mother, in January, 1859, he went to live with his uncle in Jersey City. In that year he was sent to school in Germany, where he remained about two and a half years; on his return, he attended the public schools in Jersey City, making very marked progress in his studies. In February, 1863, he entered the employ of a wholesale hardware firm in New York, with whom he remained until January, 1864, when, by their advice and through them, he obtained a position in a retail store. In the three years that he was in this place, he advanced from junior to head salesman. Having secured a full knowledge of this branch, and having the offer of a position with the largest retail firm in New York City, he accepted, and during the four years he was with this firm he advanced rapidly to head salesman and buyer, and before arriving at manhood had entire charge and management of one of their principal stores,

which position he had to give up in January, 1871, on account of failing health. In May of this year he went to Europe, and while there visited the principal places of renown, taking particular delight in the works and manufactories of those goods pertaining to his business. On his return in November, entirely restored in health, he made arrangements to go into business, and in March, 1872, located in Plainfield. The business here was very successful, but owing to real estate speculation on the part of his uncle and partner, it was closed up in 1877. Since that time Mr. Vetterlein has devoted his time to keeping books and in the manufacture and introduction of some patented specialties. Although an ardent Democrat, he has never sought office, protesting against his nomination in 1883, and accepting only because no one else would have it, and then only to fill up the ticket, in the face of almost certain defeat. He made alone a most determined canvass, and succeeded in reducing his opponent's majority from 475 in 1882 to 51 in 1883. Last year he served on the Committee on Incidental Expenses.

1884—Vetterlein, Dem., 3,142; Robins, Rep., 3,010; scattering, 19.

1885—Vetterlein, Dem., 2,599; Robins, Rep., 2,138; La Monte, Pro., 244.

Sussex County.

HORATIO N. KINNEY.

(Dem., Andover.)

There is but one Legislative District in the entire county. Population, 22,401.

Mr. Kinney was born in Sparta, Sussex county, N. J., December 19th, 1840. He is a farmer and contractor. Last year he served on the Committees on Railroads and Canals, and Federal Relations.

1884—Kinney, Dem., 3,456; Hunt, Rep., 2,197; Sanford, 110; Gariss, 54.

1885—Kinney, Dem., 2,253; Layton, Jr., Rep., 1,063; Wintermute, Pro., 205.

Union County.

First District.

PETER L. HUGHES.

(Dem., Elizabeth.)

The First Legislative District is composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Eighth wards of the city of Elizabeth. Population, 22,352.

Mr. Hughes was born in Plainfield, N. J., November 25th, 1857. He is a manufacturer of boilers, and a steam and gas-fitter. Formerly he was a shipping clerk and boiler-maker. He moved from Plainfield to Elizabeth at an early age, and received a common school education at St. Patrick's parochial schools in the latter city. He entered the employment of William A. Morrell as a coal shipping clerk at Port Johnston, and afterwards that of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company as a boiler-maker's apprentice at the shops in Elizabeth. After eight years' service with that company, he formed a co-partnership with Martin Kenely for the manufacture of boilers and as steam and gas-fitters, at which business they are at present employed, under the firm name of Kenely & Hughes. Last year he served on the Committees on Lunatic Asylums, and Federal Relations.

1884—Hughes, Dem., 2,412; Cooley, Rep., 1,431; Hayden, 31.

1885—Hughes, Dem., 2,117; Devlin, Rep., 1,139; Mackey, Pro., 53.

Second District.

WILLIAM HORACE CORBIN.
(Rep., Elizabeth.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh wards of the city of Elizabeth, and the townships of Cranford, Linden, Springfield, Union, New Providence and Summit. Population, 19,788.

Mr. Corbin was born in the town of McDonough, Chenango county, N. Y., July 12th, 1851, and is a lawyer by profession. He was educated at Oxford Academy, Oxford, N. Y., at Cornell University and at Columbia College Law School. In 1870 he came to Elizabeth and has resided there ever since. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney, November Term, 1874, and as a counselor three years later. From 1876 to 1880, inclusive, he was a member of the Board of Education of Elizabeth, having been elected for three terms, and served five years. In 1881 he published a pamphlet edition of the New Jersey Corporation act, with notes, forms, &c.; a second edition in 1882, and a third in 1883. In 1882 he published "Corbin's Forms," a book of precedents for legal draughtsmen and of procedure under the New Jersey statutes. Last year he was Chairman of the Committee on State Library, and a member of the Committees on Riparian Rights, and Revision of Laws.

1884—Corbin, Rep., 2,069; Woodruff, Dem., 1,848; McLeod, Pro., 32; Stanford, Nat., 77.
1885—Corbin, Rep., 1,441; Woodruff, Dem., 1,119; Maxfield, Pro., 55.

Third District.

WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN.
(Rep., Rahway.)

The Third Legislative District is composed of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the city of Rahway, and the townships of Clark, Fanwood, Westfield, and the city of Plainfield. Population, 19,699.

Mr. Chamberlain was born in the city of New York, December 12th, 1839. In the year 1864 he came to Rahway, and has resided there ever since. His father, James H. Chamberlain, was born at Long Branch, New Jersey, and was a descendant of the Chamberlains of Monmouth county, of Revolutionary antecedents. Mr. Chamberlain is a dealer in coal and masons' materials. In 1866 and 1867, he was a member of the Board of Education of the city of Rahway, and one of the Chosen Fereholders in 1870 and 1871. He is an energetic and successful business man, and has been, for many years, an active and zealous Republican.

1884—Kirkner, Rep., 2,072; Gibby, Dem., 1,886; Bergen, Pro., 109; Andrews, Nat., 69.
1885—Chamberlain, Rep., 1,446; Gibby, Dem., 1,213; Bronson, Pro., 154.

Warren County.

First District.

WILLIAM MILLER BAIRD.
(Dem., Washington.)

The First Legislative District comprises the townships of Greenwich, Franklin, Washington, Mansfield, Independence, Pohatcong, Allamuchy, Frelinghuysen, and the Second voting precinct of Oxford township, and the boroughs of Hackettstown and Washington. Population, 17,419.

Dr. Baird was born at Knowlton, Warren county, October 23d, 1849, and is a physician. He was educated in the public schools, and received an academic course at Dr. Knighton's

Academy, Belvidere, and Pennington Seminary, after which he spent three or four years on the frontier with the United States Exploring and Surveying Expedition. He then studied medicine at Bellevue Hospital, New York, and located in Washington in March, 1877. For two years he was County Physician of Warren county, and was Chief of the Washington Fire Department one year.

1884—Larison, Dem., 2,402; Lukens, Rep., 1,505; Trumbower, Pro., 170; Bryan, Nat., 61.

1885—Baird, Dem., 1,295; Hulshizer, Rep., 910; Tunison, Pro., 449.

Second District.

THOMAS L. TITUS.
(Dem., Phillipsburg.)

The Second Legislative District is composed of the townships of Pahaquarry, Hardwick, Blairstown, Knowlton, Hope, Harmony, Lopatcong, the First voting district in the township of Oxford, the borough of Belvidere, and the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards of the town of Phillipsburg. Population, 20,318.

Mr. Titus was born at Hackettstown, Warren county, February 29th, 1836. He was a merchant from 1861 to 1883, but now leads a retired life. He was a member of the Common Council for thirteen years, from 1861 to 1874, and President of that body from 1871 to 1874. He was three times elected Mayor of Phillipsburg, and served as such from 1875 to 1877. He was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders for three years—1883, 1884, 1885—and was Director of that body in 1884–85.

1884—Wildrick, Dem., 2,948; Armstrong, Rep., 1,342; Schaeffer, Pro, 259; Drake, Nat., 53.

1885—Titus, Dem., 1,696; Harris, Rep., 1,169; Prall, Pro., 532.

Summary.

HOUSE—REPUBLICANS, 31	DEMOCRATS, 29	=	60
SENATE—REPUBLICANS, 13	DEMOCRATS, 8	=	21
44	37		81

Republican majority on joint ballot, 7.

THE JUDICIARY.

United States Courts.

JOHN T. NIXON.

John T. Nixon, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey, and the Associate of the Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, Circuit Justice, and the Hon. William McKennan, Circuit Judge, in the Circuit Court, was born on the 31st of August, 1820, in the county of Cumberland, New Jersey. He was graduated from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in 1841, having a respectable standing in a class which included a larger number of young men who have since achieved distinction in life than are usually found in a single class. The Rev. A. Alexander Hodge, LL.D., now at the head of the Theological Seminary in Princeton; the Hon. Edward W. Scudder, LL.D., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court; the Hon. Amzi Dodd, LL.D., ex-Vice-Chancellor of the State; the late General Francis P. Blair, of Missouri; Judge Biddle, of Philadelphia; the Rev. Theodore Ledyard Cuyler, D.D., of Brooklyn; Professors Geiger and Duffield, for many years at the head, respectively, of the Latin and Mathematical Departments of the College—not to mention others whose acquirements and standing deserve notice—were amongst the graduates of that year.

Shortly after his graduation, Mr. Nixon entered the office of Judge Pennybacker, then the United States District Judge for the Western District of Virginia, as a student of law, and became a member of his family, as tutor of his children. He was admitted to the bar in that State in the spring of 1845, and Judge Pennybacker having about that time been elected to the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of Virginia, he agreed to enter into partnership with him in the practice of law at Stanton, Virginia. But the sudden death of Judge Pennybacker in Washington, shortly after he took his seat as Senator, defeated the arrangement.

He then returned to his native State, and formed a legal partnership with his friend and kinsman, Charles E. Elmer, Esq., of Bridgeton, and at once entered upon a large practice in the southern counties of the State.

He was elected to the Legislature of New Jersey in the years 1849 and 1850—the latter year presiding over the House of Assembly as Speaker.

He married the youngest daughter of the late Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer, of Bridgeton, in the year 1851. Three children are living, the eldest of whom is the wife of the Rev. Walter A. Brooks, pastor of the Prospect Street Presbyterian Church of Trenton.

In the midst of the disintegration of political parties in the fall of 1858, he became a candidate for Congress, in the First Congressional District, independent of all mere party organizations, and was elected, receiving a popular vote almost equal to the combined vote for the candidates representing the existing parties. He was re-elected in 1860, on the ticket with the Electors who supported Abraham Lincoln for President.

He retired to private life at the close of the Thirty-seventh Congress and quietly pursued his profession. He found time, however, in the midst of his professional labors, to publish, under the patronage of the Legislature, three editions of the Digest of the Statute Laws of the State, in the years 1855, 1861 and 1868, respectively.

On the resignation by Judge Field of the office of United States District Judge, in May, 1870, he was nominated by President Grant for the place, and was confirmed by the Senate.

The business of the Federal Courts in New Jersey, before inconsiderable, has grown into large proportions since the advent of Judge Nixon to the bench. Being the only member of the Courts resident in the State, he is necessarily required to attend to all the current business of the Circuit Court, and the unavoidable absence of the Circuit Judge and Justice has thrown upon him the trial and hearing of most of the cases on the term calendars.

In the midst of official duties Judge Nixon devotes a portion of his time to other objects. He has been since 1863 one of the Trustees of the College of New Jersey, and being one of the Trustees of the estate of the late John C. Green, he has not only witnessed, but, in some degree, has participated in the measures and methods which have been adopted to develop the College into a position of larger usefulness and efficiency. He is also one of the founders, and the President of the Board of Trustees of the Lawrenceville School for boys, which gives promise of high rank amongst the preparatory schools of the country.

He is an Elder in the Presbyterian Church, and has frequently represented his Presbytery in the General Assembly of the Church, where he is placed upon their important regular committees, and also upon the committees for special work. He was one of the lay members designated by the Assembly,

in connection with Judge Strong, late of the United States Supreme Court; Judge Allison, of Philadelphia; Judge Breckenridge, of St. Louis, and the late Judge Moore, of Chicago, and some of the most distinguished clergymen of the church, to revise its Book of Discipline. After years of labor, the book prepared and reported to the General Assembly by this committee was approved by the Presbyteries, and is now the law of this large and intelligent branch of the Christian Church. He was also commissioned, by the General Assembly, as one of the Delegates from the United States to the Pan-Presbyterian Council, which met at Edinburgh, Scotland, in the year 1877. The Trustees of his Alma Mater took advantage of his absence from the country, on this occasion, to confer upon Judge Nixon the honorary title of Doctor of Laws.

Court of Chancery.

Theodore Runyon.

(Term, seven years. Salary, $10,000 per annum.)

Chancellor Theodore Runyon, LL.D., was born at Somerville, Somerset county, N. J., October 25th, 1822, the son of Abraham Runyon, of that town. The family is of Huguenot origin, and was among the original settlers at Piscataway township, Middlesex county, their ancestor being Vincent Rogrison, a Huguenot, who came to this country with the Stelles and other French families. Theodore was educated partly in New Jersey and partly in New York, whither his father removed when the boy was quite young. Having been fitted for college at Plainfield, he became a student at Yale, where he was graduated as A. B. in 1842, and subsequently received his degree as A. M. He began the study of law in the office of Asa Whitehead. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in July term, 1846, and three years later he was called a counselor. He began practice in the city of Newark immediately after his admission, and without intermission continued it in the same place until his appointment as Chancellor, in 1873. For many years he was City Solicitor of Newark. He was appointed Brigadier-General of Militia for the county of Essex, on May 8th, 1857. At the commencement of the war, 1861, he was appointed Brigadier-General of the First New Jersey Brigade, and this force, moving under his command, was the first fully equipped and organized brigade of troops that went to the defense of Washington. Other States had previously sent regiments and detachments, but to New Jersey belongs the honor of furnishing the first

full brigade. President Lincoln issued his call for troops April 15th, 1861. The first company of the New Jersey quota, under that call, was mustered in April 23d. General Runyon received his commission from Governor Olden, and took command April 27th, and on the 30th of that month the quota was declared full. On May 3d, the brigade embarked on the propellers of the Delaware and Raritan Canal. The command reported at Washington May 6th, nineteen days after the first man had been mustered. General Runyon served with the brigade until they were mustered out at the end of their term of enlistment, during which they were engaged on the fortifications of Virginia, opposite Washington, where Fort Runyon (named after him) was erected. He returned home in August, 1861, but before quitting the field he received the thanks of President Lincoln, personally tendered in the presence of the Cabinet, for his services in connection with the New Jersey Brigade. Subsequently, resolutions, complimentary to his patriotism and efficiency as a soldier, were passed by the Legislature of New Jersey, and he was, on February 25th, 1862, appointed, by Governor Olden, Major-General by brevet, in compliance with the recommendation of the House of Assembly, in testimony of his patriotic and meritorious services in the field. He was appointed Major-General commanding the National Guard of the State, on April 7th, 1869, and held the position till 1873, when he resigned on accepting the Chancellorship. For many years he had borne a prominent part in the management of the political affairs of the State, as a member of the Democratic party. He was a Presidential Elector in 1860; was elected Mayor of the city of Newark in 1864, and held that office during that and the following year. In August, 1865, he received the nomination of his party for Governor of the State, and, after a very exciting campaign, was defeated by the Republican nominee, Marcus L. Ward, by a majority of 2,789. On April 29th, 1873, he was appointed a member of a Commission to prepare amendments to the Constitution of the State, and about the same time was nominated by Governor Parker as Chancellor of the State for a term of seven years. The nomination was accepted by General Runyon, was confirmed by the Senate, and his commission issued, bearing date May 1st, 1873. Upon assuming this office he resigned the Presidency of the Manufacturers' National Bank, Newark, which he held from the organization of the corporation, in 1871. He was re-appointed Chancellor in 1880 for another term of seven years. He has received the honorary degree of LL.D. from two institutions—the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., on August 15th, 1867; Rutgers College, in 1875. His term expires in 1887.

Vice Chancellors.

(Term, seven years. Salary $5 000 a year, and $10 for each actual day's work.)

Abraham V. Van Fleet, Flemington.

Vice Chancellor Van Fleet was born in Hillsboro, Somerset county, January 6th, 1831. He was admitted to the bar in November term, 1852, and made counselor in 1858. He commenced the practice of his profession in Flemington, where he soon built up a large and lucrative business. He was appointed Vice Chancellor by Chancellor Runyon, and commissioned by Governor Bedle, in 1875, for a term of seven years. He was re-appointed in 1882, for another term. He is considered one of the finest Chancery lawyers in the State. In politics he is a Republican. His term expires in 1889.

John T. Bird, Trenton.

Vice Chancellor Bird was born in Bethlehem township, Hunterdon county, August 16th, 1829. He attended the public schools of his neighborhood, and spent three years at a Classical Academy, at Hackettstown. He studied law with Hon. A. G. Richey, then residing at Asbury, N. J., and was admitted to the bar in November term, 1855. For three years he practiced at Bloomsbury, this State. In 1863 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Hunterdon county by Governor Parker. He then removed to Clinton, and remained there till 1865, when he changed his residence to Flemington. He served one term of five years as Prosecutor of the Pleas. In 1868, he was elected by the Democratic party to Congress, and, in 1870, he was re-elected. In 1882, he was appointed Vice Chancellor, to succeed Hon. Amzi Dodd, who had resigned. He then removed to Trenton, where he now resides. His term expires in 1889.

Justices of the Supreme Court.

(Term of office, seven years. The salary of the Chief Justice is fixed at $7.500 per annum, and that of each Associate Justice at $7 000. together with an extra allowance to each of two per centum for all over 80,000 population in each circuit.)

Mercer Beasley, Trenton.

Chief Justice Beasley, LL.D., was born in Mercer county, N. J., about 1815. He graduated at Princeton College with the class of 1834, which institution has since conferred on him

the honorary degree of LL.D. After leaving college, he began his preparation for the New Jersey bar, to which he was admitted, in the June term, 1838, and was made counselor in 1842. He practiced his profession in the city of Trenton. In politics an earnest Democrat, he yet avoided taking active part in any of the violent political agitations, but devoted his talents and energies exclusively to his profession, and soon became recognized as one of the leaders of the New Jersey bar. In 1864 he was appointed by Governor Parker Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. He was re-appointed by Governor Randolph in 1871, by Governor McClellan in 1878, and again by Governor Abbett in 1885. His term expires in 1892.

His circuit comprises the counties of Mercer, Warren and Hunterdon. Total population, 141,942.

David Ayres Depue, Newark.

Justice Depue, LL.D., was born at Mount Bethel, Northampton county, Pa., October 27th, 1826. He is of Huguenot descent, and his ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Pahaquarry, Warren county, N. J. The family moved, in 1840, to Belvidere, Warren county. The Justice entered Princeton College in 1843, and he was graduated three years later. He studied law under John M. Sherrard, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. In the same year he began practice in Belvidere. In 1866 he was appointed by Governor Ward a Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed Justice Haines. He was re-appointed by Governor Parker in 1873, and was assigned to the then Essex and Union circuit. He then removed to Newark, where he has since resided. In 1880 he was re-appointed by Governor McClellan for another term of seven years. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Rutgers College in 1874. In politics he is a Republican. His present term expires in 1887.

His circuit comprises Essex county. Population, 213,764.

Edward W. Scudder, Trenton.

Justice Scudder was born at Scudder's Falls, Mercer county, August 12th, 1822. He graduated from Princeton College in 1841, and studied law with Hon. W. L. Dayton. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, at the September term, and was made counselor in October, 1848. He was a member of the State Senate from Mercer county for one term of three years, from 1863 to 1865, inclusive, and he was President of that body in the latter year. He practiced extensively in all the courts of the State until 1869, when he was appointed by Governor Randolph one of the Justices of the Supreme Court,

In 1876 he was re-appointed by Governor Bedle, and again, in 1883, by Governor Ludlow. His term expires in 1890. He is a Democrat in politics.

His circuit is composed of the counties of Monmouth and Middlesex. Total population, 118,504.

Bennet Van Syckel, Trenton.

Justice Van Syckel was born April 17th, 1830, in Bethlehem, Hunterdon, county, N. J. He was prepared for college at Easton, Pa., entered Princeton College in 1843, and graduated in 1846, in the same class with David A. Depue, now one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. Immediately after graduating he entered the law office of Alexander Wurts, of Flemington, in which he remained until he was admitted to the bar, in 1851. He at once began the practice of his profession at Flemington. In 1869 he was appointed to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, and was re-appointed in 1876, and again in 1883. He is a Democrat in politics. His present term expires in 1890.

His circuit comprises the counties of Union and Ocean. Total population, 77,425.

Manning M. Knapp, Hackensack.

Justice Knapp was born in Bergen county, in 1823. He was admitted to the bar in July term, 1846, and was made counselor in 1850. He practiced extensively in all the courts of the State until 1875, when he was appointed by Governor Bedle as one of the Supreme Court Justices. In 1882 he was re-appointed by Governor Ludlow. He is a Democrat in politics. His present term expires in 1889.

His circuit comprises the county of Hudson. Total population, 240,342.

Jonathan Dixon, Jersey City.

Justice Dixon was born in the city of Liverpool, England, July 6th, 1839. He remained there until his eighth year, and attended the public schools for two or three years. His family then removed to Marypont, Cumberland county, in the same country, where his education was continued. His father came to the United States in 1848, and his family followed him two years later, and settled in New Brunswick, N. J. Jonathan became an inmate of the home of Cornelius L. Hardenbergh, a lawyer, who suffered from blindness, and to him the lad acted as attendant and amanuensis for nearly five years, or until September, 1855. In that year he entered Rutgers College, and graduated from that institution in 1859.

He then entered the law office of his former tutor, Warren Hardenbergh, and studied there for twelve months. Upon Mr. Hardenbergh removing to New York, Mr. Dixon then entered the office of George R. Dutton, and subsequently that of Robert Adrain, all of these gentlemen being members of the bar of New Brunswick. While studying law, he taught school as a means of livelihood. He was admitted as an attorney in November, 1862, and three years later as a counselor. After being admitted as an attorney, he moved to Jersey City and entered the law office of E. B. Wakeman, in a clerical capacity, and in the spring of 1864 he formed a copartnership with his employer, which lasted one year. For five years he practiced by himself, and then formed a copartnership with Gilbert Collins. In April, 1875, he was appointed as Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor Bedle, and in 1882 he was re-appointed by Governor Ludlow. He is a Republican in politics, and was the candidate of his party for Governor in 1883, when he was defeated by Governor Abbett. His present term expires in 1889.

His circuit comprises the counties of Passaic and Bergen. Total population, 123,254.

Alfred Reed, Camden.

Justice Reed was born December 23d, 1839, in Ewing township, Mercer county. He attended the Lawrenceville High School, in 1856, and the Model School, at Trenton, in 1857-58, entering Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, in 1859. In the fall of 1860 he was matriculated at the State and Normal Law School, Poughkeepsie, New York, and in the summer of 1862 admitted to the practice of law in New York. He returned to Trenton and renewed his study of law, being admitted to the bar of New Jersey at the June term, 1864. In the spring of 1865 he was elected to the Common Council of Trenton, of which he was made President. He was elected Mayor of Trenton in 1867, serving for one year, and in the spring of 1869 he was appointed Law Judge of Mercer county, a position he held for a full term of five years. On April 8th, 1875, he was appointed by Governor Bedle a Justice of the Supreme Court, and in 1882 he was re-appointed by Governor Ludlow. In politics he is a Democrat. His present term expires in 1889.

His circuit comprises the counties of Cape May, Cumberland, Salem and Atlantic. Total population, 100,455.

Joel Parker, Freehold.

Justice Parker was born November 24th, 1816, in Monmouth county, in the immediate neighborhood of the old

battle-ground, and is a son of Charles Parker, one of the leading men of the State, and who filled many positions of honor and trust during his lifetime, having been State Treasurer for sixteen successive years, Sheriff of Monmouth county for one term, and member of the State Assembly for five successive years. Joel received his early education in Trenton, and afterwards he managed a farm for his father, in Monmouth county, for two or three years. He then entered Princeton College, and graduated from that institution in 1839. He entered the law office of the late Chancellor Green, where he pursued his studies until 1842, when he was admitted to the bar. He commenced the practice of his profession in Freehold, where he has since continued to reside. In 1844 he first took an active part in political matters, and in 1847 he was elected to the Assembly from Monmouth county. He became the leader of his party in the House, and soon acquired a State reputation. In 1851 he declined being a candidate, and soon afterward he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Monmouth county, a position he filled for five years. In 1860 he was chosen a Presidential Elector, and was one of the three Northern electors who cast their votes for Stephen A. Douglass for the Presidency. For several years prior to the Civil War he had been Brigadier-General of the Monmouth and Ocean Brigade, and in 1861 he was nominated by Governor Olden as Major-General of the five counties of Monmouth, Ocean, Mercer, Union and Middlesex, and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. In 1862 he was elected Governor on the Democratic ticket over Marcus L. Ward by 14,597 majority. During his administration he established for himself an undying record as "War Governor of New Jersey." In 1868 his State delegation in the National Democratic Convention, in New York, cast the full vote of New Jersey on every ballot for him as President of the United States. He was again elected Governor in the fall of 1871. He manifested a deep interest in the Centennial celebration, and in all other matters of national and State pride. He was appointed by Governor Bedle Attorney-General in 1875, but only served part of a year. In 1880 he was appointed by Governor McClellan a Justice of the Supreme Court for a regular term of seven years. He is a Democrat in politics. His term expires in 1887.

His circuit consists of the counties of Burlington, Camden and Gloucester. Total population, 161,846.

William J. Magie, Elizabeth.

Justice Magie was born at Elizabeth, Union county, N. J., December 9th, 1832. His father, David Magie, was for nearly

forty-five years pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Elizabeth, and was also a native of the same town. He entered Princeton College in 1852, and graduated in 1855, He studied law with the late Francis B. Chetwood, of Elizabeth, was admitted as an attorney in 1856, and as a counselor in 1859. For six years he was associated in practice with Mr. Chetwood, and after practicing alone for some time he formed another copartnership with Mr. Cross. From 1866 to 1871 he was Prosecutor of the Pleas for Union county. He was connected with the banks of Elizabeth, and acted as counsel to several corporations. He was elected to the State Senate from Union county in 1875, for a term of three years, and in 1880 he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor McClellan. His term expires in 1887. In politics he is a Republican.

His circuit consists of Morris, Sussex and Somerset counties. Total population, 100,601.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

U. S. District Attorney.

ANTHONY Q. KEASBEY, Newark.

Mr. Keasbey was born in Salem, N. J., March 1st, 1824, and is descended from the earliest settlers of Salem county. His father, Edward Q. Keasbey, who was born in 1793, was an eminent physician, and was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Salem county in 1840. In 1844 he was chosen a Presidential Elector, and voted for Henry Clay. His son, the subject of this sketch, after receiving a preliminary education, was graduated from Yale College in 1843, and soon after entered as a law student in the office of Francis L. McCulloch, Esq., in his native town. Subsequently he went to Newark and continued his studies with Cortlandt Parker, Esq. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1846, and, returning to Salem, entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1852 he removed to Newark, and three years later became associated in business with Mr. Parker, his former preceptor. In April, 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey, and in April, 1865, was re-appointed. It was discovered, however, after the death of Mr. Lincoln, that the commission had not been

signed by him, and Mr. Keasbey was, therefore, appointed by President Johnson till the next session of the Senate, when, in 1866, he was regularly commissioned for another term of four years. He was re-appointed by President Grant in 1870 and again in 1874. He was re-appointed by President Hayes in 1878, and again by President Arthur in 1882. He accordingly has held the office for twenty-five years. In 1876 the partnership between himself and Mr. Parker was dissolved, and Mr. Keasbey associated himself with his two sons, Edward Q. and George, under the firm name of A. Q Keasbey & Sons. His term expires in April, 1886.

Clerk U. S. Circuit Court.

S. Duncan Oliphant, Trenton.

General Oliphant was born at Franklin Forge, on the Youghiogheny river, Fayette county, Pa., and is about sixty years of age. He graduated from Jefferson College, Washington county, Pa., in September, 1844; from Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass., in July, 1847, and was admitted to practice in Fayette county, Pa., in September of the same year. In the fall of 1849 he entered into partnership with the Hon. Thomas Williams, of the Pittsburg bar, and practiced law there until the spring of 1852, and then, on account of the health of his family, returned to Vincentown, and resumed and continued in the practice of law there until April, 1861.

On the 19th of April, 1861, he recruited a volunteer company of one hundred men, entered the military service of the United States with the rank of Captain, and was, from time to time, promoted to the rank of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, and near the close of the war to the rank of Brigadier-General by Brevet, "for faithful and meritorious services," and assigned to the command of the Second Brigade of the garrison of Washington, and was honorably discharged and mustered out of service in September, 1866.

In the spring of 1867 he moved from Fayette county, Pa., to Princeton, and was admitted to practice law at the bar of New Jersey. In September, 1870, he was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey, by the Hon. William McKennan, which position he continues to hold. In the spring of 1874 he moved from Princeton to Chambersburg, adjoining Trenton, where he now resides. Salary, fees.

Clerk U. S. District Court.

LINSLY ROWE, Trenton.

Mr. Rowe was born at New York City, January 19th, 1848. His father was Peter Rowe, one of the old-time merchants of New York. He received a classical education at the best private schools of the city. Being naturally studious, his inclinations led him to choose the law as a profession, but, yielding to the wishes of his father, whose desire it was that his son should succeed him in business, he entered his father's office, and, for several years, devoted himself to mercantile pursuits. On his father's retirement from business, however, his fondness for the law asserted itself too strongly to be resisted, and he accordingly went to Jersey City and entered his name as a student in the office of Muirheid & McGee, afterwards Bedle, Muirheid & McGee. He was admitted to the bar of this State in 1875, and at once opened an office in Jersey City, where he soon acquired an extensive practice.

He was appointed United States Commissioner in 1879, and, as such, had charge of many important criminal cases, one of the most conspicuous of which was the extradition of Frederick Hoffman, at the request of the Belgian government, for the crime of attempted murder on the high seas. He was also appointed Deputy Clerk in Admiralty of the United States District Court, in 1879, and devoted himself to increasing the admiralty business of the court, with such success that, during the three years he held the office, the number of admiralty suits in the court was more than double what it had previously been.

In June, 1882, he was appointed, by the Hon. John T. Nixon, Clerk of the United States District Court, to succeed William S. Belville, deceased, and entered upon his new duties on July 1st of that year.

He has made many important improvements and beneficial changes in the conduct of the office, and has brought its service to a degree of efficiency that has received particular approval from the authorities at Washington. His term of office is during the discretion of the United States District Court Judge. Salary, fees.

STATE OFFICERS.

Secretary of State.

HENRY C. KELSEY, Trenton.

Mr. Kelsey was born at Sparta, Sussex county, in the year 1837. He was educated and brought up in that town. At one time he was editor of the *Jersey Herald;* was Postmaster at Newton, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Sussex county for four years. He was appointed Secretary of State by Governor Randolph, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. H. N. Congar, and took possession of the office July 1st, 1870. His term expired in 1871, and Mr. Kelsey was re-appointed by Governor Randolph, and confirmed by a Republican Senate for a full term, which expired in 1876. Again Mr. Kelsey was re-appointed by Governor Bedle, and confirmed by a Republican Senate, for another full term, which expired April 6th, 1881. Governor Ludlow nominated him for another term of five years, and the Senate refusing to confirm the nomination, the Governor appointed Mr. Kelsey to fill the vacancy for one year. In 1882 Governor Ludlow again nominated him for another term of five years, and he was confirmed by a Republican Senate.

His salary is $6,000 per year, and his present term expires April 6th, 1887.

By virtue of his office, Mr. Kelsey is a member of the Board of Bank Commissioners; Clerk of the Board of State Canvassers; Clerk of the Court of Errors and Appeals; Clerk of the Court of Impeachment; Clerk of the Court of Pardons; Clerk of the Prerogative Court; Commissioner of the State Library; Scientific School Commissioner, and State Commissioner of Insurance. In 1885 the Legislature appointed him a member of the State House Rebuilding Commission.

Mr. Kelsey is also a member of other boards, and the duties of his office in other respects are multifarious.

Mr. JOSEPH D. HALL is Assistant Secretary of State. He "shall, during the absence or inability, through sickness or other cause, of the Secretary of State, have the same powers and perform all the duties which are now imposed by law on the Secretary of State."

State Treasurer.

JOHN J. TOFFEY, Jersey City.

Col. Toffey was born in Pawling, New York, June 1st, 1844. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Twenty-first New Jersey Volunteers and remained with the regiment until his term of service, nine months, expired, when he returned to Jersey City and recruited a company for the Thirty-third Regiment, and went with it as First Lieutenant. At the battle of Missionary Ridge, Tenn., Mr. Toffey was severely wounded and sent home. When recovered he received from President Lincoln a Lieutenant's commission in the Veteran Reserve Corps, and served in Washington, D. C., until 1866. He was at one time Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Regiment, National Guard, New Jersey; an Alderman of Jersey City and a Director in the Hudson City Savings Bank. In 1875 and 1876 he was a member of the House of Assembly from the then Fifth District of Hudson county. In 1878 he was elected Sheriff of Hudson county by a majority of 3,900, although the usual Democratic majority there is over 4,000. He served a full term of three years and made a very creditable record. He is at present Treasurer of the Republican State Executive Committee. In January, 1885, he was elected by the Legislature as State Treasurer, after receiving an unanimous nomination for the office in the Republican caucus. By virtue of his office he is an Inspector of the State Prison, for which he receives $500 a year in addition to his salary of $4,000 as State Treasurer. He was appointed by the Legislature of 1885 on the Board of Commissioners for the rebuilding of the burned portion of the State House. His term as Treasurer expires January 20th, 1888.

State Comptroller.

EDWARD J. ANDERSON, Trenton.

Edward J. Anderson, the present Comptroller of the Treasury, was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, December 15th, 1830. After receiving a common school education, he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Philadelphia, Pa., until the breaking out of the civil war, in 1861, when he returned to his native State and accepted the position of principal assistant in the Adjutant-General's Department of the State, which position he occupied until the close of the war, when he resigned

and engaged in business in New York City, retaining his residence, however, in New Jersey. In 1871, the office of Comptroller of the Treasury passed into the hands of the Republicans, and Mr. Anderson, after urgent solicitation, consented to accept the position of first assistant in the department. This position he occupied for nine years, and until 1880, when, the office of Comptroller becoming vacant, he was chosen by the Republican Legislature as the head of the department. He held over for two years, from 1883, and in 1885 he was again chosen by the Legislature for another term of three years.

By virtue of his office, the Comptroller is a member of the following boards: Inspectors of the State Prison, Trustees of the Fund for the Support of Public Schools, State Board of Education, Commissioners of the State Library, Commissioners of Railroad Taxation, Commissioners of Savings Banks, Commissioners of the Agricultural College Fund, and Board of Trustees of the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, provided for by an act of the Legislature of 1882. Of the latter Board, the present Comptroller is also Treasurer. All of these positions involve the performance of arduous duties, and to none of them is any compensation attached, excepting five hundred dollars ($500) per annum for the performance of the duties of Inspector of the State Prison. In 1885 the Legislature appointed him a member of the State House Rebuilding Commission.

Previous to his election as Comptroller, Mr. Anderson had never sought any public office, nor has he held any excepting that of Commissioner of Fisheries, which he accepted in 1877, at the solicitation of Governor McClellan, and held for five years.

The term of office of the Comptroller is three years. His present term expires in March, 1888.

Attorney-General.

John P. Stockton, Trenton.

John Potter Stockton was born at Princeton, August 2d, 1826, and is a son of the late Commodore Stockton, U. S. N. He graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1843, and studied law with the late Judge R. S. Field. He was admitted to practice as an attorney at the April term, 1847, of the Supreme Court, and was called to the bar as counselor in 1850, and practiced law in New Jersey until 1857, when he was appointed U. S. Minister to Rome, by President Buchanan.

He held that position until 1861, when he returned to his native land, and recommenced the practice of law in Trenton. He was elected to the Senate of the United States for six years, for the term commencing March 4th, 1865, to succeed Hon. J. C. Ten Eyck, but was unseated after serving one year. He was, however, re-elected to the United States Senate for the term commencing March 4th, 1869, and served the full term, when he returned to Trenton and recommenced the practice of law.

Senator Stockton was appointed, with Judges Ryerson and Randolph, as Commissioner to revise and simplify the proceedings and practice in the courts of law, and made a report to the Legislature, which was adopted.

He has been a delegate to several National Democratic Conventions, including that of 1884, in Chicago, which nominated President Cleveland.

He was appointed Attorney-General of the State for a term of five years, on April 8th, 1877, and in 1882 he was re-appointed. His salary is $7,000 per year, with an annual allowance of $1,500 for clerical assistants. His present term expires in 1887.

Commander of the National Guard.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOSEPH W. PLUME, Newark.

Joseph W. Plume was born in Troy, N. Y., on the 23d of August, 1839. His grandfather was William Turk, M. D., of the United States Navy, a descendant of Antonie Janssen Salers, a wealthy Hollander who settled in Gravesend, (now a part of Brooklyn, L. I.,) in 1631. Surgeon Turk married a daughter of Captain John W. Livingston, of New York, a Revolutionary officer, the lady being one of the fourth generation in descent from Robert Livingston, grandfather of William Livingston, Governor of New Jersey during the whole Revolutionary epoch, who emigrated from Scotland to America in 1674, and subsequently became the original grantee of the famous baronial manor of that name, on the Hudson river. On his father's side, General Plume is a lineal descendant of Samuel Plum, one of the colony from Branford, Connecticut, which settled Newark in 1666; and, grandpaternally, is descended from Captain Bastian Visscher, a Dutch navigator, who, in Hendrick Hudson's party, about 1609, explored the upper Hudson river, and, with others, afterwards organized the "Colonie of Renssaelaerswyck," where the city of Albany is now situated.

In 1843, his father returned to Newark, and, since that date, General Plume has been a resident of that city. He was educated in the best private schools, and in early youth entered the banking business, which calling he has followed during the greater part of his life. He is now the cashier of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Newark, having held that office since the establishment of the institution in 1871.

In 1857, he entered the ranks of Company C, of the "City Battalion," of Newark—an organization which enjoyed a high prestige, during its existence, by reason of its fine personnel and its tactical proficiency—and remained a private therein for four years. On the 29th of May, 1861, he was commissioned First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Second New Jersey Volunteers, holding this position until February 15th, 1862, when he was appointed Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Brigadier-General William H. French, the commander of the Third Brigade, of Sumner's Division. On the 1st of June, 1862, he was appointed Acting Assistant-Adjutant-General of this brigade, and on the 8th of September next succeeding, he was appointed Acting Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Third Division of the Second Corps. He resigned the latter appointment on the 19th of December, 1862, with a view of accepting the position of Assistant-Adjutant-General, the resignation being accepted on the 20th of January, 1863. When, on January 31st, 1863, a commission as Captain and Assistant-Adjutant-General was offered to him, he declined the same and retired from the service, as he deemed himself entitled to the rank, at least, of Major. While connected with the Army of the Potomac, however, he participated in the battles of First Bull Run, Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Gaines' Mills, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oaks Bridge, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg.

On the 4th of November, 1863, he was appointed Major and Brigade Inspector of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey. During the following year, upon the recommendation of United States Senator William Wright, he was appointed a First Lieutenant in the Regular Army, but declined the honor. In the organization of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, he was elected its Colonel, but declined the compliment on account of the regiment being enlisted for only one hundred days' service. On the 6th of July, 1865, he was commissioned Colonel of the Second Regiment, New Jersey Rifle Corps; and on April 26th, 1869, he was elected Colonel of the Second Regiment, N. G. N. J.; on the 8th of May, 1869, he was commissioned Brigadier-General of the First Brigade, N. G. N. J., and on the tenth

anniversary of the date of this commission, he was also commissioned Brevet-Major-General, by General (then Governor) George B. McClellan. On the 4th of April, 1885, he was commissioned Major-General of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey, to succeed General Gershom Mott, whose sudden death had left the position vacant.

General Plume was four years a private, two years in the army, four years a Colonel, and sixteen years a Brigadier-General.

Adjutant-General.

WILLIAM S. STRYKER, Trenton.

William S. Stryker was born at Trenton, N. J., June 6th, 1838. He was educated at the College of New Jersey, graduating there in the year 1858. He commenced the study of law, and had nearly completed the course when the war broke out. As stated in "New Jersey and the Rebellion," he entered the military service of the country, in response to the first call for troops. He then assisted in organizing the Fourteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and in February, 1863, was ordered to Hilton Head, South Carolina, and made Major and A. D. C. to Major-General Gillmore, then in command of the Tenth Army Corps. He participated in the capture of Morris Island and the bloody night attack on Fort Wagner. Subsequently, he was transferred to the North, on account of illness, and placed in charge of the Pay Department, U. S. Army, at Parole Camp, Columbus, Ohio. He was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for meritorious service during the war, and, resigning in June, 1866, was soon after placed upon the staff of the Executive of New Jersey. On April 12th, 1867, he was made Brigadier-General and Adjutant-General of New Jersey, which position he holds at the present time. He was brevetted Major-General, for long and meritorious services, February 9th, 1874. He has compiled officially and published a "Roster of Jerseymen in the Revolutionary War," a "Roster of New Jersey Volunteers in the Civil War," and several works on historical subjects relating to New Jersey. He was made a counselor-at-law of the State of Ohio in the year 1866, was at one time President of the Trenton Banking Company, is a member of a large number of State and county historical societies, a Fellow of the American Geographical Society, and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

His salary is $1,200 per year.

Quartermaster-General.

LEWIS PERRINE, Trenton.

Lewis Perrine was born in Freehold township, Monmouth county, September 15th, 1815, and attended the Lawrenceville High School, from which he graduated and entered Princeton College in 1835, graduating with the class of 1838. He studied law with Hons. Garret D. Wall and James S. Green, at Princeton. He settled in Trenton in 1841, and was appointed and served as Military Secretary to Governor Fort. He was appointed Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Price in 1854, and was commissioned Quartermaster-General, *vice* Samuel R. Hamilton, deceased, September 22d, 1855. His services during the late war, which were both arduous and trying, were executed with rare ability and expedition. The State of New Jersey having more troops in the field than the regular forces of the United States, made the duties of the office very laborious, requiring much skill and endurance in their execution. For meritorious services in the discharge of the same, he was made Brevet Major-General by the Senate, on recommendation of Governor Parker, in 1865.

General Perrine still holds the office of Quartermaster-General, and is, besides, Acting-Paymaster-General of the State.

His salary is $1,200 per year.

Clerk of the Supreme Court.

BENJAMIN F. LEE, Trenton.

Mr. Lee was born in Port Elizabeth, Cumberland county, N. J. His father, Hon. Thomas Lee, was a prominent public man, having served several terms in Congress and the State Legislature, and been a successful merchant in Port Elizabeth, where he died in 1856. The Hon. Thomas Lee was a brother of Colonel Francis Lee, of the regular army, and a graduate of West Point, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war, and the father of Dr. Thomas Lee, a surgeon in the regular army, who died in 1838 from disease contracted in the Florida war. This branch of the Lee family are descendants of the Lees and Alexanders (Scotch and Irish) who emigrated to this country prior to the Revolution.

The subject of this sketch finished a thorough English education under the tutorship of John Gummere, at Burling-

ton, in 1845, and immediately entered his father's store, at Port Elizabeth, as partner. In time he succeeded the firm of Thomas and Benjamin F. Lee, and finally, in 1860, retired from the business altogether. In 1863 he was elected Treasurer of the Cape May and Millville Railroad Company, and in 1866 Treasurer of the West Jersey Marl and Transportation Company, which position he resigned upon entering on the duties of Clerk of the Supreme Court. He was for several years a Director of the State Agricultural Society of New Jersey. Like his father, he was always an earnest and active supporter of the Democratic doctrine, and took an active part in politics. In 1856 he was a Presidential Elector, and had served a term on the State Central Committee. In 1858, his friends of the First District presented his name in convention for nomination for Congress, and he received thirty-nine of the forty-one votes necessary to a choice. He was afterwards nominated for the Legislature from this district, which was largely Republican, and after an exciting contest, was defeated by only three votes. In 1870, Mr. Lee was nominated for Congress in the First District. The district usually gave 3,700 Republican majority, and that year about 1,500 colored voters were added, making nearly 6,000 to overcome, but he was defeated by only 1,800 votes. This was the first inroad made upon the large Republican majority in the district. In the Gubernatorial Convention that nominated Hon. Joel Parker, in 1871, Mr. Lee received 118 votes as a candidate for Governor—the entire strength of his district. In 1872, he was appointed, by Governor Parker, Clerk of the Supreme Court, which appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. In 1877 he was re-appointed by Governor Bedle, and his appointment had the singular and unusual compliment of a confirmation by the Senate without the customary reference to a committee; and again, in 1882, he was similarly honored by Governor Ludlow and the Senate, thus giving him a third term. His present term expires in 1887.

Clerk in Chancery.

GEORGE S. DURYEE, Trenton.

Mr. Duryee was born in the city of Newark in 1850, and is a son of the late Peter S. Duryee, of that city. After being engaged in business for some three years, in Newark, Mr. Duryee entered Rutgers College, New Jersey, at which institution he was graduated in 1872. He then entered the law

office of Messrs. McCarter & Keen, of Newark, and was admitted to the bar as attorney in 1875, and as counselor in 1878, and practiced his profession in Newark. In 1877, he was elected to the House of Assembly from the Fourth District of Essex county, which, though largely Republican, he carried by a handsome majority, which was increased at his re-election the following year. During his legislative career, he took a prominent part in the proceedings of the House, both in the committees and on the floor. In 1879, he received the caucus nomination of the Democratic party, which was then in the minority, for the Speakership. In 1881, he was nominated by Governor Ludlow as Clerk in Chancery, for a term of five years, and the Senate, although largely Republican, unanimously and unhesitatingly confirmed the nomination.

His term expires in March, 1886.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

EDWIN OSBORN CHAPMAN, Trenton.

Mr. Chapman was born at Waterford, Conn., April 1st, 1842, was formerly an editor and literary writer, and for many years a school teacher. At seventeen years of age, he graduated at the Connecticut State Normal College. He taught school in New London, in that State, also in New York City, and he was Principal of the High School of Hudson City, N. J., for two years previous to its consolidation with Jersey City and Bergen. Mr. Chapman, at the opening of the war of the Rebellion, served in the Second Connecticut Infantry, under Colonel (now General) Alfred C. Terry, and holds a commission as Colonel in the Union Veteran Army. He was elected Superintendent of Schools at the first charter election of the consolidated city of Jersey City, but was legislated out of office by the new charter of 1871. From that time, and until he was appointed to his present office, he edited the trade publications of the American News Company. He has been connected with several newspapers in New York. He was a member of the Board of Education of Jersey City from 1874 to 1878, serving as President one term. He served three years in the House of Assembly from the Fourth district of Hudson county. This district is considered Republican, but Mr. Chapman carried it, each year, by a considerable majority. While in the House, he served on some of the most

important committees, he invariably led in debate, and was prominent in the shaping of wise legislation.

He was appointed, by the State Board of Education, Superintendent of Public Instruction, March 21st, 1885. His salary is $3,000 per year, and term of office three years.

State Prison Keeper.

PATRICK HENRY LAVERTY, Trenton.

Mr. Laverty was born in Ireland, about fifty-three years ago, and when but six years of age he, with his father and mother, came to this country. Shortly after their arrival they located at Saugerties, on the Hudson, where they established themselves in business. Patrick, the youngest of the family, after attending the village schools for many years, was sent to a high educational institute at Sheffield Plains, Massachusetts. There he remained until the death of his father, which occurred when he was about sixteen years of age. It was the intention of Mr. Laverty's father to educate his son for some professional pursuit, but after the death of the old gentleman, young Laverty determined to abandon his collegiate course and enter upon mercantile pursuits. He went to New York City, where he engaged in business. He worked hard in various positions until, in 1851, he was appointed to a most responsible place in the Adams Express Company. He acted as treasure messenger for the company in California, his route extending from San Francisco to Chagres, Isthmus of Panama. At that time the duties of that office required a man who could be relied upon under all circumstances, and who was possessed of great judgment and courage. Mr. Laverty filled the bill exactly, and when, 1853, he resigned to come East, the severance of his connection with the company was greatly deplored by its officals. Before leaving San Francisco, a banquet was tendered him, and more than one hundred of his former colleagues and prominent citizens did honor to the occasion. During his services with the company, he carried millions of dollars in treasure, and, although his path was constantly beset by banditti and the worst of cut-throats, he never lost a single dollar. The company honored him with testimonials of the highest order. He returned once more to the village of Saugerties, where he married Miss Annie Mastersen, and for over twenty-seven years she has been to him a most devoted wife and an exemplary mother to his children.

He was engaged for a short time in the grocery business, at Saugerties, and subsequently, in New York City, in the manufacture of clothing for the California trade. In 1860 he removed with his family to Jersey City, where he became engaged in the crockery business. Subsequently, he accepted the chief clerkship of the eastern division of the Erie Railway, a position which he held with credit to himself for many years. In 1871 he was elected as Assessor in the Second District of Jersey City, and shortly afterwards he was appointed one of the Directors of the Board of Education. He filled the latter office for two terms, and declined a nomination for a third. In 1874 he was elected Sheriff of Hudson county by a majority of 2,700 votes, and held that office for four years. In 1876 he was elected as a Delegate to the St. Louis Convention, and whilst there he was an ardent supporter of ex-Governor Joel Parker for the Presidential nomination. In that year he worked hard and unceasingly for the election of the Democratic ticket, headed by Tilden and Hendricks. At every election since, he took a leading part, and every Democratic victory won in the State owed much to his indefatigable exertions. Owing to dissensions in the ranks of his own party, he was defeated for Congress in 1878. In March, 1881, he was nominated by Governor Ludlow for the office of State Prison Keeper, for a term of five years. The Senate refused to confirm the nomination, and subsequently the Governor appointed Mr. Laverty to fill the vacancy. In 1882 Governor Ludlow nominated him for a regular term of five years, and he was confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. Laverty made one of the best Sheriffs Hudson county ever had, and he has proved himself to be an excellent Prison Keeper.

His salary is $3,500 per year, and his term expires in 1887.

State Librarian.

MORRIS R. HAMILTON, Trenton.

Col. Hamilton was born at Oxford Furnace, Sussex county, N. J., May 24th, 1820, and is the son of the late Gen. Samuel R. Hamilton, of Trenton, who was Quartermaster-General of the State for twenty-five years, being the immediate predecessor of Gen. Lewis Perrine in that office. He was of Scotch descent, Col. Hamilton being a great-grandson of John Hamilton, Provincial Governor of New Jersey, from 1736 to 1747,

and of Andrew Robeson, Surveyor-General of the Province at the same time—both being Scotch emigrants. The State Librarian was educated at the old Trenton Academy, Lawrenceville High School and Princeton College, from which he graduated in 1839. He studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He practiced in Camden two years, and in Philadelphia two years, in addition to being employed in the Philadelphia Post Office, from 1844 to 1849, when he resigned to take editorial charge of the Trenton *True American*, which he conducted until 1853, when it was sold to Judge Naar. Since that time he has been professionally connected with the press of New Jersey, New York, Missouri and Pennsylvania, having occupied editorial positions upon the New York *National Democrat*, the *Sussex Herald*, the *Camden Democrat*, *Newark Journal*, *Sussex Record*, *Kansas City News*, *Elizabeth Herald* and *Philadelphia Record*, during a period of thirty-five years. He obtained the title of Colonel by serving upon Governor Fort's staff, from 1851 to 1854. He was elected State Librarian, by the Commissioners, February 27th, 1884, for a term of five years.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

DEMOCRATIC.

At Large—Henry C. Kelsey, Trenton, Mercer; Gottfried Krueger, Newark, Essex; Rufus Blodgett, Manchester, Ocean; Manning Freeman, Metuchen, Middlesex.

First District—Richard S. Jenkins, Camden.

Second District—George O. Vanderbilt, Princeton, Mercer.

Third District—John H. Laird, Eatontown, Monmouth.

Fourth District—Samuel T. Smith, Waterloo, Sussex.

Fifth District—Absalom B. Woodruff, Paterson.

Sixth District—James Smith, Jr., Newark.

Seventh District—Allan L. McDermott, Jersey City.

President, Rufus Blodgett; Treasurer, George O. Vanderbilt; Secretary, John H. Laird.

REPUBLICAN.

At Large—Frederic A. Potts, Pittstown, Hunterdon; Vacancy; George A. Halsey, Newark; Garret A. Hobart, Paterson.

First District—Charles W. Starr, Woodbury, Gloucester; Charles A. Butts, Camden.

Second District—Barton F. Thorn, Crosswicks, Burlington; Edward J. Anderson, Trenton.

Third District—Vacancy; Seth B. Ryder, Elizabeth.

Fourth District—William A. Stiles, Deckertown, Sussex; Charles A. Skillman, Lambertville.

Fifth District—John E. Miller, Englewood, Bergen; Henry W. Miller, Morristown.

Sixth District—Joseph L. Munn, Newark; John D. Harrison, Newark.

Seventh District—William T. Hoffman, Jersey City; John J. Toffey, Jersey City.

President, Garret A. Hobart; Treasurer, John J. Toffey; Secretary, John Y. Foster.

MEMBERS OF THE
ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH LEGISLATURE
OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

With Post Office Address and Expiration of Term of Senators.

SENATE.

County.	*Name.*	*P. O. Address.*
Atlantic	JOHN J. GARDNER, R., 1887	Atlantic City.
Bergen	JOHN W. BOGERT, D., 1887	Hohokus.
Burlington	WILLIAM H CARTER, R., 1889	Bordentown.
Camden	RICHARD N. HERRING, R , 1888	Chews Land'g.
Cape May	JOSEPH H. HANES, R., 1889	Cape May City.
Cumberland	ISAAC T. NICHOLS, R., 1887	Bridgeton.
Essex	FREDERICK S. FISH, R., 1888	Newark
Gloucester	STACY L PANCOAST, R , 1888	Mullica Hill.
Hudson	WM. BRINKERHOFF D , 1887	Jersey City.
Hunterdon	GEORGE H. LARGE, R , 1889	Flemington.
Mercer	GEO. O. VANDERBILT, D., 1887	Princeton.
Middlesex	DANIEL C. CHASE, D., 1889	South Amboy.
Monmouth	THOMAS G. CHATTLE, D., 1888	Long Branch.
Morris	JAMES C. YOUNGBLOOD, R , 1887	Morristown.
Ocean	GEORGE T. CRANMER, R , 1887	Barnegat.
Passaic	JOHN W. GRIGGS, R., 1889	Paterson.
Salem	WYATT W. MILLER, R., 1888	Salem.
Somerset	LEWIS A. THOMPSON, R., 1888	Somerville.
Sussex	JOHN A. MCBRIDE, D., 1889	Unionville, Orange Co., N.Y.
Union	ROB'T L. LIVINGSTON, D , 1888	Plainfield.
Warren	JAMES E. MOON, D , 1888	Phillipsburg.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

County.	*No. District.*	*Name.*	*P. O. Address.*
Atlantic		JAMES S. BECKWITH, D	Atlantic City.
Bergen	1st Dist.	EBEN WINTON, D	Hackensack.
	2d Dist.	JOHN VAN BUSSUM, D	Corona.
Burlington	1st Dist.	THEODORE BUDD, D	Pemberton.
	2d Dist.	ALLEN H. GANGEWER, R	Burlington.
	3d Dist.	THOMAS J. ALCOTT, R	Mount Holly.
Camden	1st Dist.	E. AMBLER ARMSTRONG, R	Camden.
	2d Dist.	GEORGE PFEIFFER, Jr., D	Camden.
	3d Dist.	HENRY M. JEWETT, R	Winslow.
Cape May		ALVIN P. HILDRETH, D	Cape May City.

Cumberland	1st Dist.	Franklin Lawrence, R.	Cedarville.
	2d Dist.	Wilson Banks, R.	Port Elizabeth.
Essex	1st Dist.	Charles F. Underhill, R.	Franklin.
	2d Dist.	Henry A. Potter, R.	Brick Church.
	3d Dist.	Elias M. Condit, R.	West Orange.
	4th Dist.	Henry M. Doremus, R.	Newark.
	5th Dist.	R. Wayne Parker, R.	Newark.
	6th Dist.	Edwin Lister, D.	Newark.
	7th Dist.	Jacob Schreihofer, R.	Newark.
	8th Dist.	John H. Peal, D.	Newark.
	9th Dist.	Augustus F. R. Martin, D.	Newark.
	10th Dist.	William Harrigan, D.	Newark.
Gloucester		Joseph B. Roe, R.	Woodbury.
Hudson	1st Dist.	Roderick B. Seymour, R.	Jersey City.
	2d Dist.	Philip Tumulty, D.	Jersey City.
	3d Dist.	David A. Peloubet, R.	Jersey City.
	4th Dist.	Alfred B. Dayton, R.	Jersey City.
	5th Dist.	John Pearson, D.	Jersey City.
	6th Dist.	Robert S. Hudspeth, D.	Jersey City.
	7th Dist.	Terence J. McDonald, D.	Jersey City.
	8th Dist.	Thomas F. Noonan, Jr., D.	Jersey City.
	9th Dist.	John C. Besson, D.	Hoboken.
	10th Dist.	Edward Lennon, D.	Fairview.
Hunterdon	1st Dist.	John C. Arnwine, D.	Baptisttown.
	2d Dist.	Chester Wolverton, D.	Clinton.
Mercer	1st Dist.	Symmes B. Hutchinson, R.	Trenton.
	2d Dist.	James C. Taylor, Jr., R.	Trenton.
	3d Dist.	William Ossenberg, R.	Trenton.
Middlesex	1st Dist.	John F. Ten Broeck, R.	Perth Amboy.
	2d Dist.	John Martin, D.	South Amboy.
	3d Dist.	Robert R. Vanderbergh, R.	Prospect Plains.
Monmouth	1st Dist.	Wm. S. Throckmorton, D.	Freehold.
	2d Dist.	Frank E. Heyer, D.	Colts Neck.
	3d Dist.	William Pintard, D.	Red Bank.
Morris	1st Dist.	John Norwood, R.	Boonton.
	2d Dist.	John Seward Wills, R.	Stanhope.
	3d Dist.	Elias C. Drake, D.	Chester.
Ocean		George G. Smith, R.	Lakewood.
Passaic	1st Dist.	John Scheele, R.	Paterson.
	2d Dist.	DeWitt C. Bolton, R.	Paterson.
	3d Dist.	George H. Low, R.	Paterson.
	4th Dist.	William B. Gourley, D.	Paterson.
Salem		Joseph D. Whitaker, R.	Pennsgrove.
Somerset		John Vetterlein, D.	Plainfield.
Sussex		Horatio N. Kinney, D.	Andover.
Union	1st Dist.	Peter L. Hughes, D.	Elizabeth.
	2d Dist.	William H. Corbin, R.	Elizabeth.
	3d Dist.	William Chamberlain, R.	Rahway.
Warren	1st Dist.	William M. Baird, D.	Washington.
	2d Dist.	Thomas L. Titus, D.	Phillipsburg.

Senate—Republicans	13	Democrats	8 = 21
House—Republicans	31	Democrats	29 = 60
	44		37

Republican majority on joint ballot, 7.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

President—Grover Cleveland, of New York. Salary, $50,000.

Vice-President—Vacant by reason of the death of Thomas A. Hendricks. Salary, $8,000.

Secretary of State—Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware. Salary, 8,000.

Secretary of the Treasury—Daniel Manning, of New York. Salary, $8,000.

Secretary of War—William C. Endicott, of Massachusetts. Salary, $8,000.

Secretary of the Navy—William C. Whitney, of New York. Salary, $8,000.

Secretary of the Interior—L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi. Salary, $8,000.

Attorney-General—Augustus H. Garland, of Arkansas. Salary, $8,000.

Postmaster-General—William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin. Salary, $8,000.

Chief Justice of Supreme Court—M. R. Waite, of Ohio. Salary, $10,500.

Associate Justices—Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa; Stephen J. Field, of California; Joseph P. Bradley, of New Jersey; John M. Harlan, of Kentucky; W. B. Woods, of Georgia; Stanley Matthews, of Ohio; Samuel Blatchford, of New York; Horace Gray, of Massachusetts. Salary, $10,000 each.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue—Joseph S. Miller, of West Virginia. Salary, $6,000.

Commissioner of General Land Office—Wm. A. Sparks, of Illinois. Salary, $4,000.

Commissioner of Pensions—John S. Black, of Illinois. Salary, $5,000.

Commissioner of Patents—M. V. Montgomery, of Michigan. Salary, $5,000.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs—John D. C. Atkins, of Tennessee. Salary, $4,000.

Commissioner of Agriculture—Norman J. Colman, of Missouri. Salary, $4,500.

Solicitor-General—Samuel F. Phillip, of North Carolina. Salary, $7,000.

General of the Army—Philip H. Sheridan, of Illinois. Salary, $13,500.

Admiral of the Navy—David D. Porter, District Columbia. Salary, $13,000.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Leon Abbett; term expires 1887.
Private Secretary to the Governor—Willard C. Fisk.
Secretary of State—Henry C. Kelsey, 1887.
Assistant Secretary of State—Joseph D. Hall, 1887.
Treasurer—John J. Toffey, 1888.
Comptroller—Edward J. Anderson, 1888.
Attorney-General—John P. Stockton, 1887.
Adjutant-General—William S. Stryker.
Assistant Adjutant-General—S. Meredith Dickinson.
Quartermaster-General—Lewis Perrine.
Inspector-General—Willoughby Weston.
Major-General—Joseph W. Plume.
Chancellor—Theodore Runyon, 1887.
Vice Chancellors—Abraham V. Van Fleet, 1889. John T. Bird, 1889.
Clerk of Supreme Court—Benjamin F. Lee, 1887.
Deputy Clerk of Supreme Court—Alfred Lawshe.
Clerk in Chancery—George S. Duryee, 1886.
Chancery Reporter—John H. Stewart, 1887.
Law Reporter—Garret D. W. Vroom, 1888.
State Librarian—Morris R. Hamilton, 1889.
State Superintendent of Public Instruction—Edwin O. Chapman, 1888.
State Geologist—George H. Cook.
Chief of Bureau of Statistics—James Bishop, 1888.
Inspector Children's Labor—Lawrence T. Fell, 1886.
Secretary State Board of Health—Ezra M. Hunt, M. D.
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Mercer Beasley, 1892.
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court—Manning M. Knapp, 1889; Edward W. Scudder, 1890; Bennet Van Syckel, 1890; David A. Depue, 1887; Alfred Reed, 1889; Jonathan Dixon, 1889; Joel Parker, 1887; William J. Magie, 1887.
Court of Errors and Appeals—The Justices of the Supreme Court, and Lay Judges Hendrick H. Brown, 1890; William Paterson, 1889; John Clement, 1888; Jonathan S. Whitaker, 1887; Martin Cole, 1891; John McGregor, 1891. Clerk, the Secretary of State.
Court of Pardons—Governor, Chancellor and Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals. Clerk, Secretary of State.
District Court Judges—Camden, Richard T. Miller, 1887;

Elizabeth, Patrick H. Gilhooley, 1887; Hoboken, Fred. B. Ogden, 1887; Jersey City, Allan L. McDermott, 1888; Bennington F. Randolph, 1887; Newark, Thomas S. Henry, 1890; J. Frank Fort, 1888; Paterson, John Hopper, 1887; Trenton, Robert S. Woodruff, Jr., 1887.

United States Senators—John R. McPherson, William J. Sewell.

Representatives in Forty-ninth Congress—1st Dist., George Hires; 2d, James Buchanan; 3d, Robert S. Green; 4th, James N. Pidcock; 5th, W. W. Phelps; 6th, Herman Lehlbach; 7th, W. McAdoo.

State Board of Education—Governor, Attorney-General, Comptroller, Secretary of State, President of the Senate, Speaker of the Assembly, the Trustees and Treasurer of the Normal School, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Trustees of the School Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, President of the Senate, Speaker of the Assembly, Attorney-General and Comptroller.

Commissioners of Library—Governor, Chancellor, Chief Justice, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller.

Commissioners of Fisheries—Richard S. Jenkins, 1888; William Wright, 1888; Francis M. Ward, 1888.

Commissioners of Agricultural College Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General and Comptroller.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund—Eugene S. Doughty, 1888; Jonathan H. Blackwell, 1888; Secretary, Benjamin Naar.

Riparian Commissioners—Bennington F. Randolph, 1886; Amzi Dodd, 1887; Arthur G. Ogilby, 1888; Miles Ross, 1889.

Commissioners of Pilotage—William M. Gamble, 1886; James Parker, 1886; Thomas S. Negus, 1887; Robert Simonson, 1887; Henry C. Gulick, 1888; Henry W. Miller, 1888; Daniel Sharp, 1888.

State Board of Health—Laban Dennis, 1887; Franklin Gauntt, 1889; Ezra M. Hunt, 1891; E. A. Osborne, 1892; E. S. Atwater, 1886; Cyrus F. Brackett, 1888; Albert R. Leeds, 1890.

Commissioner of Railroad Taxation—Robert A. Sheppard.

State Board of Assessors—Abraham M. Reynolds, 1886; Alexander G. Cattell, 1887; Allan L. McDermott, 1888; Edward Bettle, 1889.

Commissioner of Insurance—Secretary of State, *ex officio*.

State Director of Joint Companies—Charles A. Butts. (Yearly.)

Surveyor-General of West Jersey—Franklin Woolman, Burlington.

Surveyor-General of East Jersey—George H. Cook, New Brunswick.

Managers of Morristown Asylum—James S. Green, 1886; Hugh C. Hendry, 1888; George A. Halsey, 1887; Hiram C. Clark, 1887; William S. Banta, 1888; John W. Jackson, 1890; Josiah Meeker, 1887; (Vacancy); Edward T. Bell, 1890; Theodore R. Varick, 1889. Medical Director, Edwin E. Smith.

Managers of Trenton Asylum—Samuel M. Hamill, 1890; William Elmer, 1886; Chester Van Syckel, 1886; Caleb S. Green, 1889; D. McLean Forman, 1887; Joseph H. Bruere, 1890; Garrit S. Cannon, 1889; James Bishop, 1887; Benjamin F. Carter, 1888; Wm. L. Dayton, 1888. Superintendent, John W. Ward.

Trustees of Normal School—William L. Newell, 1886; Isaac C. Wyn, 1887; J. Howard Pugh, 1887; Cornelius Shepherd, 1886; Benjamin Williamson, 1886; Gilbert Combs, 1887; E. G. Reed, 1887; (Vacancy); John H. Van Kirk, 1886; William H. Hilliard, 1887; James L. Hays, 1887; Edward Goeller, 1886; Charles W. Fuller, 1887; Bennington F. Randolph, 1886. Principal, Washington Hasbrouck.

Trustees of Deaf and Dumb Asylum—The Governor, Comptroller, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Marcus Beach, 1889; Theodore W. Morris, 1887; Richard L. Howell, 1887; Thomas T. Kinney, 1889; W. W. L. Phillips, 1886; Henry B. Crosby, 1886; Samuel Rhinehart, 1888, and James M. Seymour, 1888. Superintendent, Weston Jenkins. Steward, John Wright. There are six female teachers and 99 pupils.

Inspectors of State Prison—The State Comptroller and State Treasurer (*ex officio*), John F. Post, 1888; Caleb F. Pancoast, 1888; David Cartright, 1888. Supervisor, Henry L. Butler, 1890. Keeper, Patrick H. Laverty, 1887.

Trustees of State Industrial School for Girls—Thomas S. R. Brown, 1887; Samuel L. Baily, 1886; Rudolphus Bingham, 1886; Jeremiah O'Rourke, 1887; George C. Maddock, 1887; Edward H. Stokes, 1888.

Trustees of Reform School for Boys—Richard A. Donnelly, 1888; Patrick Farrelly, 1887; Nathan T. Stratton, 1887; Nathaniel S. Rue, 1888; Augustus A. Hardenbergh, 1886; Moses S. Higbie, 1886. Superintendent, Ira Otterson.

Council of State Charities and Corrections—Governor Abbett, President; Jesse H. Diverty, Cape May; Dr. Leonard J. Gordon, Hudson; Robert A. Haley, Passaic; Henry Fredericks, Camden; W. S. Throckmorton, Monmouth; Benjamin Edge, Hudson.

EDUCATIONAL.

County Superintendents of Public Instruction.

Atlantic, S. R. Morse, Atlantic City; Bergen, John A. Demarest, River Edge; Burlington, Edgar Haas, Bordentown; Camden, F. R. Brace, Blackwood; Cape May, Vincent O. Miller, Goshen; Cumberland, Joseph Moore, Bridgeton; Essex, Charles M. Davis, Bloomfield; Gloucester, William Milligan, Woodbury; Hudson, George C. Houghton, Jersey City; Hunterdon, Oliver H. Hoffman, Lebanon; Mercer, William J. Gibby, Princeton; Middlesex, Ralph Willis, New Brunswick; Monmouth, Samuel Lockwood, Freehold; Morris, Lewis W. Thurber, Dover; Ocean, Edward M. Lonan, Forked River; Passaic, J. C. Cruikshank, Paterson; Salem, R. Henry Holme, Salem; Somerset, William T. F. Ayers, Somerville; Sussex, Luther Hill, Andover; Union, N. W. Pease, Elizabeth; Warren, Robert S. Price, Hackettstown.

City Superintendents.

Atlantic City, S. D. Hoffman; Bridgeton, William E. Cox; Camden, Henry L. Bonsall; Elizabeth, J. Augustus Dix; Gloucester City, J. C. Stinson; Hoboken, David E. Rue; Jersey City, A. W. Edson; Millville, J. A. Bolard; Morristown, W. L. R. Haven; Newark, William N. Barringer; New Brunswick, Henry B. Pierce; Orange, U. W. Cutts; Paterson, Clarence E. Meleney; Perth Amboy, C. C. Hommann; Phillipsburg, E. C. Beers; Plainfield, J. L. Hurlbut; Rahway, G. R. Lindsay; Salem, R. Henry Holme; Trenton, Thomas H. Mackenzie.

State Normal and Model Schools.

Board of Trustees.—President of the Board, Bennington F. Randolph; Secretary, Edwin O. Chapman; Treasurer, James B. Woodward.

Officers and Instructors.—Normal School, Washington Hasbrouck, Ph. D., Principal, Philosophy of Education and Pedagogics; Austin C. Apgar, Natural Sciences and Geography; Elias F. Carr, A. M., Mathematics and Methods; Dickerson

H. Farley, Penmanship and Book-keeping; Clara L. Hall, Rhetoric, English Literature and History; Mary Ryan, Reading and Orthography; Harriette Matthews, English Grammar, Mental Sciences and Synonyms; Isadora Williams, Elementary Methods and Object Teaching; Adalaide Cornogg, Drawing; Laura C. Johnson, Vocal Music; Alfred S. Brace, Instrumental Music.

Model School, Washington Hasbrouck, Ph. D., Principal. Male Department, Oliver P. Steves, A. M., Superintendent, Classics and Higher Mathematics; Dickerson H. Farley, Penmanship and Book-keeping; Rev. Jacob Zentner, A. M., Modern Languages; Lillie A. Williams, Elocution and History; Frank H. Scobey, Mathematics; William R. Wright, English Grammar and Geography; Adalaide Cornogg, Drawing; Alfred S. Brace, Instrumental Music; Annie Lodor, Vocal Music. Ladies' Department—Emma L. Taylor, Superintendent, Higher English Branches; Cynthia D. Field, Reading, Analysis and History; Elizabeth B. Johnson, English Grammar and Latin; Sarah Y. Ely, Mathematics; Josephine Carll, Elementary Branches; Susan A. Kelly, Class Preparatory to Normal School, Calisthenics and Geography; Adalaide Cornogg, Drawing; Dickerson H. Farley, Penmanship; Alfred S. Brace, Instrumental Music; Annie Lodor, Vocal Music; Rev. Jacob Zentner, A. M., Modern Languages. Junior Department—Alice Smith, Principal Teacher; Sarah B. Johnston and Mercy A. Pearson, Assistant Teachers; Isadora Williams, Object Lessons; Adalaide Cornogg, Drawing; Annie Lodor, Vocal Music.

Farnum Preparatory School, at Beverly, N. J.

The Farnum School, at Beverly, prepares its students to enter the Normal School. Those who do not have teaching in view, pay for tuition and pursue either a business course or prepare for college.

Board of Trustees.—J. Bingham Woodward, Bordentown, N. J.; Nathan Haines, Beverly, N. J.; Gilbert Combs, Newark, N. J.; Charles E. Elmer, Bridgeton, N. J.; Walter Freeman, Beverly, N. J. *Officers of the Board.*—J. Bingham Woodward, President; Nathan Haines, Treasurer; J. Fletcher Street, Secretary; Washington Hasbrouck, Ph. D., Principal; J. Fletcher Street, A. M, Resident Principal; Kate A. Peters, Teacher of Literature, History and Natural Science; Carrie E. McGuire, Teacher of Elocution and English Branches; Mary W. Hutchinson, Teacher of Primary Classes and Geography; J. Fletcher Street, Teacher of Drawing and Painting; Emily V. Street, Teacher of French and German.

FISH COMMISSIONERS AND WARDENS.

Commissioners.—Wm. Wright, Newark; Francis M. Ward, Newton, and Richard S. Jenkins, Camden.

Fish Wardens.—Atlantic, Andrew J. Rider and John F. Cordery; Bergen, Abram Terhune and George Ricardo; Burlington, Levi French and Joseph R. Ivins; Camden, John McCormick and Patrick M. Gallagher; Cape May, Edwin F. Westcott; Cumberland, James Logue; Essex, Lambert Speer, Gloucester, Charles B. Platt; Hunterdon, Thomas M. Warford and George T. Srope; Mercer, Henry Hill and Charles W. Donaghue; Middlesex, Cornelius W. Castner; Monmouth, William I. Conover; Morris, Matthew S. Gregory and John S. Able; Ocean, Joseph Helfrich; Passaic, Henry Keenan; Salem, William Lawrence and Paul Jacquett; Somerset, John S. Bishop; Sussex, Martin Hull and David Couse, Jr.; Union, William L. Force; Warren, Lewis C. Weller and John C. Kitchen.

MILITARY.

Roster of Officers of National Guard.

Commander-in-Chief.—Leon Abbett.

Staff.—Adjutant-General, Brevet Major-General William S. Stryker; Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General Lewis Perrine; Surgeon-General, Brigadier-General Theodore R. Varick; Inspector-General, Brigadier-General Willoughby Weston; Inspector General of Rifle Practice, Brigadier-General Bird W. Spencer; Judge Advocate-General, Colonel Charles G. Garrison; Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel S. Meredith Dickinson; Aides-de Camp, Colonel Charles D. Hendrickson, Colonel Edwin A. Stevens, Colonel Charles W. Thomae, Colonel Otto Heppenheimer, Colonel William F. Taylor, Colonel John W. Romaine, Colonel Eckford Moore, Colonel Daniel J. Bechtel, Colonel Charles Agnew.

Division.—General Commanding, Major-General Joseph W. Plume.

Division Staff.—Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel Marvin Dodd; Inspector, Colonel George E. P. Howard; Surgeon, Colonel Edward L. Welling; Paymaster, Lieutenant-Colonel

Frederick S. Fish; Quartermaster, Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Terrebery; Chief of Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Judson Clark; Judge Advocate, Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Frelinghuysen; Aides-de-Camp, Major Samuel Meeker, Major William Strange, Major William S. Righter.

First Brigade.—General Commanding, Brigadier-General Dudley S. Steele.

Staff.—Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieutentant-Colonel John A. Parker; Inspector, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Eugene Hamilton; Surgeon, Lieutenant-Colonel John D. McGill; Quartermaster, Major Clarance S. Steele; Paymaster, Major Enos Runyon; Engineer, Major Lewis H. Broome; Judge Advocate, Major John E. Hartley; Aides-de-Camp, Captain Charles Boltwood, Captain Allen B. Wallace.

Second Brigade.—General Commanding, Brevet Major-General William J. Sewell.

Staff.—Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Thos. S. Chambers; Inspector, Brevet Colonel Daniel B. Murphy; Surgeon, Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin Gauntt; Quartermaster, Major William M. Palmer; Paymaster, Kenneth J. Duncan; Judge Advocate, Major James E. Hays; Aides-de-Camp, Captain Edward A. Gillett, Captain Hamilton Markley.

First Regiment, Infantry, Headquarters, Newark—Colonel, Edward A. Campbell; Adjutant, Lieutenant James L. Marsh.

Third Regiment, Headquarters, Elizabeth—Colonel, Elihu H. Ropes; Adjutant, Lieutenant John C. Rose, Jr.

Fourth Regiment, Headquarters, Jersey City—Colonel, Samuel D. Dickinson; Adjutant, Lieutenant Benjamin M. Gerardin.

Fifth Regiment, Headquarters, Newark—Colonel, Levi R. Barnard; Adjutant, Lieutenant James J. Dooner.

Sixth Regiment, Headquarters, Camden—Colonel, Wm. H. Cooper; Adjutant, Lieutenant George S. Courter.

Seventh Regiment, Headquarters, Trenton—Colonel, Richard A. Donnelly; Adjutant, Captain Charles H. W. Van Sciver.

Ninth Regiment, Headquarters, Hoboken—Colonel, B. F. Hart; Adjutant, Lieutenant Francis D. Jackson.

First Battalion, Headquarters, Paterson—Lieutenant-Colonel, Joseph W. Congdon; Adjutant, Lieutenant John T. Hilton.

Second Battalion, Headquarters, Leonia—Lieutenant-Colonel, J. V. Moore; Adjutant, Charles U. Springer.

Gatling Gun Company A, Elizabeth—Captain and Brevet Brigadier-General, J. Madison Drake.

Gatling Gun Company B, Camden—Captain, R. R. Eckendorff.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS, WITH THE DATE OF THE EXPIRATION OF THEIR TERM OF OFFICE, TIME OF HOLDING COURTS, &c.

County Collector's term of office is one year.

Atlantic County.

County Seat—Mays Landing. Population about 800.

Sheriff—Charles R. Lacy, 1887.
Coroners—Charles Souder, 1886; John T. Irving, 1887; Gerry Valentine, 1888.
County Clerk—Lewis Evans, 1890.
Surrogate—John S. Risley, 1887.
County Collector—Allen B. Endicott.
President Judge—Alfred Reed, 1889.
Lay Judges—Enoch Cordery, 1887; Joseph Scull, 1888; Richard J. Byrnes, 1886.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Joseph Thompson, 1888.
Terms of Court—April, September, December—second Tuesday.

Bergen County.

County Seat—Hackensack. Population about 4,300.

Sheriff—James D. Brinkerhoff, 1887.
Coroners—Andrew Dedrick, 1888; John T. Demund, 1886, and Cornelius D. Schor, 1887.
County Clerk—Samuel Taylor, 1890.
Surrogate—David A. Pell, 1888.
County Collector—John W. Bogart.
President Judge—Jonathan Dixon, 1889.
Law Judge—William E. Skinner, 1888.
Lay Judges—Garret G. Ackerson, 1887; Aaron G. Garrison, 1889.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—A. D. Campbell, 1890.
Terms of Court—April, first Tuesday; September, second Tuesday; and December, first Tuesday.

Burlington County.

County Seat—Mount Holly. Population, about 3,500.

Sheriff—Edward Emley, 1887.
Coroners—Joshua Taylor, 1886; Samuel Carr and Ezra Lippincott, 1887.
County Clerk—Levi French, 1888.
Surrogate—John R. Howell, 1886.
Auditor—W. H. Antrim.
County Collector—Joseph Powell.
President Judge—Joel Parker, 1887.
Lay Judges—Benjamin F. Lee, 1887; Clayton A. Black, 1888; James O. Glasgow, 1889.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Chas. E. Hendrickson, 1890.
Terms of Court—April, September and December—third Tuesday.

Camden County.

County Seat—Camden. Population, 52,884.

Sheriff—Richard F. Smith, 1887.
Coroners—Philip H. Beale, Henry H. Davis and Edwin Tomlinson, 1887.
County Clerk—John W. Branning, 1890.
Register of Deeds—Robert S. F. Heath, 1890.
Surrogate—David B. Brown, 1886.
County Collector—Morris Hallock.
President Judge—Joel Parker, 1887.
Law Judge—John W. Wescott, 1887.
Lay Judges—Isaiah Woolston, 1888; John Gaunt, 1889.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Wilson H. Jenkins, 1889.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in January, May and October.

Cape May County.

County Seat—Cape May. Population, 1,610.

Sheriff—William H. Benezet, 1887.
Coroners—J. Stratton Ware, Isaac M. Downs and Thomas R. Gandy, 1887.
County Clerk—Jonathan Hand, 1890.
Surrogate—William Hildreth, 1887.
County Collector—David T. Smith.
President Judge—Alfred Reed, 1889.
Lay Judges—Jesse H. Diverty, 1887; Somers Gandy, 1888; Downs Edmunds, 1889.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Jonas S. Miller, 1888.
Terms of Court—Fourth Tuesday in April and September, third Tuesday in December.

Cumberland County.

County Seat—Bridgeton. Population, 10,065.

Sheriff—Henry C. Williams, 1887.
Coroners—Theodore Foote, 1888; Charles E. Bellows and Henry C. Fithian, 1887.
County Clerk—Francis L. Godfrey, 1887.
Surrogate—Samuel Steinmetz, 1888.
County Collector—James W. Trenchard.
President Judge—Alfred Reed, 1889.
Lay Judges—Elias Doughty, 1887; Nathaniel Stratton, 1888; Charles G. Hampton, 1889.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—James R. Hoagland, 1890.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in January, May and October.

Essex County.

County Seat—Newark. Population, 152,988.

Sheriff—William H. Brown, 1887.
Coroners—James Austin Williams, Enoch B. Woodruff and Emil Guenther, 1887.
County Clerk—J. Warren Vanderveer, 1887.
Surrogate—Joseph L. Munn, 1889.
County Collector—Joseph M. Smith.
Register of Deeds—Emil Toering, 1889.
President Judge—David A. Depue, 1887.
Law Judge—Andrew Kirkpatrick, 1890.
Lay Judges—John L. Johnson, 1888; Michael J. Ledwith, 1887.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Oscar Keen, 1888.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second in September and first in December.

Gloucester County.

County Seat—Woodbury. Population, 3,278.

Sheriff—Daniel J. Packer, 1887.
Coroners—Nicholas J. Justice and E. Frank Green, 1886; Thomas J. Gaskill, 1887.
County Clerk—Henry C. Loudenslager, 1887.
Surrogate—W. H. Livermore, 1889.
County Collector—Joseph Paul.

President Judge—Joel Parker, 1887.
Lay Judges—Samuel T. Miller, 1888; Edmund Jones, 1887; Edward L. Stratton, 1889.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Belmont Perry, 1889.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, September and December.

Hudson County.

County Seat—Jersey City. Population, 153,513.

Sheriff—Ferdinand Heintze, 1887.
Coroners—John Gschwind, 1888; Terence S. Haughey and John V. Burke, 1887.
County Clerk—Dennis McLaughlin, 1890.
Surrogate—William McAvoy, 1890.
County Collector—Hugh Dugan.
Register of Deeds—George B. Fielder, 1890.
President Judge—Manning M. Knapp, 1889.
Law Judge—Alexander T. McGill, 1888.
Lay Judges—John Brinkerhoff, 1887; Marcus Beach, 1889.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Charles H. Winfield, 1888.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September, and first Tuesday in December.

Hunterdon County.

County Seat—Flemington. Population, 1,909.

Sheriff—John Corcoran, 1887.
Coroners—Willard E. Berkaw, Henry B. Kitchen and William Bonnell, 1887.
County Clerk—Peter Voorhees, 1888.
Surrogate—Charles Alpaugh, 1889.
County Collector—Joseph Williamson.
President Judge—Mercer Beasley, 1892.
Law Judge—Augustus E. Sanderson, 1886.
Lay Judges—John C. Durham, 1888; Henry P. Cullen, 1889.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Edward P. Conkling, 1886.
Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in April, and second Tuesday in September, and first Tuesday in December.

Mercer County.

County Seat—Trenton. Population, 34,386.

Sheriff—Hiram R. Withington, 1887.
Coroners—William M. Disbrow, John Krumholz and Edward Jewell, 1887.

County Clerk—Randolph H. Moore, 1887.
Surrogate—John W. Cornell, 1889.
County Collector—Foster W. Vankirk.
President Judge—Mercer Beasley, 1892.
Law Judge—John H. Stewart, 1890.
Lay Judges—Edward T. R. Applegate, 1887; William S. Yard, 1888.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Mercer Beasley, Jr., 1889.
Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, second Tuesday in May and second Tuesday in October.

Middlesex County.

County Seat—New Brunswick. Population, 18,258.

Sheriff—Patrick Convery, 1887.
Coroners—William Daly, 1888; Joseph Hayter, 1888, and Frank B. Norton, 1887.
County Clerk—Clarence M. Slack, 1889.
Surrogate—Benjamin F. Howell, 1887.
County Collector—Richard Serviss.
President Judge—Edward W. Scudder, 1890.
Law Judge—Charles T. Cowenhoven, 1890.
Lay Judges—Chas. S. Scott, 1887; Chas. F. Newton, 1888.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—J. Kearny Rice, 1887.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and first Tuesday in December.

Monmouth County.

County Seat—Freehold. Population, 2,124.

Sheriff—Theodore Aumack, 1887.
Coroners—Reuben G. Strahan, William T. Van Woert and Robert G. Smith, 1887.
County Clerk—James H. Patterson, 1888.
Surrogate—David S. Crater, 1887.
County Collector—John T. Haight.
President Judge—Edward W. Scudder, 1890.
Law Judge—Alfred Walling, Jr., 1890.
Lay Judges—Charles A. Bennett, Sr., 1887; Samuel T. Hendrickson, 1888.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Charles Haight, 1887.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday after the first day of January, first Tuesday in May and October.

Morris County.

County Seat—Morristown. Population about 5,418.

Sheriff—Charles A. Gillen, 1887.
Coroners—James Douglas, Jacob P. Stickle and Cornelius B. Gage, 1887.
County Clerk—Melvin S. Condit, 1888.
Surrogate—Wm. H. McDavit, 1888.
County Collector—Mahlon Hoagland, Sr.
President Judge—William J. Magie, 1887.
Law Judge—Francis Child, 1888.
Lay Judges—David W. Delliker, 1887; Charles H. Munson, *ad interim*.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Willard W. Cutler, 1888.
Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, and first Tuesday in May and second Tuesday in October.

Ocean County.

County Seat—Toms River. Population about 1,300.

Sheriff—Charles L. Holman, 1887.
Coroners—Adolph Ernst, William P. Haywood and Stephen Van Gilder, 1887.
County Clerk—William I. James, 1890.
Surrogate—Charles W. Potter, 1890.
County Collector—E. Bennett.
President Judge—Bennet Van Syckel, 1890.
Lay Judges—William A. Low, 1887; Richard H. Conover, 1888; Enoch H. Jones, *ad interim*.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Thomas W. Middleton, 1887.
Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in September, and first Tuesday in December.

Passaic County.

County Seat—Paterson. Population, 63,273.

Sheriff—James W. McKee, 1887.
Coroners—William A. Hopson, James M. Stewart and Martin Drew, 1887.
County Clerk—William M. Smith, 1886.
Surrogate—Charles M. King, 1890.
County Collector—William H. Hayes.
President Judge—Jonathan Dixon, 1889.
Law Judge—Absalom B. Woodruff, 1887.

Lay Judges—James Inglis, Jr., 1888; John Sanderson, 1889.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Eugene Stevenson, 1886.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday after the first day of January, fourth Tuesday in April and September.

Salem County.

County Seat—Salem. Population, 5,516.

Sheriff—Clinton Kelty, 1887.
Coroners—John McDonnol, James D. Torton and George Green, 1887.
County Clerk—Charles D. Coles, 1889.
Surrogate—George R. Morrison, 1887.
County Collector—Quinton P. Harris.
President Judge—Alfred Reed, 1889.
Lay Judges—William A. Wood, 1887; William Plummer, 1888; Robert M. Hitchner, 1889.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Albert H. Slape, 1890.
Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, May and October.

Somerset County.

County Seat—Somerville. Population, 3,316.

Sheriff—William A. McMurtry, 1886.
Coroners—Arthur P. Sutphin, Peter J. Zeglio and Daniel J. Somers, 1887.
County Clerk—William A. Schomp, 1890.
Surrogate—William H. Long, 1888.
County Collector—Hugh Gaston.
President Judge—William J. Magie, 1887.
Law Judge—John D. Bartine, 1890.
Lay Judges—Charles M. Jemison, 1887; John M. Garrettson, 1888; James M. Thompson, 1889.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—William V. Steele, 1889.
Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in April, fourth Tuesday in September, and third Tuesday in December.

Sussex County.

County Seat—Newton. Population, 2,648.

Sheriff—John T. Kays, 1887.
Coroners—John Miller, Charles Roe, Jr., and Martin Cole, Jr., 1887.
County Clerk—John H. Neldon, 1887.

Surrogate—G. B. Dunning, 1888.
County Collector—Theodore Morford.
President Judge—William J. Magie, 1887.
Law Judge—Lewis J. Martin, 1886.
Lay Judges—Hiram C. Clark, 1888; Samuel T. Smith, 1889.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Theodore Simonson, 1888.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September, and first Tuesday in December.

Union County.

County Seat—Elizabeth. Population, 32,119.

Sheriff—George M. Stiles, 1887.
Coroners—Nicholas C. Jobs, 1888; Alexander Gibbs, 1887; and Thomas Terrill, Jr., 1887.
County Clerk—James S. Vosseller, 1887.
Surrogate—James J. Gerber, 1887.
County Collector—Patrick Sheridan.
President Judge—Bennet Van Syckel, 1890.
Law Judge—Thomas F. McCormick, 1888.
Lay Judges—Louis S. Hyer, 1887; Nathan Harper, 1889.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—William R. Wilson, 1886.
Terms of Court—First Tuesday in January, May and October.

Warren County.

County Seat—Belvidere. Population, 1,814.

Sheriff—George M. Vancampen, 1887.
Coroners—Jacob Creveling, Jonathan Reimer and Jesse Smith, 1887.
County Clerk—Theodore P. Hopler, 1890.
Surrogate—William O'Niel, 1889.
County Collector—A. P. Hann.
President Judge—Mercer Beasley, 1892.
Law Judge—Silas W. DeWitt, 1888.
Lay Judges—George H. Beatty, 1889; Uzal Canfield, 1890.
Prosecutor of the Pleas—Sylvester C. Smith, 1886.
Terms of Court—Fourth Tuesday in April, fourth Tuesday in September, and the first Tuesday after the fourth Tuesday in December.

TIME OF HOLDING COURTS.

The Court of Chancery meets on the first Tuesday in February, the third Tuesday in May, and the third Tuesday in October.

The Supreme Court meets on the Third Tuesday in February, the first Tuesday in June, and the first Tuesday in November.

The Court of Errors and Appeals meets on the first Tuesday in March, the third Tuesday in June, and the third Tuesday in November.

The Court of Pardons meets on the same days as the Court of Errors and Appeals.

The Prerogative Court meets on the same days as the Court of Chancery.

The U. S. Circuit Court meets on the Fourth Tuesday in March and the fourth Tuesday in September.

The U. S. District Court meets on the third Tuesdays in January, April, June and September.

The circuits of New Jersey are divided as follows:

1st District--Cape May, Cumberland, Salem and Atlantic. Justice Reed.

2d District--Gloucester, Camden and Burlington. Justice Parker.

3d District—Mercer, Hunterdon and Warren. Chief Justice Beasley.

4th District—Middlesex and Monmouth. Justice Scudder.

5th District—Somerset, Morris and Sussex. Justice Magie.

6th District—Bergen and Passaic. Justice Dixon.

7th District--Essex. Justice Depue.

8th District--Hudson. Justice Knapp.

9th District--Union and Ocean. Justice Van Syckel.

For time of holding county courts, see County Directory.

REPORTS

OF

STATE DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS.

STATE BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Edward Bettle, President; A. M. Reynolds, Alexander G. Cattell, Allan L. McDermott, John T. Van Cleef, Secretary.

The duties devolving upon the Board are extremely arduous. Under the act railroad property is divided into four classes:

1. Main stem. Defined to be road-bed not exceeding one hundred feet in width, with its rails and sleepers, and passenger depot buildings connected therewith.

This class of property is assessed one-half of one per cent. for State uses.

2. Real estate used for railroad purposes, including the road-bed (other than main stem), water-ways, reservoirs, tracks, buildings, water tanks, riparian rights, docks, wharves and piers, and all other real estate, except land *not* used for railroad purposes.

This class of property is assessed one-half of one per cent. for State uses, and is also assessed for local purposes by the Board at the local rate, provided it does not exceed one per cent.

3. Tangible personal property, which, in general, is the equipment of the road.

This class of property is assessed one-half of one per cent. for State uses.

4. Franchise. Which is also assessed one-half of one per cent. for State purposes.

It is the duty of the Board to report to the Legislature each year, and to have the assessments ready on or before December 1st, in each year.

It would be impossible, in this small space, to summarize the work of the Board as it is found on file in the Comptroller's office.

There are ninety-six distinct railroads in this State in active operation—twenty-four under the control and management of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, twenty-five under the Pennsylvania Railroad, eight under the New York, Lake

Erie and Western, seven under the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and thirty-two managed within themselves, outside of any system.

The following table shows the amount of taxes levied upon each railroad system, and also upon the unclassified roads, taken as a whole, for 1885:

CLASSIFICATION OF ROADS.	Total State Tax, 1885.	Total Tax for Local Uses, 1885.	Total Tax, 1885.
Pennsylvania Railroad system	$309,524 87	$97,332 24	$406,857 11
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad system	233,693 11	84,386 11	318,079 22
New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad system	61,622 92	43,185 00	104,807 92
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad system	186,049 43	68,950 38	254,999 81
Unclassified roads	173,931 27	83,632 31	257,563 58
	$964,821 60	$377 486 04	$1,342,307 64

In addition to the assessing of railroads and canals, by an act of the Legislature entitled "An act to provide for the imposition of State taxes upon certain corporations and for the collection thereof," approved April 18th, 1884, it became the additional duty of the State Board of Assessors to assess all miscellaneous corporations other than railroads and canals, excepting savings banks, cemeteries or religious corporations, or purely charitable or educational associations, or manufacturing companies or mining companies carrying on business in this State. In this branch of the work the Board has been very successful. They have assessed and returned for 1885 800 corporations to the Comptroller, the assessments amounting to $236,000. All this is clear gain to the State, these corporations never having been assessed before. As a department the State Board of Assessors is one of the most important in the State government.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Previous to 1876 two State Commissions on Health had made reports. The State Board was formed in 1877, and since then the annual reports show the work accomplished. Its present members are as follows: E. M. Hunt, M.D., Trenton; E. S. Atwater, Counselor-at-Law, Elizabeth; Laban

Dennis, M.D., Newark; Prof. Cyrus F. Brackett, LL.D., Princeton; Franklin Gauntt, M.D., Burlington; Prof. A. R. Leeds, Ph.D., Hoboken; E. A. Osborn, C.E., Middletown, with the Secretary of State, the Attorney-General and the State Geologist as members *ex officio*.

C. F. Brackett is President, Ezra M. Hunt, Secretary, and E. A. Osborn, Recording Clerk.

In addition to the duties assigned to the Board under the constituting act, it has direct charge of the law as to contagious diseases of animals, adulteration of foods, the sale of petroleum and the sanitary inspection of all State and county institutions for the criminal and dependent classes. It also indicates the methods of studying the returns of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, as related to public health. The reports of the Council of Analysts, the Milk Inspector and the Veterinary Inspectors are made through it. Its report includes the report on Vital Statistics, formerly made as a separate report. Besides its special work it is constantly consulted by cities and townships as to health ordinances, the removal of nuisances and plans for sanitary improvement. Investigations into local causes of disease are conducted under its direction. As the comfort of the people and the material resources of the State depend so much upon the health of the population, it is able to render efficient service in various directions.

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1885, AS MADE OUT BY EZRA M. HUNT, M.D.

COUNTIES	*Marriages.*	*Births.*	*Deaths.*
Atlantic	203	515	435
Bergen	217	729	602
Burlington	358	1,023	912
Camden	634	1,362	1,370
Cape May	72	245	161
Cumberland	355	934	685
Essex	1,611	4,741	4,662
Gloucester	186	593	461
Hudson	1,457	3,459	5,409
Hunterdon	284	634	466
Mercer	528	946	1,163
Middlesex	357	1,130	946
Monmouth	500	1,215	1,065
Morris	280	894	808
Ocean	93	310	268
Passaic	687	2,044	1,598
Salem	154	462	349
Somerset	185	442	418
Sussex	159	227	324
Union	411	1,377	1,165
Warren	258	795	540
13	8,989	24,077	23,807

CITIES.	*Marriages.*	*Births.*	*Deaths.*
Atlantic City	95	172	187
Bayonne	59	196	243
Bordentown	52	110	93
Bridgeton	111	258	179
Burlington	70	132	188
Camden	532	860	968
Chambersburg	45	111	140
Elizabeth	259	913	697
Gloucester City	30	129	92
Harrison	14	168	159
Hoboken	315	816	843
Jersey City	877	1,661	3,442
Millville	70	255	149
Morristown	59	145	128
Newark	1,274	3,494	3,729
New Brunswick	149	430	336
Orange	132	449	300
Passaic	50	265	139
Paterson	562	1,605	1,284
Phillipsburg	65	234	148
Plainfield	51	174	141
Rahway	46	74	107
Salem	63	122	106
Town of Union	101	216	217
Trenton	380	489	601
	5,461	13,478	14,616

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE AND SAVINGS BANKS.

HENRY C. KELSEY, *ex officio* Commissioner.

The total number of insurance companies legally doing business in this State during the year 1885 was one hundred and sixty-eight, classified as follows—New Jersey companies, forty-five, viz.: joint stock fire, eleven; mutual fire, thirty; plate glass, one; life, three. Insurance companies of other States and nations, one hundred and twenty-three, viz.: fire, eighty-eight; life, twenty-seven; fidelity or surety, three; accident, 2; steam boiler, 2; plate glass, one.

The report for the year ending December 31st, 1884, shows that the total amount of capital stock of New Jersey Stock Companies was $2,605,970; total assets, $6,514,357; total liabilities, including capital stock, $3,890,819; net surplus, $2,623,538.

New Jersey Mutual Companies had premium notes amounting to $4,679,696; cash assets, $525,083, and cash liabilities, $108,880.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The report for the year ending December 31st, 1884, shows that there were thirty Savings Banks in this State at that time. The resources and liabilities are as follows:

RESOURCES.

Estimated value of real estate		$931,118 07
Loans on bonds and mortgages		8,482,061 90
Investment in stock and bonds, viz :		
United States bonds	$10,040,519 09	
All other stocks and bonds	3,398,059 08	
		13,438,578 17
Call loans on collaterals		1,226,910 42
Cash on hand and in bank		1,016,266 13
All other assets		759,957 18
Total		$25,884,891 87

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors	$24,017,916 99
All other liabilities	192,870 34
Surplus over liabilities	1,674,104 54
Total	$25,884,891 87

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of open accounts January 1st, 1884	98,760
Number of open accounts January 1st, 1885	87,356
Amount deposited in 1884	$20,992,258 58
Amount withdrawn in 1884	20,457,099 97

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW JERSEY.

This work was authorized by the Legislature of 1864, (See *Revision of Laws, page 1137,*) and has been continued since by various supplements. It is intended to continue the surveys begun by Prof. H. D. Rogers, 1836–40, and those of Dr. Wm. Kitchell, 1854-56.

Its Board of Managers are: His Excellency Leon Abbett, Governor, *ex officio* President of the Board; Charles E. Elmer, Esq., Bridgeton; Hon. Clement H. Sinnickson, Salem; Hon. William Parry, Cinnaminson; Hon. H. S. Little, Trenton; Henry Aitken, Esq., Elizabeth; Hon. Wm. H. Hendrickson, Middletown; Selden T. Scranton, Esq., Oxford; Hon. Thomas Lawrence, Hamburg; Hon. Aug. W. Cutler, Morristown; George Richards, Esq., Dover; Wm. M. Force, Esq., Newark; Thomas T. Kinney, Esq., Newark; Gebbeus B. Ward, Esq., Jersey City; Rev. Samuel B. Dodd, Hoboken.

State Geologist, George H. Cook, New Brunswick; C. Clarkson Vermeule, Assistant in charge of Topographical Survey.

The Survey has published "Geology of New Jersey," pp. xxiv. and 399, 8vo., 1868, with portfolio of maps; "Report on the Clay Deposits," pp. viii. and 381, 8vo., 1878, with map, and Annual Reports from 1869 to 1885, together with various geological and geographical maps. A new topographical sur-

vey of the State is in progress, the geodetic points are nearly all established; the field work of the topographic survey is completed over 5,800 square miles of the 7,576 in New Jersey; maps covering about 4,400 square miles are already issued, and others are in progress.

The Survey has also published "A Preliminary Catalogue of the Flora of New Jersey." Compiled by N. L. Britton, Ph.D.

The Museum of the Survey is in the State House at Trenton. It is designed to be an exhibition of some of the results of the work of the Survey. There are in it collections of representative specimens from the mines of iron, zinc and copper ores; from the fire-clay banks; from the glass-sand pits; from the greensand marl digging; from the quarries of limestone, slate, flagging stone and building stone; and soils from the different agricultural districts of the State. Suites of rock and fossils characteristic of the geological formations, illustrate the geology of the State. There is a small collection of the more common minerals, and a few choice specimens of rarer species. The woods of the State are represented by about one hundred species. In addition to these natural products there are fire bricks, pottery and glasswares, oxide of zinc, spelter and iron from works in the State.

NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

Established by the Legislature of 1880, and located on the grounds of Rutgers College, New Brunswick.

Board of Managers—Governor Leon Abbett, Trenton; President Merrill E. Gates, LL.D., New Brunswick; David A. Shreve, Haddonfield; I. M. Smalley, Roadstown; William Parry, Cinnaminson; William S. Taylor, Burlington, President; John V. N. Willis, Marlborough; James Neilson, New Brunswick, Treasurer; Caleb Wyckoff, Belvidere; John DeMott, Middlebush, Secretary; Henry P. Simmons Passaic; Wm. H. DeWolf, Jr., Hackensack; William M. Force, Newark; Hon. George H. Hartford, Orange; Abm. W. Duryee, New Durham; James Stevens, Jersey City; George H. Cook, New Brunswick, Director. Chemist, Arthur T. Neale.

It is established to promote agricultural improvement by scientific investigation and experiment. It has a chemist, laboratory and apparatus for analyzing fertilizers, soils food and agricultural products, and is intended to supply information respecting seeds, insects and objects which require the apparatus and work of men devoted to special branches of

science. During the last year it has analyzed over two hundred samples of fertilizers, upwards of fifty samples of fodders, &c.; it has carried on numerous feeding experiments, and field experiments of fertilizers on Indian corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, sweet potatoes and sorghum. The results of work are circulated in the form of printed bulletins to every newspaper in the State, and to about five thousand farmers, and to all farmers in the State applying for them. It has already proved itself of much value to the farming community, and is constantly increasing its facilities for rendering useful assistance to this branch of industry.

THE STATE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

[Organized under act of Congress, 1862, for the promotion of agriculture and the mechanic arts.]

Merrill Edwards Gates, Ph.D., LL.D., President; George H. Cook, LL.D., Vice-President; Austin Scott, Ph.D., Secretary of the Faculty.

This institution is located at New Brunswick, and is the Scientific Department of Rutgers College. It is in charge of the Trustees of Rutgers College and a Board of Visitors from the several Congressional Districts of the State, who are appointed by the Governor and the Senate.

The United States Congress of 1862 appropriated scrip for public lands, to the endowment and support of "Colleges where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such *branches of learning* as are related to Agriculture and the Mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the *liberal and practical education* of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." The scrip appropriated was sold by the State, and the fund accruing, $116,900, is held by the State, and the annual interest, amounting to $6,960, is appropriated exclusively toward the payment of professors' salaries in the Agricultural College.

The amount thus received from the United States Fund is but a small part of the annual expenditure for this well-equipped institution, where instruction is given to students in the Scientific Course by a corps of thirteen professors.

The Trustees of Rutgers College have provided from their own resources buildings, laboratories, apparatus and all necessary appliances, and an experimental farm of one hundred acres.

The State holds forty scholarships in the institution, free of

tuition. These scholarships are open to students from all the counties in proportion to their representation in the Legislative Assembly, and students are appointed to them on recommendation of a County Superintendent of Schools. Thirty-four of these scholarships are now filled, and there are six vacancies.

Young men of the State who desire a thorough scientific training, should avail themselves of the opportunity thus placed before them. Graduates of this institution now fill positions of influence in all parts of the State and in other States.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Trenton Asylum.

Resident Officers—Superintendent and Physician, John W. Ward, M. D.; First Assistant Physician, J. Kirby, M. D.; Second Assistant Physician (Vacancy); Treasurer, Austin Snider; Steward, Edmund White; Matron, Mrs. S. J. Clark.

	Men.	*Women.*	*Total.*
Patients in asylum October 31st, 1884	333	330	663
Received since to November 1st, 1885	84	99	183
Under treatment during year	417	429	846
Discharged recovered	27	35	62
Discharged improved	8	8	16
Discharged unimproved	3	4	7
Escaped	.....	1	1
Not insane	.....	1	1
Died	29	22	51
Removed to other institutions	35	27	62
Total discharged, died, &c., during year	102	98	200
Remaining October 31st, 1885	315	331	646
Whole number of cases, &c., from May 15th, 1848, to November 1st, 1885	3,199	3,340	6,539
Discharged recovered	1,091	1,202	2,293
Discharged improved	710	866	1,576
Discharged unimproved	118	130	248
Escaped	16	5	21
Not insane	8	8	16
Died	723	591	1,314
Removed to other institutions	218	207	425
Total discharged, died, &c.	2,884	3,009	5,893
Remaining October 31st, 1885	315	331	646

Largest number in asylum	679
Smallest number in asylum	614
Daily average during year	658

Morris Plains Asylum.

Board of Managers.—George A. Halsey, President; H. C. Clark, Secretary; Samuel S. Clark, M.D., James S. Green, M.D., Theodore R. Varick, M.D., Hugh C. Hendry, M.D., John W. Jackson, M. D., Josiah Meeker, Edward T. Bell, W. S. Banta.

Resident Officers.—Medical Director, Edwin E. Smith, M.D.; Assistant Physicians, Edward C. Booth, M.D., L. W. Russell, M.D., C. P. Wertenbaker, M.D., William Mabon, M.D.; Warden, M. B. Monroe; Matron, Miss Mary Taber; Treasurer, Eugene Vanderpoel.

The number of patients at the close of the year 1885 was—

Men	415
Women	414
Total	829

The whole number received from the opening of the institution, August 17th, 1876, was—

Men	1,085
Women	975
Total	2,060

JAMESBURG REFORM SCHOOL.

IRA OTTERSON, Superintendent.

The regular annual report for the year ending October 31st, 1885, gives the following information:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand last report	$3,377 37
Amount received for maintenance and under special appropriation	46,494 04
Received from sale of farm products	4,586 79
Product of industries	5,288 41
	$59,686 61

DISBURSEMENTS.

For building new granary	$1,456 67
Furniture and repairing old building	2,677 32
Maintenance, provisions and clothing	34,915 34
Salaries and labor	16,994 40
Cash on hand	644 88
	$59,686 61

Number of inmates on October 31st, 1884	283
Committed during the year	107
Returned	36
	426
Disposed of during the year	150
Absent on trial and escaped	7
Remaining on October 31st, 1885	269
	426
Greatest number during the year	289
Average number	277

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

President, Rudolphus Bingham; Secretary and Treasurer, Samuel L Baily.

Trustees—Thos. S. R. Brown, Keyport; Edward H. Stokes, Trenton; Samuel L. Baily, Trenton; Rudolphus Bingham, Camden; Jeremiah O'Rourke, Newark; George C. Maddock, Keyport.

Lady Managers—Mrs. Rebecca A. Colson, Woodbury; Mrs. Letitia A. Cook, Trenton; Mrs. Elizabeth Baily, Trenton; Miss Sarah E. Webb, Elizabeth; Mrs. Clara B. Forst, Trenton; Miss Mary S. Atterbury, Trenton.

Officers—Matron, Miss Juliet B. Wilder; Assistant Matron, Miss Mary Allman; Housekeeper, Miss Margaret Atkinson; Teacher, Miss Agnes C. Ralston.

Balance on hand October 31st, 1885	$613 74
Cash received from State Treasurer	5,500 00
Cash received from sales farm produce	190 87
Cash received from work of girls	440 01
	$6,744 62
Expenditures, salaries, &c.	5,968 94
Balance on hand	$775 68

At the beginning of the present fiscal year there were twenty-seven girls in the School. Since that time nineteen were committed to the institution, five returned, twelve indentured, eight discharged, and seventeen were sent to the Media School for imbecile children, leaving thirty-one in the School at the end of the fiscal year. The girls, during part of each day, are employed at shirt making. They have made 1,397 dozen shirts, and earned $440.01 during the year. There is no hired help in the School, the girls doing all the kitchen and general house-work. A thorough course of hygiene, as relating to the injurious effects of alcohol upon the human system, is taught, and the good health of the family is fully maintained by carefully attending to the rules of hygiene.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

NEWARK.

Board of Managers—President, Rynier H. Veghte; Treasure, Marcus L. Ward; Amzi Dodd, Edward H. Wright, F. A. Potts; Superintendent, Peter F. Rogers.

The annual report of the Superintendent states that there were 248 beneficiaries remaining on October 31st, 1884; that there were 316 admitted during the year, and that the total number cared for was 564. During the year there were 263 discharged, 13 expelled, and 20 died. The number remaining over October 31st, 1885, was 268. Of the 564 beneficiaries cared for during the year, 454 served in New Jersey regiments, 56 in New York regiments, 12 in the navy, 10 in the United States army, 9 in Pennsylvania regiments, and 23 in regiments of other States. Of this number 258 were born in the United States, 149 in Ireland, 99 in Germany, 34 in England, 7 in Scotland, 7 in France, 3 in Canada, and 7 in other countries. Since the opening of the Home, 13,463 beneficiaries have been cared for. The expenditures during the year amounted to $30,310.06. The average cost per capita was $117.44. The average cost of ration per day was 21⅓ cents. The value of products from garden and dairy was $1,834.14.

Treasurer Marcus L. Ward shows in his financial exhibit that there was received from the State Comptroller, from October 31st, 1884, to October 14th, 1885, $32,520.60, and that there was on hand October 31st, 1885, a balance of $3,004.88.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The total number of small arms, the property of the State, including those in possession of the National Guard, is 15,300. The heavy ordnance, serviceable, consists of twelve light Napoleon guns, smooth bore; four 3½-inch Ames guns, smooth bore; four 3½-inch James guns, rifled, and eighteen 3-inch Griffin guns, rifled. These, with gun carriages, limbers, caissons, battery wagons, traveling forges and implements, compose six 6-gun battalions. In addition to this, there are eight gatling guns, four breech-loading howitzers, two Billinghurst and Requa batteries, and two mountain howitzers, with sufficient ammunition for almost any emergency. The number of cartridges for Springfield rifles on hand is about 150,000. A large quantity of ammunition is manufactured at the Arsenal. The entire National Guard is now furnished with the regula-

tion uniform and accoutrements complete, and is in excellent condition.

The most important assemblages of the National Guard during the past year may be briefly noted as follows:

On May 30th the entire First Brigade had its annual inspection at Paterson.

The Second Brigade was inspected by regiments, as follows: Third Regiment, at Long Branch, May 30th; Sixth Regiment, at Vineland, May 19th; Seventh Regiment, at Freehold, May 22d, and Gatling Gun Company B, at Camden, June 4th.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, the entire National Guard, comprising the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Ninth Regiments, the First and Second Battalions, and Gatling Gun Companies A and B, under command of Major-General Joseph W. Plume, paraded in New York, August 8th, as part of the military escort on the occasion of the obsequies of General U. S. Grant, and with the Governor and Staff, Ex-Governors and State Officers, and the Department of New Jersey, Grand Army of the Republic, (which was furnished public transportation, to enable the veterans from all parts of the State to pay their last respects to their dead comrade,) was a splendid testimonial on the part of New Jersey to the worth of a great soldier.

The more active duties of the life of the soldier were experienced at "Camp Leon Abbett," at Sea Girt, from August 15th to 22d, by the First Brigade, under command of General Dudley S. Steele. The site of this camp was even superior to the location of that of the year before. After the First Brigade broke camp, the Second Brigade, by detachments, daily, from September 3d to 12th, occupied the new range constructed at Sea Girt for rifle practice.

Altogether the year has been one of great activity for this department.

STATE LIBRARY.

MORRIS R. HAMILTON, Librarian.

The State Library, as a department of legal and miscellaneous reference, is devoid of novels and light literature generally. It comprises, chiefly, standard works of history, biography, philosophy, science and art, while the completeness of its legal reports, text-books and State laws is a matter of general commendation.

During the last year 1,283 volumes were added to the Library by exchange, donation and purchase, so that it now contains 30,984 volumes—about two-thirds of which are law books. During the month of October the Librarian dis-

tributed among the libraries of the other States 360 volumes of State publications, and received 369 volumes in return, with several States to hear from.

During the summer the capacity of the Library has been materially increased by the construction, in the attic of the State House, of a new document room, with shelving for 7,000 volumes, and the placing of shelves for 1,000 books around the Library room.

The number of enrolled visitors during the year was 1,920, exclusive of members of the legal profession, State officials and legislators.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Amount of money appropriated by the State for the support of public schools, $1,424,244; township school tax, $30,870.84; surplus revenue, $32,324.25; district and city tax for teachers' salaries, $293,187.84; district and city tax for building and repairing school houses, $568,388.68. Total amount for all school purposes, $2,449,015.61. Value of school property, $6,832,926. Number of school districts, 1,357. Number of school-houses, 1,595. Number of private schools having twenty-five pupils or more, 215. Number of male teachers, 818; female, 2,998. Average salary per month paid to male teachers, $63.56; to female teachers, $36.30. Number of children the school-houses will seat, 200,742.

The following table gives the number of children in the State between the ages of five and eighteen, and the number enrolled in the public schools for the past school year:

COUNTIES.	*Census.*	*Enrollment.*
Atlantic	5,765	4,402
Bergen	11,038	7,126
Burlington	15,543	10,316
Camden	20,411	13,600
Cape May	2,734	2,271
Cumberland	11,446	9,129
Essex	59,384	30,972
Gloucester	7,554	5,954
Hudson	82,804	35,724
Hunterdon	10,284	8,164
Mercer	16,905	9,478
Middlesex	14,780	9,122
Monmouth	18,699	12,701
Morris	13,826	9,766
Ocean	4,535	3,531
Passaic	23,099	16,395
Salem	7,126	5,829
Somerset	7,591	5,443
Sussex	6,279	5,363
Union	16,062	8,326
Warren	10,452	8,705
Total	366,317	222,317

Number of children attending private schools, 48,510. Number of children attending no school during the year, 93,683. The average time the schools were kept open was 9.6 months.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

The eighth annual report contains the usual interesting "labor statistics," to a great extent derived from the wage-earners themselves. These, among other things, show their earnings as well as the efficiency of their labor, the total family income and the cost of living. Particular attention has been given to the collection of "family budgets," and several hundred have been secured; these exhibit, in detail, the annual expenditures for shelter, food, clothing and miscellaneous items. The itemized cost of living, although apparently insignificant, is of the utmost importance, because, by means of household budgets, we can most readily determine the purchasing power of wages; and by them, too, the social climate may be pretty accurately gauged.

Generally speaking, there has been no marked change in the rate of wages, but the industrial situation exhibited, during the latter half of the year, a somewhat more cheerful aspect than previously. Where strikes occurred they have resulted more favorably to the employes, to some extent attributable to better organization and judicious action, but largely because of the more active demand for labor.

The usual "statements" by individual workingmen occupy a considerable portion of the volume, and present the views of the largest and most interested element of our population on the various phases of the Social Question, so called. A chapter is also devoted to legislation in the interest of labor, historically considered; in connection with which all the "labor laws" now in force in New Jersey are reproduced.

The report also includes complete manufacturers' returns concerning our iron and steel industries, iron and zinc mines, furnaces, foundries, machine shops and crucible steel works. The general depression in business has been seriously felt, and the product of these industries has been at least forty per cent. less than the capacity of the works.

As the "Act to encourage the manufacture of sugar in the State of New Jersey," approved February 16th, 1881, which provided for a State bounty on sorghum cane and manufactured sugar, continues in force only five years from the date of its approval, the final report on this subject will be presented by the Chief of the Bureau, under whose supervision the

matter was placed. The vouchers for the year show that $7,419.97 have been paid by the State Treasurer, as bounty, for about 7,420 tons of sorghum sugar cane grown during the season, in Cape May county. From this there was manufactured by the Rio Grande Sugar Company, the only one in the State, 280,961 pounds of merchantable sugar. The bounty accruing on the latter amounted to $2,809.01. Thus the State expended for bounty in 1885, $10,228.98. The total expenditures for this purpose since the "sugar act" went into operation have been $43,723.22. There have been about 1,403,000 pounds of sugar made, and 29,695 tons of sorghum grown.

STATE PRISON.

The report for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1885, shows the number of convicts then in the prison to be 873. On October 31st, 1884, there were 843; received during the year, 471; discharged, 441. The daily average during the year was 863. The earnings of the institution were considerably decreased owing to the abolition of the contract system, and the putting into operation of the piece-price system, which took about five months. The difference between receipts and expenditures amounted to about $85,000, but the year previous it was $69,939. Between the two years, then, the difierence would be only about $15,000; but then there was quite some revenue last year from the collection of arrearages and the sale of old material lying around the prison. The Keeper has been very successful in raising live stock, the sale of which has added to the revenue. The first week of January, 1886, found about 650 convicts working on the piece-price system. They were employed in making shoes, pantaloons, hosiery, shirts, collars, cuffs, and button-holing, laundrying shirts, brushes of all kinds, and brush-blocks. They were earning for the State more money in proportion than under the old contract system. Keeper Laverty highly approves of the new system, and believes it an improvement on the old one. He says the State gets all the benefit, if any, and honest, hard-working mechanics outside the prison are not injured by its operation. The brush and brush-block making gives employment to nearly all the invalids and disabled persons in the prison, and they earn for the State an average of forty cents a day each. Were it not for this industry those convicts would lie idle in their cells. About one hundred are thus employed. Those employed on pantaloons, shoes and hosiery earn about fifty cents a day

each. In those branches the number employed is as follows: Shoes, 98; hosiery, 94; pantaloons, 63; total, 255.

During the year a new building, two stories high, 105 feet long and 42 feet wide, was erected for shop purposes, and the Keeper says there is not a finer shop in the State than it is. Besides, a new boiler-house was built, and a new engine and three new boilers were put in. The legislature had appropriated $15,000 for the improvements, all of which were done within that amount. In the erection of the buildings convict labor was used to a large extent.

Mr. Laverty complains again that he has only 700 cells in which to place 910 convicts. The law says that each convict must be confined separate and alone, except in case of sickness, but, owing to the failure of the legislature to provide sufficient accommodation, this law is violated every day in the year. In the old west wing the bucket system still prevails, which interferes seriously with the sanitary arrangements of the institution. This wing could be remodeled without tearing down the outer walls, so that 100 more cells could be added. The present number is 132. Besides, the bakery, cook and wash houses are too small, they having been built when there were only 220 convicts in the Prison. They do not contain a piece of improved machinery – all the work being done by hand. They need to be remodeled and enlarged.

The Prison is a model of cleanliness, and the discipline cannot possibly be any better. The health of the institution is excellent, and altogether the year's showing is as good, if not better, than any previous year. In his report, Mr. Laverty pays a compliment to the Supervisor and Deputy Keepers for the great assistance they have rendered him in the discharge of his duties.

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OF THE

ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH LEGISLATURE.

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President—John W. Griggs, Passaic.
Secretary—Richard B. Reading, Hunterdon.
Assistant Secretary—A. V. D. Honeyman, Somerset.
Journal Clerk—Augustus W. Barber, Gloucester.
Engrossing Clerk—John H. McMurray, Camden.
Assistant Engrossing Clerk—W. Scott Snyder, Ocean.
Sergeant-at-Arms—John W. Simmons, Cumberland.
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Enos G. Budd, Morris.
President's Private Secretary—James H. Rogers, Passaic.
Bill Clerk—Frank Huber, Essex.
Doorkeepers—Benjamin F. Lee, Cumberland; Louis Wiel, Essex; Walter Atkinson, Burlington; Calvin C. Bitters, Salem.

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Clerk—Samuel Toombs, Essex.
Assistant Clerk—J. Herbert Potts, Hudson.
Journal Clerk—John J. Stanton, Sussex.
Engrossing Clerk—Enos W. Runyon, Union.
Assistant Engrossing Clerk—William H. Bennett, Ocean.
Sergeant-at-Arms—George W. Colfax, Passaic.
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—John Ginder, Mercer.
Speaker's Private Secretary—Ernest O. Chamberlin, Union.
Bill Clerk—Albert C. Wetherbee, Atlantic.
Document Clerk—George R. Johnson, Essex.
Doorkeepers—J. T. Burton, Burlington; William Becker, Jr., Morris; Thomas S. Kircker, Gloucester; James Coughlan, Passaic.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Senate.

Judiciary—Fish, Large, Vanderbilt.
Revision of the Laws—Youngblood, Gardner, Brinkerhoff.
Finance—Youngblood, Herring, Brinkerhoff.
Corporations—Large, Hanes, Bogert.
Municipal Corporations—Gardner, Fish, Brinkerhoff.
Railroads and Canals—Cranmer, Thompson, Moon.
Banks and Insurance—Gardner, Youngblood, Livingston.
Education—Youngblood, Carter, Chattle.
Militia—Cranmer, Nichols, McBride.
Fisheries—Pancoast, Large, Livingston.
Riparian Rights—Nichols, Gardner, Brinkerhoff.
Agriculture and Agricultural College—Herring, Miller, McBride.
Miscellaneous Business—Miller, Thompson, Chattle.
Elections—Miller, Nichols, McBride.
Claims and Pensions—Carter, Cranmer, Chase.
Unfinished Business—Hanes, Pancoast, Moon.
Engrossed Bills—Herring, Pancoast, Chase.
Labor and Industries—Fish, Hanes, Livingston.

Assembly.

Ways and Means—Jewett, Underhill, Roe, Heyer, Arnwine.
Bill Revision—Corbin, Seymour, Hutchinson, Noonan, Pintard.
Judiciary—Gangewer, Parker, Dayton, Besson, Throckmorton.
Agriculture and Agricultural College—Wills, Hutchinson, Roe, Budd, Kinney.
Education—Smith, Seymour, Norwood, Baird, Lister.
Elections—Banks, Scheele, Gangewer, Drake, Vetterlein.
Engrossed Bills—Hutchinson, Condit, Smith, Budd, Hughes.
Municipal Corporations—A. F. R. Martin, Dayton, Scheele, Pfeiffer, Pintard.
Militia—Low, Alcott, Potter, Pearson, Drake.
Claims and Revolutionary Pensions—Dayton, Ten Broeck, Peloubet, Winton, McDonald.

Corporations—Doremus, Jewett, Chamberlain, Wolverton, Throckmorton.

Banks and Insurance—Parker, Vanderburgh, Taylor, Noonan, Beckwith.

Unfinished Business—Bolton, Ten Broeck, Schreihofer. Harrigan, Lennon.

Incidental Expenses—Ossenberg, A. F. R. Martin, Lawrence, Vetterlein, Tumulty.

Stationery—Scheele, Potter, Taylor, Peal, Hudspeth.

Riparian Rights—Smith, Underhill, Vanderburgh, Hildreth, Lister.

Revision of the Laws—Bolton, Corbin, Seymour, Gourley, Hudspeth.

Fisheries—Whitaker, Banks, Jewett, Beckwith, Titus.

Railroads and Canals—Alcott, Banks, Wills, John Martin, Heyer.

Miscellaneous Business—Low, Vanderburgh, Condit, Van Bussum, Winton.

Labor and Industries—A. F. R. Martin, Schreihofer, Peloubet, Budd, Gourley.

Joint Committees.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

Senate—Thompson, Cranmer, Bogert.
House—Seymour, Wills, Schreihofer, Besson, Van Bussum.

STATE PRISON.

Senate—Carter, Pancoast, Chase.
House—Banks, Dayton, Ossenberg, John Martin, Baird.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Senate—Large, Cranmer, Livingston.
House—Wills, A. F. R. Martin, Whitaker, Besson, Heyer.

STATE LIBRARY.

Senate—Youngblood, Miller, Vanderbilt.
House—Corbin, Parker, Norwood, Kinney, Hughes.

PUBLIC GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

Senate—Nichols, Large, Moon
House—Jewett, Parker, Ossenberg, Budd, Pfeiffer.

PRINTING.

Senate—Nichols, Thompson, Chattle.
House—Potter, Gangewer, Doremus, Winton, Wolverton.

PASSED BILLS.

Senate—Pancoast, Hanes, McBride.
House—Taylor, Bolton, Corbin, Van Bussum, McDonald.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Senate—Herring, Carter, Vanderbilt.
House—Whitaker, Smith, Lawrence, Hildreth, Wolverton.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Senate—Large, Fish, Bogert.
House—Gangewer, Chamberlain, Low, Tumulty, Titus.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

Senate—Fish, Herring, Chase.
House—Doremus, Norwood, Peloubet, Arnwine, Vetterlein.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Senate—Thompson, Fish, Chattle.
House—Underhill, Ten Broeck, Alcott, Harrigan, Arnwine.

SINKING FUND.

Senate—Gardner, Carter, Bogert.
House—Alcott, Corbin, Scheele, Wolverton, Peal.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Senate—Hanes, Miller, Vanderbilt.
House—Chamberlain, Condit, Norwood, Harrigan, Drake.

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

Senate—Cranmer, Carter, Moon.
House—Lawrence, Taylor, Roe, Pearson, Lennon.

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